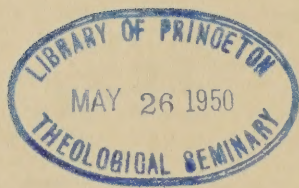


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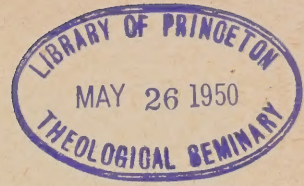


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U.S. Library of Congress.



Annual Report
OF THE LIBRARIAN
OF CONGRESS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING

June 30, 1949



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

WASHINGTON : 1950



The return of the Lacock Abbey Magna Carta on December 23, 1948. Left to right: Representative C. W. Bishop; the Chief Justice of the United States, Fred M. Vinson; the Librarian of Congress, Luther H. Evans; the British Ambassador, Sir Oliver Shewell Franks, and the Keeper of Manuscripts in the British Museum, A. J. Collins.

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Library of Congress Trust Fund Board

An act of Congress, approved March 3, 1925, created the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board, a quasi-corporation with perpetual succession and all the usual powers of a trustee, including the power "to invest, reinvest, and retain investments" and, specifically, the authority "to accept, receive, hold, and administer such gifts, bequests, or devises of property for the benefit of, or in connection with the Library, its collections, or its service, as may be approved by the board and by the Joint Committee on the Library."

A notable provision of the act (section 2, last paragraph) permits endowment funds, up to a total limit of \$5,000,000, to be treated as a perpetual loan to the United States Treasury, at an assured interest of four percent per annum.

Members of the Board November 15, 1949:

JOHN W. SNYDER, Secretary of the Treasury, chairman.

Senator THEODORE FRANCIS GREEN, Chairman of the Joint Committee on the Library.

LUTHER HARRIS EVANS, Librarian of Congress, secretary.

ADOLPH C. MILLER, Esq. [*Term expires March 9, 1952.*]

Mrs. EUGENE MEYER. [*Term expires March 9, 1950.*]

Form of Gift or Bequest to the Library of Congress

Of material:

"To the United States of America, to be placed in the Library of Congress and administered therein by the authorities thereof."

Of money for immediate application:

(a) *General Gift*—"To the United States of America, to be deposited with the Treasurer of the United States to the credit of the Library of Congress, subject to disbursement by the Librarian of Congress."

(b) *Specific Gift*—"To the United States of America, to be deposited with the Treasurer of the United States to the credit of the Library of Congress subject to disbursement by the Librarian of Congress in furtherance of [*describe specific purpose]."

*Gifts or bequests may be contributed for any specific purpose consistent with the general program of the Library of Congress by indicating the purpose in the wording of the form of the gift or bequest.

Example: Gift or Bequest to the Library Program for the Blind—"To the United States of America, to be deposited with the Treasurer of the United States to the credit of the Library of Congress, subject to disbursement by the Librarian of Congress in furtherance of the Library Program for the Blind."

Of endowments of money, securities, or other property:

"To the United States of America, to be administered by the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board for the benefit of, or in connection with, the Library of Congress, its collections, or its service."

NOTE.—*Gifts or bequests to or for the benefit of the Library, and the income therefrom, are exempt from taxation by the provisions of Title 2, Section 161, U. S. Code as follows: "Gifts or bequests or devises to or for the benefit of the Library of Congress, including those to the board, and the income therefrom, shall be exempt from all Federal taxes, including all taxes levied by the District of Columbia."*

Officers of the Library of Congress

LUTHER HARRIS EVANS, *Librarian of Congress*

HERBERT PUTNAM, *Librarian Emeritus*

OFFICE OF THE LIBRARIAN

Alva B. Walker, Administrative Secretary

Marlene D. Wright, Special Assistant

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN

VERNER W. CLAPP, Chief Assistant Librarian

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN

DAVID CHAMBERS MEARNS, Assistant Librarian (from February 14, 1949)

Exhibits Office: Herbert J. Sanborn, Exhibits Officer

Information Office: Milton M. Plumb, Jr., Information Officer

REFERENCE DEPARTMENT

BURTON W. ADKINSON, Director (from November 28, 1949)

Aeronautics Division:

Richard S. F. Eells, Chief

Arthur G. Renstrom, Assistant Chief

Air Studies Division:

John F. Stearns, Chief

Air Information Section: J. Robert Fluker, Chief (from October 17, 1949)

Air Research Section: William T. Walsh, Jr., Chief (from June 13, 1949)

European Affairs Division: Harry J. Krould, Chief

General Reference and Bibliography Division: Robert C. Gooch, Chief

Donald G. Patterson, Assistant Chief (from March 15, 1949)

Census Library Project: Henry J. Dubester, Chief

Slavic Room: John T. Dorosh, Curator

Thomas Jefferson Library Catalog Project: E. Millicent Sowerby, Bibliographer

United States Quarterly Book List: Joseph P. Blickensderfer, Editor

Hispanic Foundation:

Lewis Hanke, Director

Francisco Aguilara, Assistant Director

Loan Division:

Elsie Rackstraw, Chief

Harold O. Thomen, Assistant Chief

Library Station at the Capitol: Harold S. Lincoln, Custodian.

Manuscripts Division:

Solon J. Buck, Chief

Leslie W. Dunlap, Assistant Chief (until July 1, 1949)

Arthur E. Young, Assistant Chief (from July 5, 1949)

Maps Division:

Walter W. Ristow, Acting Chief (from July 11, 1949)

Music Division:

Harold Spivacke, Chief

Edward N. Waters, Assistant Chief

Folklore Section: Duncan Emrich, Chief

Collection of Stradivari String Instruments:

Mrs. Gertrude Clark Whittall, Honorary Curator

Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge Foundation for the Advancement of Music:

Mrs. Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge, Member, Advisory Committee

Recording Laboratory: George E. Steele, Chief Engineer

Orientalia Division:

Arthur W. Hummel, Chief

Chinese Section: Arthur W. Hummel, Chief

Hebraic Section: Lawrence Marwick, Chief

Japanese Section: Edwin G. Beal, Jr., Chief

Near East Section:

Horace I. Poleman, Acting Chief (until October 31, 1949)

Robert F. Ogden, Chief (from November 1, 1949)

South Asia Section: Horace I. Poleman, Chief

Prints and Photographs Division:

Paul Vanderbilt, Chief (from October 31, 1949)

Alice Lee Parker, Assistant Chief and Curator of Fine Prints

Photograph Collection: Hirst D. Milhollen, Curator

Rare Books Division:

Frederick R. Goff, Chief

Vincent L. Eaton, Assistant Chief

Microfilm Reading Room: Faustine Dennis, Curator

Science Division:

Navy Research Section:

Mortimer Taube, Chief (until January 21, 1949)

W. Kenneth Lowry, Acting Chief (from January 24, 1949)

Serials Division:

Archibald B. Evans, Chief
Clyde S. Edwards, Assistant Chief

Stack and Reader Division:

Willard Webb, Chief
Alpheus L. Walter, Jr., Assistant Chief

CONSULTANTS OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Acquisition of Rare Books: Lawrence C. Wroth
American Historiography: St. George Leakin
Sioussat (Honorary)

Care of Manuscripts and Parchments: George
Leslie Stout (Honorary)

Chinese Literature: T. L. Yuan (March 1949–
September 1949)

Committee to Select Prints for Purchase under
the Pennell Fund: Alice Lee Parker, John
Taylor Arms, Stow Wengenroth

Czech Collection: Dr. Vlastimil Kybal (March
15–March 30, 1949)

Development of the Orientalia Collections:
Walter T. Swingle (Honorary)

French Literature: Alexis St-Léger Léger (Hon-
orary)

Geography: Lawrence Martin (Honorary)

Hispanic Literature: David Rubio (Honorary)

Hispanic Philology: Max Leopold Wagner
(March 21–25, 1949)

History of Canon Law: Stephan George Kuttner
(Honorary)

History of International Intellectual Relations:
Waldo Gifford Leland (from April 4, 1949)

Japanese Law: William Joseph Sebald (Hon-
orary)

Legislative Reference Service: Jorge Ugarte Vial
(July 1–September 30, 1948)

Modern Civil Law: Charles S. Lobingier (Hon-
orary)

Paleography: Elias Avery Lowe (Honorary)

Philately: James Waldo Fawcett (Honorary)

Philosophy: David Baumgardt

Planning of the Collections: Harry Miller Lyden-
berg (Honorary)

Poetry in English:

Mrs. Léonie Adams Troy (until September 16,
1949)

Elizabeth Bishop (from September 18, 1949)

Portuguese Studies: Charles R. Boxer (August
24–October 27, 1948)

Roman Law: Francesco Lardone (Honorary)

Scientific Documentation: Mortimer Taube (Hon-
orary)

Slavic History: Sergius Yakobson

Social Legislation: Moisés Poblete Troncoso
(from March 17–July 13, 1948)

Use of Printed Cards: Charles Harris Hastings
(Honorary)

War History of Library of Congress: Edythe W.
First

Wartime Communications: Harold D. Lasswell
(Honorary)

FOREIGN CONSULTANTS TO THE LIBRARY OF CON-
GRESS IN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

Natural Science: Kurt Ueberreiter, Berlin, Ger-
many

Political Science: Ernst Wilhelm Meyer, Wies-
baden, Germany

Social Science: Dolf Sternberger, Heidelberg,
Germany

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

ERNEST S. GRIFFITH, Director

Wilfred C. Gilbert, Assistant Director

Merlin H. Nipe, Executive Officer

American Law Section: James P. Radigan, Jr.,
Chief

Congressional Reading Room: Clifford Wil-
son, Chief (from January 26, 1949)

Economics Section: Meyer Jacobstein, Chief
(from June 27, 1949)

Foreign Affairs Section: Sergius Yakobson,
Chief (from June 27, 1949)

Government Section: Dorothy Schaffter, Chief
(from June 27, 1949)

History and General Research Section: Merlin
H. Nipe, Chief (from June 27, 1949)

Library Services Section: Roy Schlunkert,
Chief (from July 11, 1949)

LAW LIBRARY

W. LAWRENCE KEITT, Law Librarian (from
September 2, 1949)

Francis X. Dwyer, Assistant Law Librarian

William Crouch, Assistant in Charge, Law
Library at the Capitol

PROCESSING DEPARTMENT

FREDERICK H. WAGMAN, Director

John W. Cronin, Assistant Director for Cata-
loging (to October 30, 1949)

Dan M. Lacy, Assistant Director for Cataloging
(from October 31, 1949)

Dan M. Lacy, Assistant Director for Acquisitions
(to October 30, 1949)

John W. Cronin, Assistant Director for Acqui-
sitions (from October 31, 1949)

John L. Nolan, Selection Officer and Editor of
the *Quarterly Journal of Current Acquisitions*

Binding Division: George E. Smith, Chief

Card Division:

Edward A. Finlayson, Chief

Robert S. Bray, Assistant Chief

Catalog Maintenance Division: Seymour Lubetzky, Chief

Descriptive Cataloging Division: Lucile M. Morsch, Chief

Exchange and Gift Division: Lewis Coffin, Chief

Jennings Wood, Assistant Chief

Order Division:

Alton H. Keller, Chief

William Kurth, Assistant Chief

Subject Cataloging Division:

David J. Haykin, Chief

Leo E. LaMontagne, Principal Cataloger and Deputy Chief

Union Catalog Division:

Hugo Hespén, Acting Chief (from June 21, 1948)

Ralph E. Ellsworth, Visiting Chief and Consultant in Cataloging (October 1–31, 1948)

Robert B. Downs, Visiting Chief and Consultant in Bibliography (July 1–31, 1949)

Seymour Lubetzky, Acting Chief (from October 17, 1949)

FELLOWS OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

American History: Donald H. Mugridge

American Negro Studies: E. Franklin Frazier

Archival Science: Oliver W. Holmes

Brazilian and Portuguese Studies: Robert C. Smith

Chemistry: Byron A. Soule

Documentation of International Organizations: Waldo Chamberlin

Education: Max Lederer and Willard O. Mischoff

English Bibliography: Arthur A. Houghton, Jr.

European Labor Problems: Otto Neuburger

Fine Arts: Huntington Cairns, Macgill James, Charles Seymour and John Walker

Folklore: Benjamin A. Botkin

Geology: William E. Powers

Germanic Literature: Thomas Mann

Islamic Archaeology and Near Eastern History: Myron B. Smith

Latin American Economics: Miron Burgin

Library Science: Jerrold Orne

Map Collection: Floyd E. Masten

Military Science: Edward Mead Earle

Modern English Letters: W. Somerset Maugham

Modern European History: Richard H. Heindel

Near Eastern Studies: Walter Livingston Wright, Jr. (deceased May 16, 1949)

Population: Edward P. Hutchinson

Science: Morris C. Leikind

Slavic Languages and Literatures: Francis J. Whitfield

Studies of the Literature of German Fascism: Douwe Stuurman

Technology: Manuel Sanchez

War Bibliography: Sidney Kramer

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Conrad Aiken, Wystan Hugh Auden, Louise Bogan, Katherine Garrison Chapin, Paul Green, Thomas Stearns Eliot, Robert Lowell, Archibald MacLeish, Katherine Anne Porter, Karl Shapiro, Theodore Spencer (deceased January 18, 1949), Allen Tate, Willard Thorp, Mrs. Léonie Adams Troy, Robert Penn Warren, William Carlos Williams

COPYRIGHT OFFICE

SAM BASS WARNER, Register of Copyrights

Arthur Fisher, Associate Register of Copyrights

William P. Siegfried, Assistant Register

Cataloging Division: Richard S. Angell, Chief

Examining Division: Abraham L. Kaminstein, Chief

Reference Division: Richard S. MacCarteney, Chief

Service Division: Luther H. Mumford, Chief

ADMINISTRATIVE DEPARTMENT

JOHN C. L. ANDREASSEN, Director

Julius Davidson, Assistant Director

Alvin W. Kremer, Keeper of the Collections

Accounts Office: Kenneth N. Ryan, Accounting Officer

Buildings and Grounds:

Lewis L. Cogan, Superintendent (from December 19, 1949)

C. Eldon Ray, Chief Engineer

Disbursing Office: William W. Rossiter, Disbursing Officer

Division for the Blind: George A. Schwegmann, Jr., Chief

Guard Division: Joseph E. Mullaney, Captain of the Guard

Personnel Division: George A. Pughe, Jr., Director of Personnel

Photoduplication Service: Donald C. Holmes, Chief

Secretary's Office: Mildred C. Portner, Secretary of the Library

Supply Office: George W. Morgan, Supply Officer

Tabulating Office: John I. Meehan, Chief

LIBRARY PRINTING AND BINDING BRANCH OF THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

Harry Falk, Superintendent

Albert F. Cogswell, Foreman of Printing

Michael M. Burke, Foreman of Binding

Report of the Librarian of Congress

The President of the Senate:

The Speaker of the House of Representatives:

SIR: I have the honor to submit my report as Librarian of Congress for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949. The report consists of the material herewith presented and a supplement to this report published, for the convenience of the public, under the title *Quarterly Journal of Current Acquisitions*. The four issues of the supplement covering the year ending June 30, 1949, are submitted herewith.

LUTHER HARRIS EVANS,
Librarian of Congress.

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, WASHINGTON, D. C.

November 15, 1949

9

Introduction

AS this Report is readied for the press, a sesquicentennial overtakes the Library of Congress. Merely to have survived for a century and a half is, in and of itself, scarcely worth a casual aside; much less is it proper excuse for self-gratulation, or piously noisy huzzas, or general celebration. Far too frequently, survival implies only a polite indifference, or an indulgence of fortuitous fortune, or a cowardly withdrawal from the struggles which engage the spirit of a time. Neither is endurance necessarily commemorable; it may result from nothing more heroic than a reflex, an aimless instinct for preservation, or the falsest sentimentality. Finally, the intimation of permanence is not always the promise of excellence fulfilled and continuing; there is no persistence comparable to the persistence of error.

But if the Library is, as it is designed to be and as, in the past, it most assuredly has been, a popular institution, popularly supported, administered and sustained; if it is, invisibly perhaps, but nevertheless indivisibly and integrally a part of the intellectual endowment of every citizen; if solely to diffuse, it has scrupulously amassed the recorded knowledge it contains; if it belongs to the experience of its days; if it is sensitive to the expectations of it and applies whatever strength it has to their fulfillment; if learned spuriousity cannot taint, nor curtain, nor embarrass, nor divert, nor betray, nor in any way diminish its steadfast demonstration of the freedoms of inquiry and access and discovery and choice; if its ambitions do not exceed its opportunities for useful service; if it has acquired and exploited and per-

fectured special skills; if it is an active agent as well as an obedient servant of the nobler energies of a people; if it is aware of, and disturbed by, and in rebellion against, its own shortcomings; if performance of duty is its single purpose and its duty, the enrichment of society; if its traditions are not marcescent, but alive, adaptable and approved; if hollow precedent does not exact conformity nor impose requirement; if there is confidence in its maturity; if, through age, it has attained a character, an identity, a realization, "non faciat ea, quae iuvenes; at vero multo maiora et meliora facit" (Cicero: *De Senectute*, vi: 22-23), then the passage of its first one hundred and fifty years may merit some attention.

It is such conditions which sober a review of the twelve-month period from July 1, 1948 to June 30, 1949. Whether the Library has managed or failed to meet them, it is now too soon to judge. Throughout the devastating decade, extending from that September morning when trespassers appeared on Poland's soil, mankind has done without familiarity. Ancient principles have been proclaimed, creeds have been reverently recited, fading declarations have been facsimiled and nailed to hoardings, there have been affirmations and reaffirmations, but, when translated into terms of action, they have worn strange disguises, and some dispute their animation, suspecting they are perished exiles come to haunt. There is a Pauline implication in this change. The new standards, which have been imposed; may be as valid or as invalid as the old; they have not been tested, yet.

Abroad, the inhabitants of the learned

world have not been permitted to sit out the *danse macabre*. On the contrary, they are the bemused slave laborers of fear, adept at foreswearing immunities, comfortable in their shackles, resistless to grotesque indignities. Those who once were ruthless in the common search for truth, devoting their selfless lives to its revelation, are now most intent upon withholding it. Even in this land, their colleagues gradually succumb, exculpating themselves with gentle protests and rationalizing their humiliation. The shames of censorship are glibly presented as the evidence of patriotism.

As its anniversary approached, there were those who asked, what was this Library which had begun so long ago? What had that vast enterprise of the eagle and the book become? The answers were elusive; they were scattered through the lives of men and women who for year after year, decade after decade, generation after generation, had used or served it. They were scattered through the lives of other millions who, unknowingly, imperceptibly, tenuously had been variously affected by it. They were scattered through lessons learned, through knowledge gained, through imaginations stirred. To the sentimentalist it was a palace, to the cynic a monument to the futilities of bumbling man, to the scholar a magnificent workshop. The answers, if they were offered, would be true and sound and ample for him who made them and for no other. But if it were true that the Library had no universal application, if it took on differing dimensions with every pair of eyes which focused on it, still there were things which might be said. These things would have to be baldly, boldly said; they would have to be said without confusing qualification, fulsome explanation, cautious equivocation, they would have to risk the follies of compression. The Library was, after all, a fact, indeed it was a series of facts. And so to the question, what was the

Library at the close of its first one hundred and fifty years, it could be said that, at least, it was all these things.

Size

It was believed to be the largest Library in the world; it contained, as of June 30, 1949: 8,689,639 volumes and pamphlets, 128,055 bound newspaper volumes, 11,320,000 manuscripts (pieces), 1,928,574 maps and views, 76,609 reels and strips of microfilm, 81,278 reels of motion pictures, 1,819,609 volumes and pieces of music, 305,848 phonograph records, 1,963,231 photographic negatives, prints and slides, 579,298 fine prints, and 668,732 broadsides, photostats, posters and miscellanea, a total of 27,560,873 pieces.

The Investment

The Library represented a total investment of public moneys of \$117,717,628.

The Library had received appropriations of \$9,054,262 for the purchase of materials for its collections.

The Library had received from foundations, associations, corporations and private individuals gifts of money totaling \$6,495,624.

The Library's annual maintenance (1949) constituted a per capita tax of 5 cents on every citizen.

The Plant

The Library occupied the two largest buildings in the world, devoted exclusively to library purposes.

The Library's buildings had been constructed at a cost of \$15,130,656, were situated on 13¾ acres of ground, contained 1,563,189 square feet of floor space, and 250 miles of steel shelving actually in place, with a total capacity of less than the 414 miles once erroneously estimated.

The Library's pneumatic tubes could carry books back and forth between the buildings in 30 seconds; the mechanized

carrier could transport books to the Capitol in 7½ minutes.

The Library had vaults at Suitland, Maryland, and in New York City for the storage of motion picture film. A part of its rare book collection was installed in a stately Pennsylvania residence.

Acquisitions

Its annual increment had grown to a size where, in fiscal 1949, it amounted to more than seven million pieces; by virtue of law it received 1,283,507 (including copyright deposits); by official donations from local and State governments and by transfer from Federal offices, 1,995,353; by exchange, domestic and foreign, 629,317; by gift, 889,641; by purchase, 606,504; and from miscellaneous sources, 2,482,021, principally separate issues of newspapers. These pieces, issues, numbers, parts, units of whatever kind, were being sorted, researched, collated. Many would be consolidated in bound volumes, or interfiled in boxes and portfolios and other containers, and then integrated with the existing collections. Duplicates, superfluous to the Library's needs, would be disposed of.

International agreements had been negotiated through the Department of State and were bringing to the Library the official publications of thirty-one governments: Afghanistan, Argentina, Austria, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Ceylon, Chile, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, France, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Iran, Iraq, Liberia, Mexico, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, Siam and Sweden. In return, the Library was annually sending 102,000 documents abroad.

International agreements were being negotiated in its behalf with twelve other governments.

In addition, the Library was conducting informal exchanges and was executing agreements under the Brussels Conven-

tions of 1886, with most of the other nations of the world and with many provincial governments. In fulfillment of these obligations, the Library was distributing about 270,000 publications a year.

The Library was the beneficiary of the operations of the International Exchange Office in the Smithsonian Institution; through those operations it was annually receiving about 6,500 issuances of learned societies and academies abroad.

The Library was by statutory requirement a depository for all the documents currently produced by the States of Arkansas, Florida, Idaho, Iowa, Maryland, Minnesota, Mississippi, Montana, New Mexico, North Carolina, Ohio, South Dakota, and Washington. The laws relating to the distribution of the documents of most of the other States and Territories contained specific requirements for the deposit of *certain* documents in the Library of Congress.

The Library had placed blanket or open orders for current publications in the following countries or areas:

Algeria	Java
Austria	Kenya
The Belgian Congo	Korea
Burma	Madagascar
Cyprus	Malaya
Dutch Guiana	Nicaragua
Ecuador	Nigeria
Republic of Ireland	Pakistan
El Salvador	Paraguay
French Indo-China	Philippines
Greece	Poland
Iceland	Portuguese East Africa
India	Puerto Rico
Israel	Thailand
Japan	Tangiers

The Library estimated that it was receiving not more than seventy-five percent of the current publications of foreign countries which it required for adequate service to the Government and people of the United States.

The Library was receiving approximately 24,365 volumes a year from the countries of Eastern Europe.

Its selection of materials from the catalogs of the antiquarian book trade had to be curtailed in favor of the procurement of contemporary foreign publications, and had dwindled to a point where only 7,345 titles were searched in fiscal 1949, as compared to 15,408 in 1948 and 24,510 in 1947.

The Library was conducting or participating in extensive microfilming operations in Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Mexico and Spain, as well as in the United States.

Copyright Office

The Copyright Office had promoted the progress of the useful arts under exercise of Congressional powers granted by Section 8 of Article I of the Constitution.

As a consequence of depository requirements in "securing for limited Times to Authors . . . the exclusive Right to their respective Writings," the Copyright Office had been the greatest single source of acquisition for current materials (other than documents) as well as an important source of foreign works.

Copyright registrations, covering the five-year period 1945-49, averaged 210,000 annually.

Among the materials registered for copyright were domestic and foreign books, pamphlets, musical compositions, dramatic compositions, motion pictures, maps, magazines, newspapers and works of art numbering more than 1,000,000 registrations during the past five years.

In the last 50 years copyright fees had totaled more than \$10,000,000.

Catalogs of copyright entries were being published periodically for books, pamphlets, periodicals, newspapers, lectures, sermons, addresses, dramatic and dramatico-musical compositions, musical compositions, maps, works of art, reproductions of works of art, drawings, photographs, prints, commercial prints and labels, motion pictures, and renewals.

Copyright registrations for foreign publications, covering the five-year period 1945-49, averaged more than 6,000 annually and came from nearly all countries of the world, including England, France, Italy, Germany, Norway, Switzerland, Belgium, as well as most of the countries of South and Central America.

Communications to authors, composers, publishers, literary agents and others averaged during the past five years some 85,000 letters annually; the Copyright Office in fiscal 1949 had received and dispatched 500,000 pieces of mail.

Catalogs and Catalog Practices

The Library had continuously sought the perfection of its cataloging techniques. In the past five years it had cataloged 390,000 separate, printed works.

It had developed a system of classification generally regarded as the best for application to a large and encyclopedic collection. Its schedules filled about 7,000 pages in thirty-two volumes and was continuously emended and expanded to take account of the advancement of knowledge. Additions to, and changes in, the classification were published every quarter for the benefit of other institutions which had adopted it; nevertheless it had been found necessary recently to subject the schedule for medicine and surgery to a complete revision. For the first time a classification for law and legal literature was being developed.

An elaborate system of subject headings for use in dictionary catalogs had been progressively compiled; the fifth published enumeration contained 1,352 double column pages.

The Library's Public Catalog consisted of 8,000,000 cards, disposed in 10,000 trays and was growing at a rate of a quarter of a million entries a year.

Since January 1947, the Library had prepared and published a cumulative author catalog of the books and pamphlets

for which it was producing printed catalog cards. This catalog, in book-form, was being issued monthly with quarterly and annual cumulations and averaged more than 3,000 pages a year. Copies were being distributed to 727 subscribers in this country and abroad; plans had been made for a cumulative subject catalog which would commence publication in 1950.

The Library's central cataloging service (the sale and distribution of printed catalog cards) had brought to the Treasury of the United States almost \$900,000 in fiscal 1949; since its institution in 1901, receipts had totaled over \$9,000,000. The stock consisted of 170,000,000 cards. The number of subscribers had averaged 8,000 for the past five years. About twenty-five and a half million cards were distributed in 1949, as compared with 378,000 in 1902. Altogether, half a billion cards had been distributed since the service first began.

The Library's National Union Catalog contained 15,000,000 entries for books of research value in 713 United States and Canadian libraries. It was by common consent the most useful and most used bibliographical apparatus of its kind in existence.

The Blind

The Library had been engaged since 1931, after previous experience (the first of its kind) beginning in 1897, in the procurement of literature for the blind at a total cost of \$6,489,000.

This program had produced 3,485 works in embossed types, and 1,530 "talking books" which were sound transcriptions.

The "talking books" were reproduced in 47,100 phonographs of which 44,100 were electric and 3,000 spring-driven; these phonographs were also the property of the Library of Congress.

For the circulation of books for the blind (both embossed books and "talking books") the Library had the cooperation of 26 distributing libraries.

In the assignment of phonograph machines, loaned to blind readers, the Library had the cooperation of 55 agencies serving the 48 States, Alaska, the District of Columbia, Hawaii, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

During the year, there were purchased and placed in the 26 distributing libraries 220 publications embossed in Braille, with an edition total of 65,540 volumes; and 150 talking books in an edition total of 17,037 containers. A list of these additions to the Library's procurement program for the blind appears in the Appendix. Since the first Federal appropriation for the purpose, made in 1931, the Library has distributed 3,191 books in Braille, comprising 834,970 volumes and issues; 294 books in Moon type, comprising 51,826 volumes and issues; and 1,530 talking books in 178,029 containers.

As in the past, care has been exercised to insure a proper balance between literature currently popular and those "standard" works of established importance which together provide the Blind with a reading resource comparable to the libraries serving the sighted. Selection has been governed by the majority vote of 45 authorities (including 12 blind persons) who represent various organizations and various reading tastes.

Under the program of limited publishing in Braille by volunteer hand-transcription 201 works in 741 volumes were provided. These were books which for one reason or another were unlikely to be in such demand as to call for their production in multiple copies. The Library trained and awarded certificates to 76 sighted persons in Braille transcription, and 5 blind persons qualified as proofreaders. The Library has paid the costs of proofreading, binding and shellacking on those books which it has authorized for hand transcription.

To the 55 lending agencies in the States 12,000 new talking book machines were

allotted. This was an increase of approximately 60 percent over the number of new machines provided in 1948.

More than 6,000 machines passed through the Federal Repair Center. Of these, nearly 75 percent were found to be in such worn or damaged condition that their repair would not justify the heavy expenditure involved; they were, in consequence, retired from the national program. It was possible, however, to salvage parts from approximately 900 which could be used in restoring spring-driven (*i. e.* spring wound) machines and those which required conversion from AC to DC current. Replacements of new machines for those retired from service were made at a rate of 150 a month. As for repairs, revised operations in 1949 resulted in an actual expenditure of less than 50 percent of the costs encountered the year before.

Within the United States, the progress of rural electrification has resulted in a steady diminution of needs for spring-driven machines. Those machines which have become surplus to the requirements of American citizens have been made available, through the cooperation of the American Foundation for Overseas Blind, Inc., for the use of the blind in Europe and Latin America.

A policy of ordering copies of talking books additional to the number scheduled for immediate distribution through regional libraries has been adopted. This policy was commended by the fact that the talking book reproducing studios were unable to stockpile recordings and the cost of making a few pressings for replacement purposes was almost prohibitive. Extra copies, secured at moderate rates and stored without undue inconvenience in one of the Library's stackrooms are drawn upon as reports are received from the distributors of wear or breakage, and thus provide the maintenance of service on talking books which otherwise would have

to be withdrawn from circulation for want of a single record.

Hispanica

The Library's Hispanic Foundation was annually compiling the *Handbook of Latin American Studies*, which presented a review of significant trends in the humanities and the social sciences, and an annotated and selective bibliography of the more important publications relating to those fields. No area of the world, it was said, was covered so competently. It was essentially a cooperative undertaking. The Hispanic Foundation had accepted responsibility for editing the *Handbook*, but thirty-seven specialists within and without the Library, including several Latin American scholars, were preparing the separate sections. Harvard University Press was the publisher, and an Advisory Committee, headed by Dr. Clarence H. Haring, of Harvard, met regularly with representatives of the Library to discuss policy questions.

Law

The collection of the Law Library exceeded in size any comparable collection in the United States and was comprised of more than 700,000 volumes and pamphlets. About 300,000 volumes and pamphlets on constitutional law, public and private international law, military and naval law, and on many special subjects—*e. g.*, banking, commercial law, criminology, education, insurance, labor, marriage and divorce, taxation, etc.—were classified with the collections of the general library.

It was especially remarkable for the comprehensive collections of American law, and with respect to session laws, statutory compilations and revisions, reports of judicial decisions both of the State and Federal governments was substantially complete. The same might be said of the collection of current legislation and judicial decisions of the component parts of the British Empire and Commonwealth. It was also rich in

the field of American and British treatises and periodicals.

In the field of Latin American law the collection was outstanding in all categories except local law (municipal, provincial, departmental, etc.).

For foreign law (other than British law, Latin American law and the laws of Oriental countries when printed in Oriental languages) it was, perhaps, unequalled in its holdings of the laws, codes, and judicial decisions of the principal countries of the world; it contained an excellent collection of treatises and commentaries on foreign law; but was weak in the local materials of the German states and the Swiss cantons as well as in all materials for Greece and Albania.

It had also a fine collection of books on Canon and Roman law.

Among the classics it had the *editiones principes* of almost all of the outstanding authors—Littleton, Blackstone, Grotius, Voet, Domat, Pothier, etc.—but rather astonishingly it had never been so fortunate as to procure the first editions of all parts of Justinian's *Corpus Juris*.

Its legal Americana included such unusual works as the New York Laws of 1694 and 1710, and the New Jersey Laws of 1717 printed by William Bradford; the Georgia Laws of 1755–70, printed by James Johnson; the *Code Noir* of Louisiana, printed at New Orleans, 1787; the Political Institution of the Free State of Coahuila and Texas, published at Natchitoches, Louisiana, in 1827 (believed to be the first edition in English); the Deseret Constitution of 1849; however, it was still seeking an opportunity to acquire such items as the New Hampshire and New Jersey session laws prior to 1776, Delaware laws prior to 1778, Connecticut laws for the period 1780–1800 and the laws of the Territory of the United States Northwest of the River Ohio for 1792 and 1794.

In the field of early English imprints it

possessed the 1482 first edition of Littleton's *Tenures*. Although the collection of English Year Books was not complete, it was thought to be the second largest in this country.

Its publications were devoted to bibliographical studies of the legal literature of various countries, such as France, Germany, and Spain, and the Latin American Republics; it was currently occupied in preparing a supplement to the *Guide to the Law and Legal Literature of Brazil*.

It operated an Anglo-American and a Foreign Law Reading Room in the Main Building and a branch in the Capitol in a chamber formerly occupied by the Supreme Court of the United States.

The Law Library had perhaps the greatest variety of demands made upon it of any similar library in the world. It was used by the Supreme Court of the United States, the inferior tribunals of the city of Washington, the Congress, the executive departments, bureaus, and commissions. The diplomatic corps was permitted to use it and exercised that privilege extensively. Hundreds of enquiries came from private individuals all over the country as well as from members of the bar. The Law Library had become a great center of research in law and related sciences of which there was probably no parallel in any other country.

It had enjoyed the patronage of such eminent jurists as John Marshall, Joseph Story, Roger B. Taney, Charles Evans Hughes, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Benjamin N. Cardozo and Louis Dembitz Brandeis, as well as of the great lawyer members of both houses of Congress.

Manuscripts

The Library had, aside from official administrative records in the National Archives, the largest collection of manuscript sources for the study of United States history, amounting to some 11,000,000

pieces. Practically all of it which was not under rigid restrictions was physically available for consultation but only a small portion of it had been so arranged and described as to be completely organized for effective use.

It had the private papers of most of the Presidents of the United States, but the papers of the Adamses were in Massachusetts, Fillmore's were in New York, Hayes' and Harding's were in Ohio, Hoover's were in California, and Franklin Roosevelt's were at Hyde Park.

It had the corpus of the correspondence of General Washington and his commission as Commander-in-chief of the Continental Army, but his Farewell Address had been privately purchased and was now in the New York Public Library.

It had the Declaration of Independence, the Articles of the Confederation, and the Constitution of the United States, but within recent months a "duplicate original" of the Olive Branch Petition had been acquired by another institution and henceforth would be out of reach.

It had, in the papers of Abraham Lincoln, the autobiographical sketches written for use in the campaign of 1860, the Farewell to Springfield, the First and Second Inaugurals, the earliest holographs of the Gettysburg Address, and many important drafts of profound association interest, but the printer's copy of the Debates with Senator Douglas was in the vault of a Chicago collector.

It had a notable collection of transcripts and photographic reproductions of materials in the archives of seventeen other countries relating to the history of the United States, but there was much more material of comparable importance which had not yet been copied, and some difficulties were being experienced in securing necessary authorizations for such work.

It had published calendars or lists of some of its manuscript collections, *e. g.* John Paul Jones, George Washington,

Franklin Pierce, John Jay Crittenden, Martin Van Buren, Benjamin Franklin, and James Monroe, as well as a calendar of manuscripts concerning Peru in its magnificent Harkness Collection, but the last such publication had appeared in 1932.

It had, moreover, published the texts of the *Records of the Virginia Company*, the *Journals of the Continental Congress*, and selected Peruvian documents from the Harkness Collection, but no such textual publication had appeared since 1936.

It had published in 1946 a guide to its reproductions of American materials in British depositories, and work was under way on a similar guide to reproductions from Spanish archives.

Maps and Charts

The Library had the largest collection of cartographic materials in the world, approximately 2,000,000 volumes and map sheets, but less than 100,000 had been cataloged.

It had the finest collection of atlases, including 68 editions of Ortelius, 46 of Ptolemy, 37 of Mercator, 82 of Blaeu, but lacked the first Ptolemy and the first Blaeu.

It had manuscript surveys made by Washington, Jefferson, and Lincoln.

Its most notable possessions included the only surviving L'Enfant Plan of Washington (1791); Samuel de Champlain's manuscript map of the New England coast, on vellum (1607); Joan Vingboons' *Manatus* map (1639); eleven portolan charts; manuscript atlases by Battista Agnese (ca. 1543), João Teixeira (1630) and the buccaneer, William Hacke (1690), but lacked original engraved copies of the first map to name America (Waldseemüller, 1507), the first map drawn on the Mercator projection (Mercator, 1569), the first map engraved on copper and printed in this country (Southack, 1717).

It had been obliged by lack of staff to

store 1,500 boxes containing half a million maps; in consequence these were unavailable to the public.

Its publications had included such standard works as the *List of Maps of America* and the *List of Geographical Atlases*, but no supplements had been possible since 1920.

Music

The Library's collection of music and the literature of music (approximately 1,825,000 volumes and pieces) was believed to be the most comprehensive in the world, but was weak in medieval music manuscripts and theoretical treatises.

It had the largest collection of opera librettos; a catalog of those published up to 1800 was issued in 1914, but a supplement was currently needed.

It had holograph scores of such masters as Bach, Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, Weber, Schubert, Chopin, Schumann, Brahms, Liszt, Wagner and others—including the largest collection in the world of Brahms holographs and the third largest of Liszt—but lacked significant autograph scores of Wagner, Tchaikowsky, Verdi, Bruckner and Mahler. (However, the holograph collection of contemporary twentieth century masters—such as Harris, Stravinsky, Schoenberg, Malipiero, Respighi *et al.*—was unequaled.)

It had interesting and important portions of correspondence of Beethoven, Brahms (e. g. the Brahms-Levi correspondence complete), Mendelssohn (some 300 letters), Liszt, Wagner—and single autograph letters from such composers as Frescobaldi and Monteverdi—but important collections of autograph correspondence continued to be elusive.

It had a fair copy, in the hand of Francis Scott Key, of *The Star Spangled Banner*; it had, in addition, one fair copy of *America*.

It had a notable collection of phonograph recordings (some 250,000 discs and

cylinders), but only about 25,000 had been cataloged, and perhaps as many as 200,000 had never been removed from the boxes in which they had been received.

It had a Recording Laboratory of its own, equipped with every modern device for the capture and reproduction of sound, but sufficient financial resources were lacking to reproduce on "service copies" the vast accumulation of American folk music recorded in various parts of the United States.

It had sent folksong collecting expeditions into 32 States and had profitably stimulated field recording in 9 countries of this hemisphere, but, though the results were highly gratifying, no more than the surface had been scratched.

It had, for some 30 years, maintained an exhaustive index of music periodicals, but the exigencies of the War years, followed by a depleted staff, made the index far from current and seriously threatened its continued usefulness.

It was the largest producer of chamber music concerts (1,359 since 1925; 592 in the Library itself, 767 outside the Library in extension work), and had gained an enviable reputation for its broadcasts of chamber music by the finest artists (especially in the early 1940's), but—though now achieving local broadcasts of *all* its programs over Station WQQW-FM—it had not yet solved the problem of nationwide broadcasts to the country-at-large.

Orientalia

The Library possessed the largest collection of Chinese books and manuscripts outside of China and Japan, numbering a quarter of a million volumes. The collection was especially rich in local records or gazetteers, works on agriculture, botany, materia medica, Chinese histories and institutions, and the collected writings of noted authors.

Among its collection of rare Chinese books were 10 items printed in the Sung

period (960–1279), 12 in the Mongol period (1279–1368), and nearly 1,500 in the Ming period (1368–1644). The Library had also 41 volumes of the rare Ming manuscript encyclopedia, the *Yung-lo ta-tien*, generally considered to be one of the world's greatest literary monuments.

The Chinese card catalog was arranged primarily according to the stroke system, but it was hoped in time to supplement it with a romanized catalog. In 1942 a book catalog of the Library's Chinese local histories, numbering nearly 3,000 items, was printed and made available to libraries here and abroad. A descriptive catalog of the Library's rare Chinese books had been sent to press.

The resources of Chinese literature had been extensively used by government agencies, colleges and universities and individual scholars. Indeed, the Chinese collection had made spectacular contributions to American agriculture and medicine; and had helped to solve research and bibliographical problems on China in a wide variety of subjects.

The Library had reproduced on microfilm approximately 2,800 works in about 20,500 volumes of extraordinary rarity belonging to the National Library of Peiping, which had been sent to America for safekeeping in 1941. The Library had secured microfilm reproductions of many other rare Chinese works as well.

Between the years 1934 and 1942, a two-volume biographical dictionary, entitled *Eminent Chinese of the Ch'ing Period*, had been compiled and published under the editorship of Dr. Arthur W. Hummel, Chief of the Library's Division of Orientalia. This undertaking was made possible by the Library's extensive resources in the fields of Chinese literature.

The Library had the greatest collection of modern Hebrew literature outside of Israel.

The Israeli armistice had enabled the Jewish National and University Library,

as agent for the Library of Congress, to resume shipments, and efforts to obtain as complete-as-possible a collection of Israeli publications had been well rewarded. Unfortunately, however, thousands of works which, for varying reasons, had not been received during the unsettled years were yet to be secured.

Shortage of personnel had prevented a thorough and systematic collation of publications before the withdrawal of the Mandatory Power from Palestine; now their procurement was much more difficult. Similarly it had been impossible to bring up-to-date the collections on Ethiopia and the strategic regions to the east of it.

Encouraging, however, had been the progress made in strengthening the collections of Hebrew periodical literature; the Library was currently receiving more than 125 serials. A notable addition had been the acquisition of 93 Hebrew legal texts.

But most of the 43,000 volumes, in non-Roman alphabets, which were in the custody of the Library's Hebraic Section, were uncataloged, distributed in several stack rooms, and not readily accessible for service. This was the more unfortunate because government agencies and learned societies increasingly were seeking specialized materials, which the Library was otherwise qualified to interpret.

The Library possessed the largest collection of materials in the Japanese language outside of Japan. It consisted of some 50,000 cataloged volumes, 100,000 unbound but listed periodical issues, and between 350,000 and 500,000 volumes, pamphlets, and parts, recently transferred, which were, so far, unrecorded.

The Japanese collection had been heavily used during the years of the Second World War, and had provided important background information on Japanese geography, economics, industry, technology and law.

The collection was probably stronger than any other in the Western World in

Japanese government publications and in many types of Japanese journals, but in respect to neither were its holdings adequate, and during the past year lists of *lacunae* had been prepared and sent to Japan in the hope of repairing these deficiencies. To date, success in securing missing issues of periodicals had not been conspicuous, but the vigorous and generous cooperation of the National Diet Library gave assurance that the impediments soon would be overcome. Already the Library had received thirty reels of periodicals on microfilm, more were on the way.

Prints and Photographs

The Library's collections of prints and photographs had never been counted, but, together with manual graphic arts of all kinds, reproductions, minor ephemera and negatives, were estimated to contain more than three million items.

In scope these collections were as universal as the collections of books, and included examples of substantially every known technique, application and subject, but a condition to the fullest exploitation of this unparalleled pictorial resource was its further organization, integration and documentation.

They had resulted from two philosophies of picture collecting: 1) pictures considered as works of art, which included both originals and reproductions; and 2) pictures which, however technically excellent they might be or whatever the proficiency of their makers, were treated primarily as informational source and reference material.

The works of James Abbott McNeill, Whistler and Joseph Pennell were particularly well represented; there was, in addition, a remarkable collection of Whistler's correspondence and of clippings recounting incidents in his career. Well known artists whose achievements had

been carefully assembled were Ernest Haskell, Frank Benson, Käthe Kollwitz, Donald Shaw McLaughlin, Julian Alden Weir and many others.

Although contemporary prints by American artists purchased with the income from funds bequeathed for this purpose by Mr. Pennell constituted a satisfactorily comprehensive coverage of the field, there were disappointing weaknesses in the holdings of prints of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries; French prints, other than eighteenth century portraits; and the prints of foreign artists of the present day.

The collections of British mezzotints were held to be superb, and there were fine impressions of historic engraved portraits; in addition there was an imposing reference file of some 50,000 portraits produced by photography and other processes which was in constant use.

The general characteristic of the photograph collections was the emphasis which had been placed on iconographic and historic values. There were original negatives made by Mathew B. Brady, T. H. O'Sullivan, Alexander Gardner, Arnold Genthe and other great American masters. Copyright deposits of the later nineteenth century, then in course of careful arrangement, held promise of important discoveries.

The National Print Exhibition, the largest and most notable of its kind, was a stimulus and encouragement to American print makers and in fiscal 1949 had attracted 1,219 submissions.

Many of the special collections were nationally and internationally known, and were steadily in use.

The Historic American Buildings Survey consisted of 29,000 photographs and 25,000 measured drawings of American buildings erected before 1870, which, together, provided an authentic and exhaustive repertory for the use of architects, sociologists, construction engineers, historians

and all who were concerned with related investigations of American living and the American past.

The Archive of Hispanic Culture, a collection of 7,500 photographs of Latin American art, was arousing interest in a subject which had previously and curiously been neglected.

The collection of original drawings and cartoons known as the Cabinet of American Illustration contained splendid examples of the work of Charles Dana Gibson, Alice Barber Stevens, Walter Appleton Clark, A. I. Keller, William A. Rogers, Tom Nast, Clifford K. Berryman and other brilliant craftsmen, but was inadequate with respect to the work of such other eminent illustrators as Edwin Abbey and Howard Pyle.

A general description of each of the 750 pictorial collections was being prepared for publication, and it was proposed to revise and issue a classified inventory of the 5,000 copy negatives of prints depicting historic episodes, which are available for reproduction.

Rare Books

The Library had the largest collection of fifteenth century books in the Western Hemisphere (5,300 volumes), but was surpassed abroad by the Bayerische Staatsbibliothek, Munich (14,000 volumes?); the British Museum, London (12,000 volumes); the Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris (10,000 volumes); and the Nationalbibliothek, Vienna (7,769 volumes); the Bibliotheca Apostolica Vaticana, Rome (7,000 volumes), and the Preussische Staatsbibliothek, Berlin, now Oeffentliche Wissenschaftliche Bibliothek, Berlin, (6,351 volumes). It possessed a perfect copy on vellum of the Gutenberg Bible, but lacked many monuments such as the earliest printed text in Spanish of Columbus' letter describing his discovery of the West Indies; and the illustrated German translation of the same text, dated 1497.

The Library had about 4,500 volumes printed in the American colonies, but had yet to acquire a copy of the first book printed within the continental limits of the present United States, *The Whole Booke of Psalmes*, 1640, usually known as *The Bay Psalm Book*.

Of the 2,120 different American newspapers published before 1820, the Library had files of about 940, but the American Antiquarian Society, at Worcester, Massachusetts, had 1,500.

The Library had enviable collections of the writings of the Mathers, Benjamin Franklin, Walt Whitman, Henry James, and other distinguished American authors, but its representation of the first editions of famous literary works did not have the completeness becoming a repository of American genius. It lacked, for example, a *Tamerlane* (1827) and an *Al-Aaraaf* (1829), a *Luck of Roaring Camp* (1870) and a *Maggie* (1893); it could not boast a complete set of the seven original parts of *The Sketch Book of Geoffrey Crayon, Gent.*

Slavica

The Library possessed the largest collection of Russian books outside of Russia, consisting of approximately 265,000 volumes and pamphlets.

In 1947, the Library had acquired the private library of Gennadius Vasilievich Yudin, of Krasnoiarsk, amounting to 80,000 volumes, all relating to Russia and Siberia, and all save about 12,000 in the Russian language.

Through the years the Library had augmented its Russian collections by purchase, gift and exchange. Despite some difficulty the Library was continuing to receive Russian books; about 15,000 pieces in fiscal year 1949.

The Library was publishing the *Monthly List of Russian Accessions*, the first issue of which had covered publications received during the month of April 1948.

Photographic Service

The Library had a photographic laboratory equipped with the most modern devices for the reproduction of materials of all sorts, and capable of making a total of 16,530,000 exposures a year.

Its services were available to the public at a moderate charge of 40¢-60¢ for small and large photostat exposures; 3.5¢ for a microfilm exposure; \$1.50 for a photographic negative, 15¢-35¢ for photograph contact prints, and 40¢-\$2.00 for photograph projection prints.

This *Report* is a work of many hands. For "source materials" the annual chron-

icles prepared by directors of departments, chiefs of the several divisions and their heads of sections have been used. Dr. Frederick H. Wagman, Director of the Processing Department, drafted the chapter on the Organization of the Collections, Mr. Dan M. Lacy, Assistant Director for Cataloging of the Processing Department, drafted the chapter on Acquisition of Materials, and Mr. Vincent L. Eaton, Assistant Chief of the Rare Books Division, drafted the chapter on Administration, Finance and Personnel. The *Report* has been assembled under the general editorial supervision of David C. Mearns, Assistant Librarian, who wrote many of the parts in the form in which they now appear.

Chapter I

The Special Services to Congress

Legislative Reference Service

IT was Monday, May 23, 1949, and members of an appropriations committee were listening to the testimony of colleagues who had come to express their views of the requirements of the Library's Legislative Reference Service. Before them, as they listened, was a letter, written some weeks before by the Chairman of the Committee on House Administration:

In the exercise of its responsibility for policies looking toward adequate staffing of the House and its committees, the Committee on House Administration has recently completed a survey of the Legislative Reference Service. Extensive and important responsibilities were assigned to the Service under the Legislative Reorganization Act, but its personnel has never been allowed to develop to the extent contemplated by the act. Consequently Members and committees have frequently been unable to obtain service of the quality and speed necessary for their official needs, despite strenuous and conscientious efforts made by the present staff.

For example, it was specified in the act that at least one senior specialist should be available in each of the 20 fields of congressional concern. Available funds permitted the engagement of only eight such specialists full time. Vitally important fields such as agriculture, housing, transportation, veterans affairs, banking and currency, were left without top caliber analysts.

Our Library subcommittee examined this critical situation in detail. On the basis of the actual records of important requests by Congress, we found many cases in which understaffing had brought inadequate handling. . . .

The Chairman of the Committee on House Administration, the Honorable Mary T. Norton, was present to speak for herself and to reinforce the opinion which her letter had conveyed. "I hope," she said, "the [appropriations] committee will, in its wisdom, do whatever is necessary to increase the facility of [the] Library of Congress." She added: "We think it is most important to every Member of Congress."

Others testified. The Honorable Ken Regan, Chairman of the Subcommittee on the Library of the Committee on House Administration, explained that there had been "quite a bit of investigation of the Legislative Reference Service, as many members have complained that they had not been getting all the service they thought they were entitled to." He observed that "the demand for this service is much greater now than it has been heretofore"; he hoped that provision might be made adequately "to take care of the increased demand."

The Honorable Karl M. LeCompte had found "that the requests . . . are overwhelming." It was his conviction that "if the Congress wants the information that comes from the research work . . . we will have to give more help."

The Honorable Robert T. Secrest recalled that, for ten years prior to the outbreak of the second war, he had served on the House Committee on the Library. He considered the Library of Congress "the greatest institution of its kind in the world," and was "interested in all that it does"; he was especially interested in the Legislative Reference Service with which he had gained knowledge at first hand.

He was sure that "if every Member of Congress realized the full service they could get from the Legislative Reference Service their duties [*i. e.* the duties of the staff] would be multiplied manifold, and day by day others do learn of its efficiency and accuracy and are making greater use of it."

The Honorable C. W. Bishop spoke from an association with the problems of the Library extending over a period of eight years. It was, he said, a question of "taxpayer service." To him it appeared "sincerely a nonpolitical move." He made it clear that the "chairmen both of the majority and minority are in accord with this idea of trying to give Congress better service."

Almost a decade earlier, Archibald MacLeish, then Librarian of Congress had stated in a message to Members of Congress:

. . . it is felt that the Congress should be able to call upon scholarly research and counsel in all fields, economic and social as well as legal, at least equal in competence to the research and counsel relied upon by those who appear before Congressional Committees. The Legislative Reference Service of the Library of Congress, that is to say, should perform for Members of the Congress services of the same degree of expertness as those performed for businessmen and business associations and other groups, by the economists, lawyers and others who write and edit business advisory letters and other sources of economic and legal information.

But this was the Library of Congress, more specifically this was the Legislative Reference Service of the Library of Congress as it appeared in the third year of the reorganization act. To those for whom the service existed, the situation was unsatisfactory. There had been disappointments, inadequacies, delays, criticisms and embarrassments. That there had been such untoward and unfortunate and, for the future, intolerable defections

from expectation was indelibly upon the record. It was no time for exculpation; none was offered. There had been failures but the failures had not, in the main, been attributable to inherent faults. For the Library, together with painful discomfiture resulting from forfeited opportunity, consciousness of imposed shortcomings, dismay from incursions of futility, and awareness of unfulfillment, there was a sense of participation in an uncompleted experiment. However inconclusive of final result, some progress had been made, and that progress seemed hopefully to promise vindication of objective.

The presence of those Members of the Congress at that hearing on Monday morning was evidence of the fact that the principles underlying the organization of legislative research had been tested and found sound and viable. Already there had been ample demonstration of a validity of purpose. It was even possible to isolate and identify some propositions. First and most important was a general agreement that the successful operation of the legislative process required, on the part of legislators, access to material, precedent, specialized knowledge, compilation, interpretation, presentation and scholarly integrity which would constitute a firm basis for assurance, persuasion and action. If, previously, there had been, in some quarters, skepticism of the practical values of research, and if, in the past, there had been those who, for perfectly understandable reasons, could not see benefits behind the thickness of their costs; now experience had displaced the restlessness of doubt. It had been possible even to equate the problem. Mr. Bishop had said: "If you want these . . . services . . . this increase . . . should be authorized."

In the second place, proof had been adduced to sustain the claims for objectivity. Facts, it was commonly conceded, are ruthless, unemotional and arrogant.

Truths, unlike a hatter's merchandise, cannot be produced in several sizes, tilted to reflect a mood, or blocked to become the wearer; truths have definite and inflexible shapes, dimensions, characteristics, distinctions, which compromise, alteration, accommodation, disguise, or any kind of subordination not only disfigures but destroys. Cynics had supposed that the Library's service to the Congress, if it were to be useful, effective, understood, must be fashioned from some inferior commodity such as argument or advocacy, declaration or denial, support or superability, that it should be, in other words, patterned to a position or a policy or a point of view. They had supposed, those cynics, that the needs of Congress were not for the stuff of deliberation but rather for the spurious implements of debate. They were wrong.

A third demonstration had derived from the second; it was that the research requirements of the American Congress were requirements implicit in responsibility, that they were dissociated from faction; unrelated to partisanship, controlling rather than controlled by policy. Research, that is to say the *procedure* of research, had been accepted as a march over a prescribed course to a destination unknown until it was reached. As for the destination, it might, perhaps, turn out to be familiar and only the route be new, or it might be startling and unimagined, or it might be compellingly beautiful or outrageously abhorrent. The importance of research was the importance of arriving, of knowing at last where this way or that way led and the length of the journey and the nature and dangers of the passage. Those gentlemen who appeared before the committee were accustomed to division, they represented honest differences, earnest oppositions, and sharp conflicts of doctrine, but they were in stout accord in pleading for a resource which would be neither subservient to preconception, nor alien to

reality, nor exhausted by endeavor, nor degraded by prejudice, nor estranged by suspicion, nor distorted by guile, nor nullified by penury, but encouraged, empowered and immaculate. And the witnesses were as convincing as they were convinced.

Actually, of course, their statements were eloquently corroborated by the records for fiscal 1949. Expressed statistically, the enquiries submitted to the Legislative Reference Service were more numerous than ever before. A table follows:

	1946	1947	1948	1949
Congressional. . .	16,444	19,035	21,420	22,852
Governmental. . .	1,034	1,205	1,106	928
Other.	469	636	856	690
Totals.	17,947	20,876	23,382	24,470

More than 3,000 requests were received in a single month, March, and exceeded by fifty percent the total of a year's work a quarter of a century ago.

These figures reflect not only an increasing resort to the facilities of the service, but equally and with enlarging meaning, the diversities, complexities and compulsions of the issues confronting the Congress of the United States. In parlous days a parliament must act, and, as old problems and their consequence are consigned to history and the statutes, new and exacting and fateful problems emerge imperiously commanding resolution.

A random selection of the subjects of reports recently prepared by the Legislative Reference Service (for an extended list, see Appendix IV) suggests the varieties and characteristics of Congressional interest: The Claim of the Cheyenne-Arapaho Indians to the Fort Reno Military Reservation, Oklahoma; The Relation of the Anti-Trust Laws to the Activities of Trade Associations; Administrative Organization of "Socialized Medicine" under the Proposed National Health Insurance and Public Health Act; Citations to Laws relating to the Exposure and Ex-

purgation of Communistic Activities in the States passed in the biennium 1947-1948; Subsidy Payments by the United States Government with Particular Reference to the Period since 1940; Rôle of the Consumer and the Business Man in a Socialist Society; The Marines as Landing Forces for Protection in Times of Peace; Progress of the Negro in Military Status; Interlocking Directorates Among 110 Leading Companies; The North Atlantic Security Treaty: Origins of the Proposal; Positions of Landlords Before and After Rent Control; Historical Summary of Political and Economic Developments in each of the Latin American Countries, January 1947 to March 1949; International Control of Navigation of the Danube River; Events Leading to the Diplomatic Deadlock in Berlin; Basing Point Pricing; Historical Summary of Congressional Delegation of Legislative Functions; Administration of the Lobby Registration Provisions of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946; Relinquishment by the Federal Government of Certain Taxes for Exclusive State Use; The Second Year of ERP; Constitutional Power of Congress to Act in the Field of Housing; Nationalized Industries of Great Britain; Recommendations for Social Security Legislation; Offices Requiring Appointment by the President; State Legislation Controlling Sale, Distribution and Use of Oleomargarine; Economic Survey of Micronesia; Critical Synopsis of Commendations and Criticisms of the Economic Cooperation Administration and the European Recovery Program.

These are typical of matters which have engaged the attention of Congress and its research organization during a twelve-month period. Apprehensions aroused by affairs abroad and affirmative measures adopted to correct adverse conditions in other parts of the world have received the vigilant and vigorous study which they impose, but such concentrations have not

suspended the most scrupulous regard for domestic policies and progress.

But in addition to the compilation of memoranda and formal reports, there has been an increasing and gratifying tendency on the part of Members of Congress and their committees to look to the Library's subject specialists for consultative service. These relationships have made possible a more precise and more personalized response than could otherwise be attained. The Library's specialists have assisted in the organization of hearings; they have sometimes suggested witnesses to be called and questions to be asked; not infrequently they have been asked to attend hearings and act in advisory capacities.

By way of example, mention may be made of the work of Mr. Fauri, specialist on social legislation, who was loaned for several months to the Ways and Means Committee of the House, where he participated in the preparation and conduct of hearings on a revision of the basic act governing old age and survivors insurance. The Joint Committee on the Economic Report has called upon the Library's specialists for help in dealing with the particular problems submitted to it; beginning January 1, Dr. Kreps of the Legislative Reference Service was loaned to the Committee as staff director. Dr. Graves, of the Legislative Reference Service, was detailed as staff director to the Subcommittee on Executive and Legislative Reorganization of the House Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments. Usually such protracted assignments have been reimbursed. Other Committees which have made extensive use of authorities on the staff of the Legislative Reference Service have been the Foreign Relations Committee and the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee of the Senate, and the Judiciary Committee of the House.

No moneys have been appropriated for the maintenance of the *Index to State*

Legislation during fiscal 1950, but sufficient funds remained in "unexpended balance" to permit the publication of the twelfth biennial volume. The Committee on House Administration has announced an intention soon to review the situation and to decide whether to recommend repeal of the legislation directing the compilation of the *Index* or to seek the restoration of funds for its continuation.

The *Digest of Public General Bills* was faced with a formidable crisis in the first few weeks following the convening of the 81st Congress for the reason that the number of bills introduced was larger by a very considerable margin than the largest number in other years. The exertion and devotion of the staff quickly overcame the difficulty and this important compendium was kept current.

Eight *Public Affairs Bulletins* were published: *Hawaii and Statehood*, by William R. Tansill; *Limitations of Debate in the United States Senate*, by George B. Galloway; *Anti-Discrimination Legislation in the American States*, by W. Brooke Graves; *Reorganization of the Executive Branch of the Government of the United States: A Compilation of Basic Information and Significant Documents, 1912-1948*, by W. Brooke Graves; *Alternative Policies for American Agriculture*, by Walter W. Wilcox; *Participation of Water-Borne Carriers in Air Transportation*, by Merwin Shurberg; *The Atlantic Pact*, by Halford L. Hoskins; and *Acts of Congress Providing for Grants-In-Aid to States*, by Rebecca L. Notz.

An annotated bibliography of materials relating to the Hoover Commission has recently been undertaken at the request of the House Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments. It may take the form of the serial-bibliography on Atomic Energy.

Congress has approved for a trial period the resumption of *Public Affairs Abstracts* from selected books, pamphlets and magazine articles bearing upon subjects which claim or seem likely to claim legislative

consideration. Congress has similarly approved the resumption of carefully compiled and digested summaries of committee hearings. When the second session of the 81st Congress opens, these potentially important serials will be organized and made available.

The Legislative Reference Service enters a new year under circumstances at once favorable and challenging. The trial period, the period of testing and experimentation, has ended. The principles which govern its activities and direct its operation have demonstrated their validity. Its objectives have received the approbation of leaders of both parties in both Houses of Congress. Its appropriation has been increased; its staff will be expanded; its design approaches its aspirations for usefulness. But with greater opportunities go greater duties. Its patrons will have a right to expect more of it and those expectations must be amply justified by performance. Enlargements sometimes blur the image; there must be no "loss of definition" now.

Library Services to Congress

Aside from research, primarily describable in terms of the accomplishments of the Legislative Reference Service, the Library has, of course, made its complete resources available to Congress in other and more prosaic ways. A fact not generally understood beyond the confines of the Capitol is the fact that the Library *belongs* to Congress. It has always belonged to Congress. Moreover, it has always taken particular pride in being a part, albeit a subordinate part, of that branch of the Federal establishment which is most characteristic of popular government. It has followed that the Library has not only been accountable to the Congress for all of its transactions, but that the Congress has had a proprietary claim upon every one of its facilities. If, from time to time, those facilities have

been extended to include other divisions of the national administration, and, to a somewhat lesser degree, to the entire national enterprise itself, the extension has been granted without surrender or abrogation of the exclusive relationship on which the organization of the Library rests. Congress, in other words, has bestowed privileges but retained rights.

The Library, in turn, has always jealously protected the rights of Congress. To that end its regulations have been devised; to that end its practices have been fashioned; and to that end its policies have been conceived and executed. No other duties, however explicitly assigned, or publicly important, or intrinsically enthralling, have been permitted ever to conflict with the Library's inalienable duties to Congress. Only when the immediate and prospective convenience of Congress has been reasonably assured, only when the requirements of Congress have been carefully anticipated and measures have been taken for their scrupulous fulfillment, only when the expressed wishes of Congress have been satisfied, only when the position of Congress has been broadly ascertained and considered to be entirely compatible, has the Library engaged in those other undertakings which have been confided to it. Whatever it has done for the other agencies of the Government or on behalf of the public at large, the Library has done in the name of Congress and as its agent. Indeed, the Library has construed the entirety of its service as merely a projection of its service to Congress.

This sensitive priority has prevailed throughout the institution. Every unit, every member of the staff has been responsive to it. Operations and routines have, in one way or another, reflected compliance with it. Tangible evidence of its enforcement and vitality has been discoverable in the selection of additions to its collections, in the order of treatment accorded recent acquisitions, in the disposi-

tion of materials through the stackrooms, in the procedures which govern the circulation of books, in the conditions prescribed for answering enquiries, in the nature of its bibliographical compilations, in the choice of subjects represented by experts on the rolls, and in the deferred status of all other patrons. At the end of the first century and a half of its existence, this universal Library has been the Library of many Congresses; for the period covered by this Report it has been the Library of the 81st Congress.

What, then, has this contemporary done for the ladies and gentlemen in attendance at the present session? It is a fair question but beyond the powers of the Library itself to answer. That answer could best be made, perhaps it could only be made, individually, which is, say, in half a thousand forms. It is not inconceivable that there would be consensus, but consensus would be expressed in generalities so broad, so summary, so undefined, so shapeless, so sweepingly approving or recklessly condemning, as to be divested of even the pretense of meaning. It is possible that dissents from majority opinion would provide the elements for constructing an enumeration of shortcomings, but those elements, however disquieting, would be inherently too fragmentary, isolated, negative, uncharacteristic to compose a sound conclusion.

The truth of the matter is that Library service to Congress, like every library service, is an abstraction, changing with every instance, subjected to uncommon and occasionally fortuitous factors, and differing with the differing temperaments to whom it is directed. It is not a machine which runs or fails to run; neither is it a commodity to be manufactured in quantity and vended with confidence that the contents of each can are of uniform excellence. On the contrary, Library service is not a product but an experience. When the need is profound and the response is

generous and precise, Library service is superlatively benign; conversely, when, in such a circumstance, the response fails completely to meet the required specifications, Library service is no "service" at all, but an outrageous and hostile impostor. Again, when Library service is invoked to satisfy an idle curiosity, or to secure gracious entertainment, or to elicit information on the farthest periphery of immediate importance, Library service may be either a gentle luxury or a mild annoyance. It is, in other words, good or bad, effective or ineffective, satisfying or frustrating, noble or noxious, useful or wasteful, in accordance with its impact on the impulse which calls it into being.

Those impulses are ordinarily uncommunicative; certainly, so far as the Library's service to Congress is concerned, they are indistinguishable. Every request is construed as exacting the fullest, most complete and most considered effort. Between the Member of Congress and the amassed learning of the world as recorded in its literature stands the Library staff. It is the duty of the staff to act as transmitter. It is a whole duty; it presupposes intelligence and capacities for discrimination between the authentic and the spurious; but it disallows differentiation and appraisal of the purposes on which requests are based.

It is this paradox: an impersonal service of strictly personal values; which makes measurement of its quality so difficult. For example, the Library, like any well regulated institution, maintains statistics. Moreover, they are maintained with that wholesome respect for the integrity of numbers on which followers of the statistical cult are likely to insist. What do they tell of the service to Congress? "Loans to Members of Congress," reads a statement for fiscal 1949, "dropped . . . a decrease of almost 3%." That bald assertion is as mystifying as it is disturbing. If figures cannot lie, what does it mean?

Does it, as it implies, offer proof that there has been a decline in the number of books borrowed by Members of the Congress? Or does it, as it forebodes, support a theory that the Library was, during the last twelve-month, only ninety-seven percent as effective as it was during the preceding year? Or does it intimate the more serious disaster which would result from a loss of confidence, on the part of Senators and Representatives, in the abilities of their Library to supply their literary wants? What are the facts?

The facts are very interesting; they cast grave doubts upon the narrative powers of tables; they impeach statistics with helpless and innocent evasiveness; they contradict the arrogant pronouncements of the numerologists. In fiscal 1949, Congress was in session from July 26 to August 7, 1948, and from December 31, 1948 to June 30, 1949; whereas in fiscal 1948, Congress was in session from July 1 to July 26, 1947, and from November 17, 1947 to June 20, 1948. Not only was Congress in session one less month in fiscal 1949 than in fiscal 1948, but during the first half of fiscal 1949, many Members of Congress were absent from the District of Columbia, separated from the Library, and presumably engaged in pursuits other than literary or legislative. This chronology would indicate that there should have been a notable increase in requests for loans after the 81st Congress convened in January. That is exactly what happened. This circumstance, combined with the state of the Union as it then existed and has since continued to exist, would suggest that there should have been a concentration, perhaps an identity, of interests throughout the remaining period. That, too, was precisely the case.

Out of the record, then, there emerges a plausible explanation: Congress borrowed fewer books in fiscal 1949 for the reason that it had fewer opportunities to consult them. As explanations go it is satisfactory,

and failing a better one could, no doubt, be added. But there is a better one.

It is this: the veracity of muted mathematics is unblemished, but words have been put into their mouth and the words are ambiguous; there was a decrease of almost three percent in loans to Members of Congress; but it is necessary hastily to add that the decrease was limited to loans made from the collections immediately available on the shelves. Not included in the statistics were the books recalled from one borrower in order to supply the wants of another, the books issued from the waiting list, or the extra copies of books procured in order to fill orders in hand. So, far from a decrease, there was actually an increase of about two percent in the number of books sent on loan to Members of Congress. Indeed, the Loan Division, throughout the year, was engaged in perfecting procedures which would assure the prompt delivery of every book requested.

The Law Library's activities in behalf of Congress have covered the whole range of service from simple circulation to elaborate research. Over a period of two months, the legal counsel of the Joint Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce was provided with materials on, and translations of, Mexican and Venezuelan petroleum legislation. The results of this specialized assistance are contained in the account of progress in *Fuel Investigation*, issued as House Report 2470, 80th Congress, 2d Session, December 31, 1948, pages 115-127. An extensive study, begun several years ago, at the request of the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs was completed; it dealt with the Russian Administration of Alaska and the Status of Alaskan Natives. For the House Committee on Un-American Activities, certain confidential documents received from General Igayador Modelski, formerly Military Attaché of the Polish Embassy at Washington were translated and published as an appendix to the

hearings before the Committee, March 31 and April 1, 1949, 81st Congress, 1st Session. At the request of the same Committee a member of the Law Library staff acted as interpreter during the executive session when Mr. Samarin, the Russian teacher who refused to return to the Soviet Union, was examined. Data from memoranda prepared in the Law Library were incorporated in *Comparison of Atomic Energy Legislation of the United States and Certain Foreign Countries*, a monograph published by the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, 80th Congress, 2d Session.

These are examples of work performed; they have had many counterparts but by way of further illustrating the versatility of the staff, and its abilities to contribute to the enquiries of Congress, it may be pointed out that during fiscal 1949, a single administrative unit, the Foreign Law Section, was called upon by various agencies of the Government and various private organizations for research reports involving these thirty legal systems: Alaska, Albania, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, China, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Iran, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Lebanon, Lithuania, Monaco, Mongolia, The Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Rumania, U. S. S. R., Sweden, Switzerland and Yugoslavia. In addition, information was supplied on Egypt, Finland, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Spain and Turkey, making a total of thirty-six jurisdictions.

The facilities of the Law Library's Capitol branch were used, during the first session of the 81st Congress, by ninety percent of the Members of the Senate and by forty-four percent of the Members of the House of Representatives. For the 80th Congress these percentages were respectively eighty-four and fifty-six. Available only to Members of Congress, their personal staffs and the staffs of their Committees, together with members of the Bar having business with them, the Capitol

branch has conducted two-thirds of the direct service of the Law Library to the national legislature.

Hundreds of enquiries, initially submitted by constituents to their representatives in Congress, are annually forwarded to the Library for attention and report. Considered collectively these are a cross section of the intellectual exercises of a people restless for information. Various inspired, in purpose diverse, their subjects as differing as their curiosities, they come from every corner of the land. Their authors are without a common type for the reason that they are all the types which together make the population. They are the subliterate and the learned, the very young and the very old, the small tradesman and the great merchant, the pressman and the editor, the hod-carrier and the architect, the mechanic and the manufacturer, the sharecropper and the owner of broad estates, the impoverished and the affluent, the worn and the eager, the despondent and the gay, the beggar and the benefactor, the patient and the doctor, the client and the lawyer, the eccentric and the normal, the cringing and the courageous, the extreme and the average.

Some write in the clumsy characters of children, some in finely shaded Spencerian, some in the legibility produced by keys struck upon inked ribbon against a piece

of paper, some in formality, some in familiarity, some in the bewildering idioms of countries left behind, some in hard-wrought felicities. Their questionings are conveyed on penny post cards, on lined leaves ripped from notebooks, on flower-decorated paper, or on bond with letter-heads handsomely embellished and engraved.

Yet dissimilar as they are, they are alike in one particular for each bespeaks the writer's righteous expectation to secure precisely what he seeks from the man who acts for him at Washington. They are, in other words, validated as documents of democracy, prerogatives of citizenship, and certificates of title. They might, of course, be addressed directly, but that would risk, so many believe, the persuasiveness which comes from an intercessory and personal relationship.

Every section of the Library has taken part in supplying information solicited through such auspices. One of them, the General Reference and Bibliography Division, has, during the past year, handled some fifteen hundred "constituent requests." Despite their heterogeneity, these have been conspicuous of a spreading and enlightened interest in American institutions. Those institutions will be safe as long as they are understood.

Chapter II

The Reference Services

Circulation and Custody

THE general condition of the Library is good. At times it is obliged to limp when it would rather run. Occasionally when burdens are excessively ponderous and flights of stairs outrageously steep its breathing is audible and asthmatic. There are moments when it is dimly conscious of a sensation almost like fatigue. But the ills it bears are, perhaps, only the ills which exertions bring. Its activities are undiminished. Neither the advance of years, nor corpulence, nor ruefulness have managed to slow it down. Accustomed to strenuous endeavor, it is just as vigorous as ever it was. It is still strong, still competent for old tasks and capable of new commissions. It is not growing old but growing up. Disappointing as the intelligence may be to its impatient heirs, the clinical report is favorable. It goes like this:

So far from arteriosclerosis, the total circulation of the Library's collections has increased by three and a half percent. This vascular improvement is the more remarkable in view of the fact that the suspension of public service at 6 p. m. on Monday and Friday evenings, which had prevailed for only two-thirds of fiscal 1948, was continued throughout all of last year. The curtailed hours of opening have primarily affected four divisions: the Stack and Reader Division, the General Reference and Bibliography Division, the Serials Division and the Loan Division which are responsible for the issue of printed books. Yet the number of readers declined by only a little more, while the number of books consulted by them fell off by con-

siderably less, than one percent. Loans actually increased by almost ten percent. Unbound periodicals and newspapers, current official publications, manuscripts, maps, music, and rariora were requisitioned in larger quantities than during the period immediately preceding. Five percent more readers received personal assistance from the Library staff in the selection of material and in the location of information appropriate to their studies.

The Library's weekend service has been maintained. That service began in the fall of 1902 when funds first were made available for "Sunday opening," and resulted from a five-year campaign of citizens' associations who wished to secure for those portions of the public, prevented by the fixations of employment from visiting the reading rooms on "secular days," opportunities for study in hours they could call their own. Its proponents had argued then that its "use would not be trivial." It never has been. On the contrary, its importance has been demonstrated so consistently and so compellingly that it has become traditional. The special appropriation for its support has been withdrawn and the adoption of the forty-hour week, throughout the Government, has brought Saturday service within the calendar of "extra" Library benefits. The splendid cooperation of the staff and the versatility of the schedule-makers have made this possible.

In preparation for the weekend service it has become customary regularly to place one hundred additional chairs in each of the general reading rooms. During the last quarter of fiscal 1949 these were so far

from sufficient that it was necessary to set aside a room on the second story of the Main Building for the accommodation of the "overflow." Thirty-five percent of the users of the Library now come on Saturday and Sunday.

A library is a triangle composed of a collection, a staff and a public, but the components are immune to the niceties of a Pythagorean equation, for the public is more important than the sum of the others. Weaker, they must nevertheless support it and in the process respite would mean not restoration but collapse. As a consequence attrition is inevitable.

By closing on Monday and on Friday evenings and by a reapportionment of the work-week it has been possible to keep the reading rooms open on Saturday and Sunday. The advantage from the standpoint of the user is clear; the advantage from the standpoint of the staff is also clear: it is permitted to be of the utmost service within its abilities; but the effect upon the collection is not so fortunate. It is not so fortunate because curatorship has had to yield to circulation.

The stackrooms which contain the Library's classified collections are large; they vary in size from 4,950 to 46,144 square feet and from 8,856 to 83,180 linear feet of shelving. When engaged in sending books to the reading rooms, or in replacing books in their assigned positions, the attendants who preside over them must constantly traverse these vast distances. Forever on the move from call box and conveyor to the tiered ranges, they cannot interrupt the march in order to ascertain the physical condition of their charges. And there are casualties among them.

There are many with severed covers, tattered bindings, shaken spines, detached signatures, missing leaves, defaced pages, or other evidences (unhappy and untoward) of imperfection, accident and wear. That collections as old, as active, as fragile

should be subjected to some deterioration is unavoidable perhaps and may therefore be condoned; that they should be neglected is more difficult to excuse. The maimed, dismembered and abused must receive prompt treatment. But first they must be discovered.

They can be discovered only by a systematic and unit examination of the volumes on the shelves. This procedure, commonly called "shelf reading," is as rewarding as it is painstaking, unspectacular, and intense; it rectifies errors in order, marking and differentiation; it isolates works which are physically impaired. A book out of place or incorrectly labeled is a lost book; an injured book is an unreliable servant of the mind; a part of knowledge may perish with it. The practice of shelf reading will therefore readily be understood as essential alike to the accessibility and the integrity of the collections. When other pressures, be they ever so insistent and forceful, divert attention from it, a numbness spreads, slowly but direfully, over the entire service. The effect is cumulative and intolerable.

It has been conservatively estimated that the minimum custodial requirements of this Library call for a reading of not less than 230,000 shelves a year. The report that less than 60,000 shelves were read in fiscal 1949 can only provoke the most serious misgivings as to the present state of the collections. Moreover, it was possible to make repairs on less than 6,200 volumes. This was accounted for by the high costs of binding. But how many thousands more should have been segregated and suspended from circulation pending their reconstitution or permanent retirement was unknown. There were guesses that they numbered a quarter of a million. At the year's end more than 13,000 had been fortuitously identified.

A situation so adverse, so threatening to

utility, so infected and infectious creates alternatives: one is difficult to achieve; the other is unpleasant and perilous to adopt. There are only two. For either, provision must be made for additions to the staff which will ensure the continuing revision, preservation and well-being of the collections; or existing personnel must be relieved of other duties for the execution of that purpose. This last could only mean a reduction in the hours of public opening. The contingency is unacceptable, but the weakest leg of the triangle must have a stouter crutch.

These considerations call not for pessimism but action, and action has been taken. There is, for example, a promise of radical economies in binding costs deriving from the experiments which the Government Printing Office has undertaken, at the Library's suggestion, with the use of machine cast type for lettering and finishing books by a single impression, instead of the manual method hitherto employed. This so-called *Intertype* process has been, for some time, successfully adapted to the work of commercial binderies and may result in savings of as much as a dollar a volume.

Machine made, metal-edged boxes, costing less than ten percent per unit as much as the handcrafted portfolios formerly the standard containers for manuscripts, music and prints, have been secured in quantity and approved for general use. Experience has demonstrated their adequacy as preservatives and their relative cheapness has made it possible to extend protection to many thousands more materials of all kinds.

The lamination process has continued to fulfill every expectation entertained for it as an effective means of restoring and strengthening fragile, fragmented, or torn leaves. In the opinion of competent experts it is vastly superior both in quantity and quality of result to mousselining and crêpelining, processes formerly employed.

Thus the Repair Shop (operated by the Library Branch of the Government Printing Office) has reported that 66,335 manuscripts were repaired during the year, which was an increase of about five percent over the total reported for 1948; and that of these, 52,059 were laminated, a forty-eight percent increase over the number previously so treated. These figures compare with remarkable advantage to 15,416 and 13,909 which were respectively the total output of the Repair Shop in 1946 and 1945. Attention is currently being given to the possibility of attaining even greater production through the use of high pressure laminating machines for large scale work with modern documents.

There is a heartening prospect of achieving a new and important application of laminating techniques. Developed by Mr. William J. Barrow, distinguished pioneer in, and proponent of, the process, it has been given the descriptive name of "print lifting." During visits at the Library, Mr. Barrow has exhibited samples of his method for lifting ink by cellulose acetate from the surface of seriously deteriorated paper, transferring it to all-rag stock, and sealing it within foil. The relative inexpensiveness of the procedure (about ten cents a page) and Mr. Barrow's recently perfected foliations for reimposing both sides of a leaf on more durable paper suggest significant potentialities for prolonging the utility of reference books, "source materials," and other important works subjected to heavy and constant wear. It will, no doubt, be widely adopted and its adoption will almost certainly enrich the professional language of librarianship, but it is interesting to speculate on the bibliographical terms it will create.

This is intriguing because, in most instances, only the surface ink is actually transferred, leaving the absorbed ink behind in the fibers. Thus there may be two "originals," with one *more* "original" than the other because the paper will be un-

changed. On the other hand, the more "original," will be the less "perfect," because its imperfection will be the very reason for resorting to the practice. Will an ink lifted first edition become a "first edition once removed"? Will the lexicographers adduce a new word which will avoid confusing the frank imitation of a *facsimile* and the fraudulent imposture of a *counterfeit*? Will the uniqueness of manuscripts be so insidiously threatened that stationery will become more significant in the trade than handwriting? Or, again, will ink lifted manuscripts have no more claim to consideration than have letterpress copies or pantographs? Will forgers, the rest being simple, henceforth direct their cupidity and skill toward the fabrication of spurious watermarks? Will decay be suddenly more dignified than recapture? These are conjectures which the future must determine; but it is not illogical to suppose that print lifting, like every device born to bless, may be surprisingly perverted. And yet it might once have been a most welcome solution to those concerned for the preservation of the Declaration of Independence.

It was on August 2, 1776, that "the Declaration of Independence being engrossed and compared at the table, was signed by the Members." Thereafter it was filed in the office of the Secretary of the Continental Congress at Philadelphia. Like all parchment documents it was rolled up and rested undisturbed, except when it had to be brought out "to be signed by different delegates." When Congress, in order to avoid the British, adjourned on December 12, and reconvened eight days later in Baltimore, the Declaration was transported in a light wagon, where it remained for a little more than two months before returning to its first home. From September 1777 until July 1778, the Great Expression found temporary lodging in the courthouse at York, Pennsylvania. In 1783 it was at Annapolis, Maryland; in

1784 it reposed in Trenton, New Jersey; and in 1785 it was conveyed to the second storey of New York's City Hall. When the first Congress under the Constitution convened it was given into the custody of that new agency, the Department of State. At the close of 1790 it went, with the National Government, back to Philadelphia, where, for a time, it was housed in a building on Market Street at Arch and Sixth, and later at Fifth and Chestnut.

By direction of President John Adams it was removed to the Federal City in the District of Columbia in 1800. For a period of two months it found shelter in lodgings constructed for the use of the Treasury Department; then, for about a year, it was among the occupants of the "Seven Buildings" at Nineteenth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue. At the expiration of that period it was deposited in the old War Office Building on Seventeenth Street. There it stayed until the summer of 1814, when the approach of another unfriendly British army persuaded James Monroe, Secretary of State, to issue an order for its evacuation. It was hurriedly packed in a linen bag, placed overnight in an old barn belonging to Edgar Patterson, about two miles above Chain Bridge, and the next day was stored in the home of a Reverend Mr. Littlejohn, at Leesburg, Virginia, where it tarried for some weeks. After the English had not only departed but their fleet had left the Chesapeake Bay, the Declaration was carried back to Washington.

Its gregarious existence may be presumed to have had some deleterious effect upon that imperishable document. In any event when Richard Rush, who had succeeded Mr. Monroe, commented on Benjamin Owen Tyler's facsimile, the day being September 10, 1817, it was to remark:

The foregoing copy of the Declaration of Independence has been collated with the original instrument and

found correct. I have myself examined the signatures to each.

- Those executed by Mr. Tyler, are curiously exact imitations, so much so, that it would be difficult, if not impossible, for the closest scrutiny to distinguish them, were it not for the hand of time, from the originals.

It would be equally "difficult, if not impossible," to understand why Mr. Rush alluded to "the hand of time," unless it had been laid heavily. The suspicion may have gained credibility when, on June 5, 1823, the *National Intelligencer* (Washington) announced:

The city *Gazette* informs us, that Mr. William J. Stone, a respectable and enterprising Engraver of this City, has, after a labor of three years, completed a *fac simile* of the Original of the Declaration of Independence, now in the archives of the government; that it is executed with the greatest exactness and fidelity; and that the Department of State has become the purchaser of the plate. [The plate is now in the National Archives.] We are very glad to hear this, for the original of that paper which ought to be immortal and imperishable, by being so much handled by copyists and curious visitors, might receive serious injury. The facility of multiplying copies of it now possessed by the Department of State, will render the further exposure of the original unnecessary.

Again, references to immortality, imperishability and constant handling invoke wonder if some injury may not have already come upon it.

In 1841, Daniel Webster was Secretary of State, and on June 11 he wrote to the Honorable Henry L. Ellsworth, Commissioner of Patents, "Having learned that there is in the new building appropriated to the Patent Office suitable accommodations for the safe-keeping, as well as the exhibition of the various articles now deposited in this Department, and usually exhibited to visitors . . . I have directed

them to be transmitted to you." Item 6 in the accompanying inventory was the Declaration. A few months later Mr. Ellsworth proudly reported: "The costly articles formerly kept in the State Department for exhibition are now transferred to the National Gallery."

There in the white marble edifice at Seventh and F Streets, in a white painted hall, the Declaration and General Washington's commission as Commander-in-Chief were hung in a single frame and placed opposite a tall window where they were exposed to the "chill of winter and the glare and heat of summer." There they remained for thirty-five years. There they remained on exhibition even after the Patent Office ceased to be a bureau of the Department of State. There the Declaration was referred to by a writer in the *United States Magazine* for October 1856, as "that old looking paper [sic], with the fading ink." There it was when John B. Ellis noted in *The Sights and Secrets of the National Capital* (Chicago, 1869): "It is old and yellow, and the ink is fading from the paper [sic]." There it aroused the interest of an anonymous contributor to the *Historical Magazine* for October 1870, who wrote:

The original manuscripts of the Declaration of Independence and of Washington's Commission, now in the United States Patent Office, at Washington, D. C., are said to be rapidly fading out, so that, in a few years, only the naked parchments will remain. Already, nearly all the signatures attached to the Declaration of Independence are entirely effaced. Surprise has been expressed that no effort has been made by the United States Government to save those documents, as it is understood that the British Museum is constantly restoring old manuscripts to their original condition.

The deterioration was officially acknowledged when, in May 1873, the *Historical Magazine* published a statement by the

Honorable Mortimer Dormer Leggett, Commissioner of Patents: "It is true that the writing and the names in Washington's Commission and the Declaration of Independence are rapidly fading out." Mr. Leggett added: "Many of the names to the Declaration are already illegible."

Had the custody of the Department of State been alienated? There was one who thought so. The Honorable Robert H. Duell, Commissioner of Patents, wrote to the Honorable Zachariah Chandler, Secretary of the Interior, on April 11, 1876:

I am not aware that there is any law covering the matter, or consigning the document to your custody. Many years since the buildings in the city wherein such a document could be safely stored were very few. The tradition of the matter is that the document was placed in the Patent Office building for safe-keeping, the State Department being in a brick building which offered no security against fire . . .

I therefore give it as my judgment that the Declaration of Independence, and the Commission of General Washington, associated with it in the same frame, belong to your Department as heirlooms.

Less than a month later, the heirloom was back in Philadelphia, where its one hundredth anniversary was celebrated with a national exposition. President Ulysses S. Grant had entrusted it to the temporary keeping of the city's mayor, the Honorable William S. Stokley. The *Public Ledger* for May 8, 1876, as quoted in John S. Longshore and Benjamin L. Knowles: *The Centennial Liberty Bell* (Philadelphia, 1876) reported:

As already observed, the Declaration thus ordered to be engrossed and signed is the instrument restored to Independence Hall on Saturday. The parchment scroll is now framed and glazed for protection, and is deposited in a fireproof safe especially designed for both preservation and convenient display. Its aspect is of course faded

and time-worn. The text is fully legible, but the major part of the signatures are so pale as to be only dimly discernible in the strongest light, a few remain readable, and some are wholly invisible, the spaces which contained them presenting only a blank.

When Colonel Frank M. Etting, Chairman of the Committees on the Restoration of Independence Hall and of the National Centennial Commemoration, on July 2, 1876, addressed the company at the One Hundredth Anniversary of the Introduction and Adoption of the "Resolutions Respecting Independency," he waved an arm and said: "Yonder parchment brought back by us, scarce bears trace of the signatures, the execution of which made fifty-six names imperishable." Three days later the *Philadelphia Press* described it as "age-dimmed." On the Glorious Fourth the document had been read aloud by a grandson of Richard Henry Lee to the collected throng, and, thereafter, according to James Dabney McCabe, in *The Illustrated History of the Centennial Exhibition* (Philadelphia, 1876): "The faded and crumbling manuscript, held together by a simple frame was then exhibited to the crowd and was greeted with cheer after cheer." Mr. McCabe appears to have quoted the *Public Ledger* verbatim.

It was while the document sojourned in Philadelphia that the Congress of the United States adopted a Joint Resolution, approved August 3, 1876, (19 Stats. 216) providing "that a commission, consisting of the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, and the Librarian of Congress, be empowered to have resort to such means as will most effectually restore the writing of the original manuscript of the Declaration of Independence, with the signatures appended thereto, now in the United States Patent Office; and that the expense attending the same be defrayed out of the contingent fund of the Interior Department."

The Joint Resolution had been introduced January 5, 1876, and thus news of the commission had preceded the formal action which authorized it. As early as April 10, George C. Smith, formerly clerk of the Committee on Claims, from Cambridge, Illinois, had written to his Congressman, John Rice Eden:

I write to ask a personal favor. I have a friend in Washington who is an applicant for the work of restoring the original Declaration of Independence, that has been entrusted to Mr. Spofford, Prof. Henry, & the Sec'y of the Interior. I want to endorse him as fully worthy to be entrusted with the work, both as a man of character and reliability, and as a pen artist of rare skill and taste. I refer to Wm. J. Canby, of Philadelphia, a relative of the late Gen. Canby, and now employed in the Washington Gas Light Co. He is the most worthy man I have ever known in any position so humble—serving as a clerk, with artistic and literary abilities of a high order—financial embarrassments exiling him from home and family for employment.

I ask that you will convey this to Mr. Spofford, the Librarian of Congress, with such endorsement of me as you think proper. [Spofford Papers, Library of Congress]

Congressman Eden obliged. He informed Mr. Spofford that the writer was "a man of strict integrity, and every way a very worthy man." Five days later, the eminent proprietor of the *Public Ledger*, George W. Childs, from his Philadelphia office, addressed Mr. Spofford, assuring him that Mr. Canby was "one of the very best writers in America, and would be in every way a suitable party to restore the Declaration." Mr. Canby had already explained to the Librarian on April 13, in a message written in his extraordinarily beautiful script, just how he proposed to set about the work:

My desire to be employed by your Committee to restore by retracing the manuscript of the original Decla-

ration of Independence, is not merely a selfish one. I feel a very great interest, as an American citizen, in the document, an interest almost amounting to veneration, and I should be very unwilling to assume the task had I any evidence, satisfactory to my own mind, that any other person, or any other method could better perform the work and produce the desired result with more certainty as to faithfulness and less danger from failure. I have had over thirty years experience in handling the pen upon parchment, and in that time, as an expert, have engrossed hundreds of ornamental, special documents. I have experimented with all kinds of inks. I have also had experience in restoring old manuscripts in precisely the method which I propose to adopt in the case of the Declaration of Independence. My experience with parchment is such as to assure me that any attempt whatever to restore the writing by the use of chemicals, either dry or wet, or to moisten the parchment with any liquid whatever will be disastrous and absolutely destructive of the document itself.

I therefore wish most respectfully but strenuously to urge upon you not to attempt any such experiment with this valued instrument. It is too precious to be tampered with by any doubtful method. The only feasible plan is to replenish the original supply of ink, which has been destroyed by the action of light and time, with an ink well known to be, for all practicable purposes, imperishable. [Spofford Papers, Library of Congress]

By a coincidence this application was written on the one hundred and thirty-third anniversary of the birth of the Declaration's author, Mr. Jefferson. But the Commission took no action. Perhaps it waited for legislative sanction. While it waited the document was, of course, sent on loan to Philadelphia, where it was exhibited in that "first class fireproof safe." When the fireproof doors were open, the document was displayed behind a heavy plate glass inner door. The doors were closed at night. After the conclusion of

the exposition there was a well organized effort to obtain permanent possession of the document for Philadelphia, but nothing came of it. The Declaration belonged to the "national muniments."

An exchange of letters between Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State, and Zachariah Chandler, Secretary of the Interior, negotiated, with the approval of President Grant, the recommitment of the document to the Department of State which had just moved into a new and fireproof building which it shared with the War and Navy Departments. It was fortunate for the Declaration because the "magnificent halls" of the "fireproof" Patent Office were destroyed in a conflagration which broke out a few months later.

The Declaration was returned to the custody of the Department of State on March 3, 1877, and was placed in a cabinet on the eastern side of the departmental library where it was exhibited for seventeen years.

The Commission came to life on May 5, 1880, when it met pursuant to a call from the Secretary of the Interior, whose jurisdiction might have been supposed to have lapsed with the document's return to the Department of State. A resolution was adopted, requesting that a committee of experts be appointed by the president of the National Academy of Sciences to consider "whether such restoration be expedient or practicable, and if so in what way the object can be best accomplished." The president of the Academy, Professor William B. Rogers, graciously complied. For the committee of experts he selected Wolcott Gibbs (who served as chairman), J. E. Hilgard, J. Lawrence Smith, R. E. Rogers, and C. F. Chandler. They reported January 7, 1881:

That in the judgment of the committee, it is not expedient to attempt to restore the manuscript by chemical means, partly because such methods are at best imperfect and uncertain in their results, and partly because the

committee believes that the injury to the document in question is due, not merely to the fading of the ink employed, but also and in large measure to the fact that press copies have been taken from the original, so that a part of the ink has been removed from the parchment.

The committee is therefore of the opinion that it will be best either to cover the present receptacle of the manuscript with an opaque lid or to remove the manuscript from its frame and place it in a portfolio, where it may be protected from the action of light; and furthermore that no press copies of any part of it should in future be permitted. [National Academy of Sciences, Proceedings, . . . 1881]

Perhaps the lid *was* opaqued, but little attention seems promptly to have been given the experts' recommendation. Perhaps there were then those in the Department who, like a later historian of the Department, Gaillard Hunt, believed that they were "in error in supposing that more than one press copy was ever taken of the document." Mr. Hunt has insisted that William J. Stone (*supra*) was the engraver of "the only facsimile of the Declaration that has ever been made." It was not until 1894, that the following announcement was made:

The rapid fading of the text of the original Declaration of Independence and the deterioration of the parchment upon which it is engrossed, from exposure to the light and from lapse of time, render it impracticable for the Department longer to exhibit it or to handle it. For the secure preservation of its present condition, so far as may be possible, it has been carefully wrapped and placed flat in a steel case.

That consignment took place on the two hundred and seventy-eighth anniversary of Shakespeare's death, but, unlike the Bard, the instrument, from time to time emerged from the tomb. Thus, in 1898, when a photograph of it was made expressly for the *Ladies Home Journal*, it was found to be "still in good legible

condition," although "some of the signatures . . . [were] necessarily blurred from its long exposure to light when it was kept on view."

The aid of the National Academy of Sciences was again solicited, when, on April 14, 1903, John Hay, Secretary of State asked for "such recommendations as may seem practicable . . . touching its preservation." Continuing, Colonel Hay explained:

It is now kept out of the light, sealed between two sheets of glass, presumably proof against air, and locked in a steel safe. I am unable to say, however, that, in spite of these precautions, observed for the past ten years, the text is not continuing to fade and the parchment to wrinkle and perhaps to break.

Charles F. Chandler reported for a committee of the Academy exactly ten days later:

In response to a communication received from you a committee was appointed by President Agassiz of the National Academy of Sciences to confer with you with regard to the present condition of the Declaration of Independence, and to make such recommendations as should seem desirable to insure the preservation of this precious instrument. The committee was also requested to send their report to you directly in order to avoid the delay which might result from reporting in the usual manner to the officers of the Academy. The members of the committee are John S. Billings, Ira Remsen, and Charles F. Chandler.

After conferring with you, the committee was given an opportunity to make a careful examination of the instrument with the assistance of Mr. A. H. Allen, Chief of the Bureau of Rolls and Library, and with the assistance of Dr. Wilbur M. Gray of the Army Medical Museum.

The instrument has suffered very seriously from the very harsh treatment to which it was exposed in the earlier years of the Republic. Folding and

rolling have creased and broken the parchment. The wet press-copying operation, to which it was exposed about 1820, for the purpose of producing a facsimile copy, removed a large portion of the ink. Subsequent exposure to the action of light for more than thirty years, while the instrument was placed on exhibition, has resulted in the fading of the ink, particularly in the signatures. The present method of caring for the instrument seems to be the best that can be suggested.

The committee is pleased to find that no evidence of mould or other disintegrating agents can be discovered upon the parchment; nor any evidence that disintegration is now in progress.

The investigation has been facilitated by the photograph that was taken in 1883, two years after the previous examination by a committee of the Academy, and we would suggest the desirability of taking another photograph of about the same size at the present time, and from time to time in the future as an aid to future investigations.

The committee does not consider it wise to apply any chemicals with a view to restoring the original color of the ink, because such application could be but partially successful, as a considerable percentage of the original ink was removed in making the copy about 1820, and also because the application might result in serious discoloration of the parchment; nor does the committee consider it necessary or advisable to apply any solution, such as collodion, paraffin, etc., with a view to strengthening the parchment or making it moisture proof.

The committee is of the opinion that the present method of protecting the instrument should be continued; that it should be kept in the dark and as dry as possible, and never placed on exhibition.

The Secretary, in his acknowledgment, reported to the committee: "I have already caused your advice to be followed by securing a photograph for comparison with that of 1883." He seems scrupulously to have accepted the committee's other

recommendations. William H. Michael, in *The Declaration of Independence* (Washington, 1904) alluded to the fact that the document had been "locked and sealed, by order of Secretary Hay, and is no longer shown to anyone except by his direction."

Its repose was undisturbed until April 21, 1920, when Bainbridge Colby, then Secretary of State, concerned for "the care and preservation of the original Declaration of Independence, Constitution of the United States, Treaties, Proclamations and Laws which under law are deposited with the Department of State," issued an order:

A Committee is hereby appointed to study the proper steps that should be taken for the permanent and effective preservation from deterioration and from danger from fire, or other form of destruction, of those documents of supreme value which under the law are deposited with the Secretary of State. The inquiry will include the question of the display of certain of these documents for the benefit of the patriotic public, their location in the Department and the cases which should be provided for their safe-keeping. The Committee will consist of Mr. Gaillard Hunt, a Special Officer of the Department of State, and the following gentlemen: Mr. Worthington Chauncey Ford, Editor of the Massachusetts Historical Society, formerly Chief of the Manuscript Division of the Library of Congress, who now has in his charge the manuscript collection of the Massachusetts Historical Society, and Mr. R. W. D. Connor, Secretary of the North Carolina Historical Commission, who has charge of the archives and historical manuscripts of North Carolina.

The Committee will report to the Secretary of State at the earliest date practicable after a thorough inquiry and investigation.

The officers of the Department will afford the Committee all necessary facilities for carrying out this order.

[Copy in Manuscripts Division, Library of Congress.]

The members of the Committee served without compensation, but their travelling expenses and subsistence were paid by the Department. They reported on May 5:

The Declaration of Independence and the Constitution are now kept in two steel safes in the Library. The safes were made in 1892 for exposition purposes at the World's Fair at Chicago. The Constitution is exhibited occasionally and the Declaration of Independence at rare intervals and only by the direct order of the Secretary of State. The safes are constructed of thin sheets of steel. They are not fireproof nor would they offer much obstruction to an evil-disposed person who wished to break into them. . . . Smoking is permitted in . . . the Library.

We made an examination of the original Declaration of Independence as at present cared for, and removed it from its frame to study its actual condition. We find that the parchment is still strong, pliable and without signs of deterioration. The folds and creases are such as were made before it was framed and are due to careless handling. The ink was much affected when the copy was made in 1825 [sic], the signatures having especially suffered, and while opinions may differ as to the cause of the fading of the ink within recent years, we believe the fading can go no further. We see no reason why the original document should not be exhibited if the parchment be laid between two sheets of glass, hermetically sealed at the edges and exposed only to diffused light. It is impossible to attempt to restore the legibility of the signatures without risking injury to the parchment or to the writing, and without producing a falsified document.

As to the means to be employed we recommend that a special fireproof safe be made to hold the Declaration for exhibition purposes, to be open only during the hours when the Department is open to the public. The design for such a safe might be called for from expert safemakers.

There have been several instances in recent years where large buildings have been destroyed by fire and documents in their safes have escaped destruction, notably in the case of the Equitable Building in New York and more recently in Chamberlain's Hotel at Fortress Monroe.

The four sheets of the Constitution are in excellent condition, the parchment showing no signs of deterioration; the ink is strong and the writing clear. Exposure to diffused light will not affect their qualities. Properly cared for they have as reasonable a prospect of life as the parchments of the middle ages, which have survived for centuries. We would suggest that each sheet be treated in the same manner as the Declaration of Independence. The glass now used is not sufficiently heavy to prevent some buckling of the parchment—unsightly rather than dangerous. With heavier glass this can be avoided. Provision should be made also for a steel safe as is recommended for the Declaration of Independence. . . . [Copy in Manuscripts Division, Library of Congress]

Among the Committee's "supplementary recommendations" were these:

There are documents in the Department which form no part of its records concerning which the following facts may be recalled:

On March 3, 1903, President Roosevelt directed that the records and papers of the Continental Congress, the papers of George Washington, of James Madison, of Thomas Jefferson, of Alexander Hamilton, of James Monroe and of Benjamin Franklin be transferred from the Department of State to the Library of Congress. This transfer was made under a provision of an Act of February 25, 1903, that any Executive Department may turn over to the Library of Congress books, maps, or other material no longer needed for the use of the Department. The papers specified above had been purchased at various times by the Government except the papers of the Continental Congress which were deposited with the Department under the

Organic Act of September 15, 1789. There being at the time of their purchase no really suitable depository, the Department of State became the custodian. The transfer of the papers to the Library of Congress followed naturally the construction of the new Library building and the creation as an important part of the Library, of a Division of Manuscripts, designed especially to hold such papers as are described above, for the benefit of historical writers and scholars. Under this order the Department took out from the Madison papers his "Notes of Debates" in the Constitutional Convention and from the Franklin and Continental Congress papers certain documents and record books not wholly bearing on foreign affairs. It results that for effective purposes of use and study the papers of the Continental Congress, of Madison and of Franklin, as they are now held in the Library of Congress, are not complete and the papers now held in the Department pertaining to foreign affairs are still less complete.

Most important of all are the Journal and accompanying papers of the Constitutional Convention of 1787, now stored without list or number in a small trunk, and which formed the material from which the Journal of the Convention was prepared in 1819 by John Quincy Adams. The historical value of these papers cannot be exaggerated and they deserve every consideration for their safety and employment.

In these cases the papers have ceased to have any of the qualities of documents for administration, and are purely historical in their nature. They antedate the creation of the Department of State. Except for the Journal and papers of the Constitutional Convention they were arbitrarily selected, destroying the integrity of collections and placed where their use by historical students is well-nigh impossible. Separated from their context they can never form more than fragmentary and incomplete records, and being unlisted they are exposed to loss. Their number is insignificant compared to the number of similar

documents already sent from these collections to the Library of Congress. We recommend, therefore, that the papers described be sent to the Library of Congress.

Nothing was done immediately; but a few months later a change of administration took place, and on September 28, 1921, Charles Evans Hughes, Secretary of State, addressed President Wilson's successor:

I enclose an executive order for your signature, if you approve, transferring to the custody of the Library of Congress the original Declaration of Independence and Constitution of the United States which are now in the custody of this Department. It is the opinion of the Solicitor of the Department, in which I concur, that legal authority for this transfer exists under the act approved February 23, 1903, referred to in the order.

I make this recommendation because in the Library of Congress these muniments will be in the custody of experts skilled in archival preservation, in a building of modern fireproof construction, where they can safely be exhibited to the many visitors who now desire to see them. The facilities for their care and exhibition in this Department are not satisfactory, as there is no exhibition room and fire hazard always exists.

I also enclose for your information a memorandum concerning these documents. [Copy in Manuscripts Division, Library of Congress]

At the lower left hand corner of this letter was typed a series of four initials: "DP-GH:EMC-SS." Of these "GH" is readily identified as Gaillard Hunt who is said to have instigated the proposal. "SS," no doubt, may correctly be translated as Secretary of State.

As to the enclosures, both written by Mr. Hunt, one was a memorandum on the Constitution of the United States, the other a memorandum on the Declaration of Independence. The statement on the Declaration reviewed the archival responsibilities

of the Department of State; traced the progress of the Declaration from the moment when it was surrendered by Charles Thomson, retiring Secretary of Congress, July 24, 1789, to Roger Alden, Deputy Secretary, upon the order of President Washington; cited the authorization of the "head of any executive Department," as contained in the Act of February 25, 1903, "to turn over to the Library of Congress for the use of the Library of Congress any books, maps, or other material, in the Library of the Department . . . no longer needed for its use"; and continued:

The [Library of Congress] building is of modern fireproof construction; there is no fire in it; smoking is not allowed; it has exhibition halls which are always under guard. It is the resort of all visitors to Washington, who may see there a large collection of original Revolutionary documents; but there is no document which they desire to [i. e. so] much to see as the Declaration of Independence.

Attention is called to the report of the committee of experts made to the Secretary of State, under his order of April 21, 1920. They gave it as their opinion that there was no reason why the Declaration should not be exhibited under proper safeguard.

Attention is also invited to the following remarks in the report of the National Board of Fire Underwriters made in 1918, with respect to the inflammability of the building which the State Department now occupies: "The building itself has low combustibility, but owing to its arrangement and inflammable contents the fire hazard is high"; and, "The exterior of this building and its general construction is very similar to that of the old Equitable Building in New York City," which was completely wrecked by fire. [Copy in Manuscripts Division, Library of Congress]

President Harding was agreeable to the suggestion and, on September 29, issued an Executive Order:

The original engrossed Declaration of Independence and the original en-

grossed Constitution of the United States, now in the Department of State, are . . . hereby ordered to be transferred from the Department of State to the custody of the Library of Congress, to be there preserved and exhibited under such rules and regulations as may from time to time be prescribed by the Librarian of Congress.

This order is issued at the request of the Secretary of State, who has no suitable place for the exhibition of these muniments and whose building is believed to be not as safe a depository for them as the Library of Congress, and for the additional reason that it is desired to satisfy the laudable wish of patriotic Americans to have an opportunity to see the original fundamental documents upon which rest their Independence and their Government.

On the following day, Mr. Hughes, sent to Herbert Putnam, LL.D., Librarian of Congress, a copy of the Executive Order, and announced that he was "prepared to turn the documents over to you when you are ready to receive them." Mr. Putnam was quite ready. He presented himself at once at the Department. There, in the presence of the Secretary of State, the safes were opened, both documents were carried by Library of Congress employees to the Library's "mail wagon," placed upon a pile of leather United States mail sacks, used as a cushion, and transported to Capitol Hill. Later in the day the Secretary of the Library informed the Chief of the Order Division, that the documents had been placed by Mr. Putnam "in the safe in his office." Then, on October 3, Mr. Putnam took up the question of their permanent location, in a memorandum to his Superintendent of the Library Building and Grounds:

An element in the intent of the transfer was that hereafter, in the Library, they might be treated in such a way as, while fully safe-guarding them and giving them distinction, they should be open to inspection to the public at large.

This expectation will require:

(1) A location (inevitably one of the main open spaces on the second floor west) accessible to visitors in the natural course and without formality;

(2) A *setting*: secure, ample for the complete display of all *six* folios, in which each folio should set into a framework (preferably of bronze) and the framework as a whole firmly fixed;

(3) The possibility (for instance by winged doors) of locking each folio or the entire group;

(4) Protection from excess of natural light and the counter-action of such of this as is unavoidable by a modified artificial light.

Such a setting — safe, dignified, adequate, and in every way suitable to these *two* fundamentals of our national archives, will require a careful architectural design. Material less than bronze would be unworthy.

The cost must be considerable.

As the fact of the transfer has been made public and a reasonably prompt exhibit of the documents will be expected, it is desirable that prompt measures shall be taken to arrange the setting, and I suggest that immediate consideration be given to the design and that an estimate for the requisite expenditure be forwarded immediately to the Secretary of the Treasury with the request that it be added to your annual estimates already transmitted, and that the sum be made immediately available.

The new Bureau of the Budget was about to print the estimates for the forthcoming fiscal year. Mr. Putnam had no time to secure blue prints, and, on the basis of actual specifications, supply a precise statement of the funds which would be required for the dignified public presentation of the documents. He consulted the Superintendent of the Building and, on his advice, requested the sum of \$12,000 for the purpose. It was not a satisfactory way to proceed, the Librarian cheerfully admitted; it would be necessary to "see what he could do" for that amount. The alternative "would be to go to work and

make a design in the abstract without regard to cost," which would be "likely to be more expensive." It was, he said, "the only thing that could be done at the moment"; time was pressing. But he knew, in general, what he wanted. He told an appropriations committee about it on Monday, January 16, 1922:

Within the past three months it [i. e. the Department of State] has turned over to us the two most fundamental archives in the possession of the Government—the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution.

It has also since that turned over to us the original of the Articles of Confederation and other remaining archives of that fundamental period. It did this knowing that they would be much safer with us and believing also that with us some of these documents, particularly the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution, would be so placed that the public might see them without injury to them and without endangering them. There is a way if we could construct, say, on the second floor on the western side in that long open gallery a railed inclosure, material of bronze, where these documents, with one or two auxiliary documents leading up to them, could be placed, where they need not be touched by anybody but where a mere passer-by could see them, where they could be set in permanent bronze frames and where they could be protected from the natural light, lighted only by soft incandescent lamps. This result could be achieved and you would have something that every visitor to Washington would wish to tell about when he returned and who would regard it, as the newspapermen are saying, with keen interest as a sort of "shrine."

In response to a question as to the present whereabouts of the documents, Mr. Putnam explained:

In the safe in my office. The Declaration is in one large sheet, framed behind a glass, but framed in the cheapest oak. The Constitution is in four frames, very large frames, and then in addition there are the Articles

of Confederation and there are one or two other very distinguished papers leading up to these exhibits already existing in our collection.

Mr. Putnam made his point. When the Honorable Clarence Cannon reported the bill, two weeks later, it included an item "for providing a safe, permanent repository of appropriate design, within the Library of Congress building, for the originals of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States, \$12,000, to be immediately available." It was enacted into law and approved on March 20 (42 Stats. 434).

The "safe, permanent repository," which became "a sort of shrine," developed under the direction of the late Elliott Woods, Architect of the Capitol; the designer was Francis H. Bacon (brother of Henry Bacon, architect of the Lincoln Memorial), of the Francis H. Bacon Company of Boston and New York. Contracts were let by the Architect of the Capitol to the Hilgartner Marble Company, of Baltimore, and to John Williams, Inc., of New York, for the metal cases and bronze work.

David Lynn, who had succeeded Mr. Woods, supervised the construction. The site selected was on the second floor of the Great Hall, in the center of the building, on the west side, and on the axis of the Capitol. For background, grayish black York fossil marble, quarried near Plattsburg, New York, was selected. Into it was incised and gilded the legend: "The Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States of America." Beneath the lettering was installed an upright frame or case, with gold-plated bronze doors, which would contain the Declaration, the form of the case being that of a conventional altar piece. During the hours when the Library was open to the public, the doors would be swung back, thus permitting a full view of the instrument. Below and in front of the upright case would be a much

larger case, in the form of a desk, or lectern, with claw feet and a sloping top, which would receive the five sheets on which the Constitution was written and transmitted to the "old" Congress. In front of this case would be placed a small carved stool, both case and stool being executed in Asbury pink Tennessee marble, quarried near Knoxville. The marbles immediately adjacent to and surrounding the manuscripts would be all products of America, but the floor and balustrade would be imported from abroad to correspond with other marble in that part of the Library.

Both cases would be covered with double panes of plate glass, with specially prepared gelatin films between the two plates to exclude the actinic rays of light. These gelatin filters were suggested by, and would be made under the direction of Mr. Gustavus T. Kirby, formerly of the American Art Association, then of the Kirby, Champeau Company, of New York, who had displayed a most helpful interest in preserving the manuscripts from injurious light.

The floor beneath the "shrine" would be of Vert Tinos No. 3 marble, quarried on the Grecian Island of Tinos, with a border of gray Vermont marble from Rutland. Surrounding the entire "shrine" would be a solid white balustrade of Italian marble from Carrara, suggesting the chancel rail before an altar, which from the outside would provide a clear view of the charters. Pilgrims intent upon a closer scrutiny would pass in single file within the balustrade. A twenty-four hour detail of uniformed guards would protect the enclosure from the "evil-disposed."

The "shrine" was completed early in 1924, and dedicated on February 28 in the presence of President and Mrs. Calvin Coolidge, Secretary Hughes, and a representative group from Congress which included Speaker Frederick Huntington Gillett. Not a word was spoken, Mr.

Putnam stood upon the "desk," and fitted the Declaration to its frame, then arranged the leaves of the Constitution, closed the lid, turned the locks, and the staff of the Library, assembled in the adjoining hall, sang two stanzas of *America*. That was all. Yet the ceremony was as moving as it was outwardly austere; it seemed to Mr. Putnam that "the impression upon the audience proved the emotional potency of documents animate with a great tradition."

Except for one protracted interruption the Declaration has hung upon that wall. As early as April 30, 1941, when the progress of the Second World War suggested that the United States might become involved, Archibald MacLeish, who had recently succeeded Herbert Putnam as Librarian of Congress, concerned for the safety of the most precious objects in his charge, wrote to the Secretary of the Treasury "to enquire whether space might perhaps be found at [the Bullion Depository in] Fort Knox for these materials [including, of course, the Declaration and the Constitution] in the unlikely event that it becomes necessary to remove them from Washington."

Mr. Morgenthau replied that space would be made available in the Bullion Depository "for storage of such of the more important papers as you might designate." Eventually more than sixty cubic feet were reserved to accommodate "the priceless heart of the country's greatest collection of books and manuscripts."

The Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor on December seventh. On the twenty-third in the presence of the Librarian and his principal associates, the Declaration and the Constitution were removed from the "shrine," and placed between two sheets of acid-free manila paper. The documents were then wrapped in a container stiffened at top and bottom with all-rag, neutral millboard and secured by scotch

tape, and inserted in a specially designed bronze container, which had been scrupulously cleaned of [except scotch tape] other possible harmful elements, and heated for some six hours to a temperature of about 90° F. to drive off any moisture. Empty space was then filled with sheets of all-rag, neutral millboard, and the top of the container was screwed tight over a cork gasket and locked with padlocks on each side. It was late in the evening when work was suspended.

On the day after Christmas the Attorney General ruled that the Librarian of Congress had complete control of the documents in his keeping, and that he could "without further authority from the Congress or the President take such action as he deems necessary for the proper protection and preservation of these documents." Preparations were resumed. Under the constant surveillance of armed guards, the bronze container was removed to the Library's carpenter shop, where it was sealed with wire and a lead seal, the seal bearing in block letters the initials *L G*, and packed in rock wool in a heavy metal-bound box measuring forty by thirty-six inches, which, when loaded, weighed approximately one hundred and fifty pounds.

About five o'clock in the afternoon, the reliquary, together with boxes containing other unique records, was loaded into an armed and escorted truck belonging to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and conveyed to the Union Station, where it was transferred to Compartment B, Car A-1, in the Pullman sleeper Eastlake, of the National Limited of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The compartments adjoining and connecting on either side were occupied by armed Secret Service agents and Verner W. Clapp, now Chief Assistant Librarian.

The cortege left Washington at 6:30 p. m. Arrived at Louisville at 10:30 the following morning, where it was met by

four more Secret Service agents and a troop of the Thirteenth Armored Division, who preceded by a scout car and followed by a car carrying the agents and Mr. Clapp, convoyed the Army truck containing the materials, to the Bullion Depository. There the shipment was received by the Chief Clerk and his assistant, and placed in compartment No. 24, situated in the outer tier on the ground level. At 12:07 p. m. the vault was closed, and the key removed to a safe in the office of the Chief Clerk, Mr. R. J. Van Horne. The Declaration had once again been placed out of the reach of its enemies.

During its deposit at Fort Knox, the Declaration was frequently examined to make certain that no further harm had come to it. On one of his inspections in the spring of 1942, Mr. Clapp was accompanied by Dr. George L. Stout, the Library's Honorary Consultant in the Care of Manuscripts and Parchments, and Mrs. Evelyn Ehrlich, who acted as Dr. Stout's assistant. The following are extracts from Mr. Clapp's journal of that expedition:

May 13, 1942. The case containing the Declaration was taken from the vault and placed in a north room prepared as a workroom for the purpose. This room has tile walls and floor.

The document had been packed in a specially prepared locked bronze container which in turn had been embedded in mineral wool in a large wooden case which was secured with screws and wires and sealed with lead seals. Seals and locks were alike found intact.

About an hour was spent opening the wooden case and preparing to open the bronze container. Meanwhile the supplies which had been sent in advance, and the equipment brought by Dr. Stout, were unpacked and laid out. When all was in readiness the room was thoroughly vacuum-cleaned. Atmospheric conditions were found to be: dry bulb, 76° F.; wet bulb, 66.5° F.; relative humidity, 59.4%.

The document was then taken from

the container, and found to be in apparently the same condition as when packed, with no signs of mould, or obvious evidences of further cracking.

Dr. Stout then took a series of photographs, not only of the whole document, but particularly of the cracked areas. . . .

At approximately 5:30 p. m. the document was replaced in the bronze container which was in turn replaced in the vault for the night.

May 14, 1942. Work began at approximately 9:00 a. m. The document was removed from the vault, and Dr. Stout and Mrs. Ehrlich made a detailed description of it.

The document was then removed from its mount.

This mount consisted of a heavy pulp board, covered with a Kraft-type paper, with a frame of green velvet glued on. A strip of tissue paper, about $\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide, had been pasted with an adhesive, apparently part glue and part paste, on the mount in the form of a rectangle, the outer dimensions of which were the dimensions of the document. The document had apparently been at one time pasted down, at the margins, on this strip. It had, according to a report from the Chief of the Manuscripts Division dated January 12, 1940, been detached from the mount on that date. In places, however, it has re-adhered on the upper, side, and especially the lower margins, while in other places on these margins the tissue was left adherent to the document instead of to the mount. Along the upper margin the document had in several places been fixed firmly into place with copious glue in an effort to stop the extending cracks. Practically the whole of the detached upper right hand corner had been glued down in this manner, as well as the portion of the document surrounding the crack above the capital letter "S" in "*States*" in the heading. At one time also (about January 12, 1940?) an attempt had been made to reunite the detached upper right hand corner to the main portion by means of a strip of "scotch" cellulose tape which was still in place, discolored to a molasses color. In the

various mending efforts glue had been splattered in two places on the obverse of the document.

Where possible, the document was freed directly from the mount; where this was not possible, portions of the mount were cut or sliced away from the document. The whole upper right hand corner which had cracked away from the rest of the document and which itself contained multiple cracks, had to be thus sliced free.

Under the document, at the lower left hand corner, the following signatures, in pencil, appeared on the mount:

R. T. Anderson and Robt. L. Bier.

Under the document, at the upper right hand corner appeared the following date, written in pencil on the mount:

Jan. 22, 1924

These names and date appear to give a clue to the mounting of the document. The two men named (both now dead) were employed respectively in the Manuscripts Division and the Prints Division repair shops in 1924. The document had been kept flat in a frame between two sheets of glass in the State Department (Washington Star, July 20, 1919) and was probably delivered to the custody of the Library in that condition. The mounting by Anderson and Bier was presumably preparatory to placing the document in the Shrine.

The next process was to free the document of adherent glue, paste and paper along the margins of the reverse side and on the whole of the reverse of the detached upper right hand corner. This was done, dry, by slicing and scraping, with infrequent use of toluene and ethyl alcohol to remove such material as adhesive from "scotch tape."

The document had originally been rolled as a scroll from top to bottom, and an endorsement appears on the bottom margin of the reverse to identify it when rolled. The area which was exposed when rolled (approximately 8 inches of the lower portion of the reverse side) was much soiled from exposure and handling. This was scraped clean.

Tests made with potassium ferrocyanide in three places in the text of the document indicated the ink to be not an iron ink.

During the day it rained, and the humidity in the work-room rose (temperature at 6:00 p. m., dry bulb, 78° F., relative humidity, 72%). The parchment consequently relaxed appreciably.

After freeing of adherent material the pieces of the document were re-assembled, obverse side uppermost, on white blotting paper, and all cracks drawn together and held in place with small pieces of "scotch shoe tape." A large sheet of glass was then placed upon it, and weighted down with bags of sand. The document was replaced in the vault for the night.

Work concluded at 9:30 p. m.

May 15, 1942. Work began at approximately 9:00 a. m. It had rained in the night and humidity was still high (at 10:45 a. m., dry bulb, 76°F., wet bulb, 68°F., relative humidity, 63%; at 2:00 p. m. conditions the same). The document was removed from the vault, and actual repair was effected. This consisted in luting all cracks in the assembled document with fibres from Japanese tissue moistened with rice paste. This was performed from the reverse. It was expected that it would be repeated from the obverse, but when the document was turned it was found that the luting had penetrated sufficiently, and that the second operation was unnecessary. The two holes were patched with new vellum (one above the "m" in "America" in the heading, apparently an original hole in the parchment; one above the "S" in "States" in the heading, a hole resulting from a comparatively recent break). Lutings and patches were then tinted with water-color. The document was returned under glass and weights to the vault for the night.

During the afternoon, due to the humidity, the pieces of all-rag board intended for mounting the document were placed to be mildly warmed and dried over two 75 w. bulbs. This arrangement was left to continue through the night.

Work concluded at 5:30 p. m.

May 16, 1942. Work began at about 9:00 a. m. The night had been cold, and temperature and humidity had fallen considerably outside, though not to so great a degree in the work-room. A folding mount was prepared from the all-rag board which had been warmed overnight, and the document was secured into it with wide and loosely fitting hinges at several places along the upper margin, and with expanding or pleated hinges at the two lower corners.

Prior to mounting, a series of photographs (including several by daylight, several with a K2 yellow filter by floodlight, and two with an A red filter by flashlight,) were taken by arrangement with the U. S. Signal Corps. . . .

During the short period of illumination—15 to 20 minutes—by floodlight it was noticeable that the document shrank perhaps as much as an eighth of an inch laterally. The drying implied by this movement, after previous relaxation due to humidity, is not without value with respect to present storage, while the amount of observed movement is an indication of the conditions to be expected in storing and exhibiting the document.

After all preparations for packing the document away had been made, the sheets containing the Constitution were withdrawn from the bronze case, examined, and found to be in good condition. The pulp board which had been used as a filler for the case was rejected (although the manila sheets interleaved with the Constitution were retained), and white blotting paper, dabbed with a small amount of thymol dissolved in alcohol, was used instead. A sheet of Japanese handmade paper impregnated with thymol was also introduced into the case. The surface of each of the documents was additionally protected by a covering of Japanese tissue. All documents were returned to the container.

The bronze case was locked but not returned to the wooden container, nor sealed, and was replaced in the vault at approximately 2:30 p. m.

in the compartment assigned to the Library, and the compartment door was sealed with the personal seal of the Chief Clerk in Charge, and of myself. Conditions in the vault at the time were, dry bulb 78° F., wet bulb 68° F., relative humidity 59%. A recording hygro-thermograph, the property of the Library, was during this day installed in the vault in replacement of the Weather Bureau's instrument which had been installed there previously.

The "notes on examination and treatment" submitted by Dr. Stout and Mrs. Ehrlich, May 20, 1942, and bound with Mr. Clapp's journal, contained this prognosis: "The plane condition was not much affected by treatment. It is expected that the parchment near the mends will buckle in time from changes in humidity." Frequent examinations since have proved that the remedial measures were generally satisfactory.

Early in the fall of 1944 the military authorities sent word that all danger to the Library from enemy attack had passed. On September 19 Mr. Clapp handed the Chief Clerk of the Bullion Depository his receipt for the muniments, and on Sunday, October 1, the doors of the Library were opened at half-past eleven. The Declaration and the Constitution had come home to the "sort of shrine."

Beside it stood a Marine Guard of Honor, which, in rotation would be relieved in succeeding weeks, by Army and Navy Guards. Mr. MacLeish charged them on that first shining morning:

Our Nation differs from all others in this—that it was not created by geographic or by racial accident but by the free choice of the human spirit. It was conceived and founded by men who chose to live under one form of government rather than under another, and in a conception of human life in which they themselves believed, rather than in a conception imposed by other men or inherited from the past.

The sheets of vellum and the leaves of ancient paper in these cases which you guard are the very sheets and leaves on which that form of government and that conception of human life were brought to being. Nothing that men have ever made surpasses them.

It is appropriate that these fragile objects which bear so great a weight of meaning to our people, and indeed, to all the peoples of the world, should be entrusted to the guard of men who have themselves seen active service in a war against the enemies of everything this Constitution and this Declaration stand for.

We leave them to your care with confidence.

At that moment, Captain William F. Santelmann, of the Marine Band, lifted his baton and the vaulted corridor resounded with the national anthem. An episode was over.

It has seemed well to present this clinical history of a skin less permanent than the spirit it embodies, not just because it has never before been brought together, but for another and better reason, perhaps for a series of reasons. And it has seemed well to pose again the question, what has been allowed to happen to that physical object which is called the unanimous declaration of the thirteen United States of America? It is unlikely that there will ever be complete agreement precisely on the cause. Some will argue, as others in the past have argued, that the ink has chipped and fallen away.

They will be mindful of the times it was rolled and unrolled, and they will hold that the creases, cracks and little blemishes in the parchment were brought about by that careless handling. This, they will say, accounts for the damage to the signatures. They will maintain that Timothy Matlack, the engrossing clerk, was a competent penman, careful of the quality of the ink he used; his work has not been much affected, save in the elaborate heading where the characters were large and

the ink was thick. They will remark that ink does not penetrate parchment as deeply as it does paper; that it is more inclined to rest upon the surface; that it dries on the surface; that hence it has a tendency to scale off. They will point to the curl which is evidence that when rolled the writing was on the inside; and they will show that the roll began at the top so that the signatures were the first and last to be handled in rolling and unrolling. They will prove that the inks which the signers used were different inks of different qualities. They will go on, recounting, as though from private knowledge, the fact that not all of the signatures were appended on the same day; that the signers made their own inks by dissolving powder in water; that naturally there was unevenness of texture, stroke and cut. Certainly, the expositors of friction and abrasion will be partly right.

Others will insist, with equal justification, that the rays which, for thirty-five years, streamed through the window and the lantern in the roof of the gallery of the Patent Office brought about the fading and the bleaching and the loss. Others still will find the fault inherent in the parchment, which, they will say, was improvidently selected, being improperly cured and sized. But most will admit, at least as a contributing factor, that the deterioration may possibly have been induced when the facsimile was made in the early twenties of the nineteenth century.

"Print lifting," they will say, is no recent phenomenon; only the technique is new, and the applications which may be made of it. They will find corroboration in the successive reports of the academicians who considered the Declaration's instauration. They will recall the undertaking of that "respectable and enterprising engraver," William J. Stone, who, "after a labor of three years," completed the only actual facsimile in the spring of

1823. They will find that at the time when he did his work, there was known and practiced a method of reproductive copper-plate engraving which employed a wet-sheet transfer from the original. They will believe that the surface ink of the Declaration was detached from that $29\frac{7}{8}$ by $24\frac{1}{16}$ inches of vellum and re-imposed upon the sheet of metal, still happily preserved among the archives of the Government. They may even go so far as to intimate that by being perfect the sheet of metal may be, in fact, a lesser "original."

But it would be unbecoming to inveigh against Mr. Stone, or against John Quincy Adams who directed the enterprise. For as the *National Intelligencer* had observed at the time: "The facility of multiplying copies of it now possessed . . . will render the further exposure of the original unnecessary." The earlier productions of Tyler (1818) and Binns (1819) were not facsimiles, but decorated and ornamented copies, made by accomplished calligraphers. The Stone facsimile, on the other hand, was exact; it was in fact the image of the Declaration. It was etched, presumably, at a moment when its departure from pristine condition was already observable, and when the eventual self-destruction of the document seemed inevitable. It is not unreasonable to suppose that Mr. Adams' action may have been response to emergency. In that event it should be gratefully remembered.

But more importantly, the engraving, which made possible the multiplication of the image, brought with it also the possibility of recognition. Two hundred copies first were struck from that plate; thousands upon thousands have since been reproduced from it. The Declaration hanging on the classroom wall is known to every school boy and girl. It appears in their textbooks, in their histories, their civics; and their primers. It is as familiar to them as, say, Stuart's Washington, and like

Stuart's Washington they have invested it with a personality which is, partly at least, their individual own.

That is a good thing and a useful thing. It portends a liveliness. Because this is so, it has seemed fitting on the eve of the Library's anniversary to tell the story of the Declaration of Independence in terms of that aging leaf which gave and gives it entity. For the story of the Declaration contains the philosophic essence of education in a democracy and of the practice of librarianship for a free people.

It should be clear that within this Union no library (least of all, the principal library of the Federal Government) can either be exclusively a conservatory nor quite exclusively a mere dispensary. On the contrary a library (and particularly this Library) must seek a reconciliation of these irreconcilables, and by honoring one objective, avoid dishonor to the other. Fortunately, perhaps, they are not equally compelling. A library's first duty is to be well used. This duty applies with equal force to every item. There is not, there cannot be, any appeal from it. Neither rarity, nor monetary price, nor association, nor sentiment, nor any special consideration, can justify exception. But naturally the precautions which are exercised for the preservation of materials must differ markedly. It follows, then, that when risks are taken, they must be *calculated risks*.

John Quincy Adams took a calculated risk in 1823. It was better to propagate a principle than to protect a crumbling scroll, hidden in a botanist's box, in some dark corner of his office. Reproduced it could be seen, could stimulate study, could be integrated with other surviving records, could itself survive. That he was conscious of hazard seems very likely. Few Americans have had a keener sense of history, a more profound respect for the sources of knowledge, a greater response to the requirement to keep the way of learning broad, accessible and open.

His concept prevails today; it prevails in the publication of important texts; in the magnificent cooperative enterprises for the microfilming of ancient records; in the calendaring of manuscripts and the cataloging of books; in the inventorying of local archives; in the bibliographic registers which fuse the achievements of men's minds and searchings and eager spirits. Its effect is discoverable in the scholar's ardor, the patriot's concern, the citizen's interest. Its pervasion may be found in exchanges among institutions, in unrestricted loans, in the steady accumulation of related collections, in the endowment of societies for the preservation of this and the promotion of that and the investigation of something else. That there is a national consciousness, a national characteristic, is due in large measure to a national legacy.

The story of the Declaration is a part of the story of a national legacy, but to understand it, it is necessary to understand as well its makers, the world they lived in, the conditions which produced them, the confidence which encouraged them, the indignities which humiliated them, the obstacles which confronted them, the ingenuity which helped them, the faith which sustained them, the victory which came to them. It is, in other words, a part, a very signal part of a civilization and a period, from which, unlike His Britannic Majesty, it makes no claim to separation. On the contrary, unsurpassed as it is, it takes its rightful place in the literature of democracy. For its primacy is a primacy which derives from the experience which evoked it. It is imperishable because that experience is remembered.

Moreover, if the story of the Declaration has meaning in succeeding centuries it is because the principles it enunciated are principles which still are served. If those who contest them are opposed, if there is outrage when they are rejected, if there

is awareness of their jeopardy, if their upholding is a solemn obligation and their extension a cause of infinite and imperious satisfaction, then the Republic and its inheritors are secure. For the Declaration is a measure of our society and our time. Because this is so, a library, especially a great library, must amass the filaments of every age which light or cast distorted shadows on it. A national collection must include both the benignities and the shames, the progressions and retrogressions, the powers and the meannesses of the race. And those filaments must be perpetuated that successors, however remote, may see and seeing pass such judgment as sensibility conveys and records can impose.

The calculated risk of diffusion, of projection, of dissemination, has been taken, but the duty to conserve has never been ignored. Some twenty million pilgrims have stood within the marble enclosure and looked forward toward the Declaration. Their presence there, and their looking, and their grateful veneration are conspicuous of an American trait which reserves admiration for the genuine, the actual, the real McCoy. And what do they see? The text, for the most part, is sound, the contrast sharp, the letters firm and legible. The signatures, on the other hand, have faded, many have so nearly disappeared as to require magnification to identify them. But, except for the bold heading and the broad stroke made by Hancock's quill, little of the portentous proclamation can be beheld. The film of yellow gelatin, inserted between the plates of glass, has deflected inimical rays, but in so doing has made indecipherability more indecipherable. There is reason to suppose that the disintegration of the document has been arrested, yet it is necessary from time to time to remove the Declaration from its frame and carefully to examine it for new evidence of deterioration. Meanwhile, its curators must con-

stantly inform themselves of scientific and technological advances which promise the indefinite preservation of the parchment.

In this endeavor, they have received the generous cooperation and participation of the National Bureau of Standards. As recently as May 5, 1949, the Librarian and several of his associates attended a meeting at the Bureau, where the Director, Dr. E. U. Condon, members of his staff, and representatives of the Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Company, reported on their studies of the problem. These studies have included the design of a glass and metal compartment to contain the document which would be sealed in an inert gas, properly humidified, thus providing protection from insect infestation and the possibly deleterious effects of polluted air. A portable meter has been perfected to record any leaks in the compartment which might permit the incursion of contaminated particles in the atmosphere. In addition, an improved filter is in course of development which will replace the unsightly gelatin film and by being more translucent will increase the visibility of the text. The illumination of the area surrounding the shrine has been, on the part of engineers, a subject of intensive enquiry with a view to the further protection of the "instruments," and the enhancement of the setting itself.

Indeed, it is not inconceivable that the adoption of further measures for the insured survival of the physical Declaration of Independence and the physical Constitution of the United States will require structural changes so extensive as to impose a new design and a new location for the shrine itself. In anticipation of that possibility the Library has had the good fortune to enlist the sympathetic and imaginative interest of Mr. Francis J. Keally, distinguished architect of New York who voluntarily, and as a labor of love, has revealed the unsuspected abilities of the exhibit galleries to adapt themselves

to the mechanics and the moods of modern presentation.

But pending the final recommendations of the scientists, engineers, designers, and their associated experts, the Library will continue its unrelaxing vigilance and, as it can, will continue to apply to the collections those safeguards which have proved their efficacy. To that end 10,842 prints were repaired in fiscal 1949; 36,194 maps were mounted and conditioned. More than 5,000 rare books were cleaned, oiled and restored. These figures are pitifully small. The Library of Congress has been well used; but, the "candid world" to which the Declaration was addressed, will wonder if it has been well treated too.

When things in the general reading rooms have gone well (and, with few exceptions, things have gone very well indeed) the readers who have frequented them have belonged to a strangely anonymous race. This has not been the result of any insistence on anonymity; on the contrary, they have dutifully complied with the requirement to sign their names to every requisition and their identities could readily be ascertained whenever identification became important or desirable. No, they have been incognito for other reasons. To begin with, perhaps, they have been individually unknown because, like the poor, there have been so many of them. There has been no lack of personal attention, but the staff of the Library has been more conscious of questions than of questioners. When answers have been found and information has been supplied, there have always been other problems awaiting solution.

These readers, it should be understood, have come unannounced, unsponsored and unexplained. They have not been obliged in any way to qualify themselves. The doors have swung inward, and their entrance has been recorded by no more formality than a clicking sound on an automatic counter. They have gone

straight to the catalog. The American public has learned to use catalogs. The public has used them in its other institutions, in its own communities. This has been like the others, only a little larger, and the organization of it has been the same. Even the entries have been familiar; Library of Congress cards have been seen at home. When difficulties have been encountered, there have been attendants eager to help. They have sent for their books, the books have been delivered to the desk of their choosing, and, when they have finished with them, they have departed. This Library has been, like most American libraries, absolutely free; it has been dedicated to its users.

But who were these readers? Nobody knew. Most of them were citizens of these States, but there were thousands whose accent and demeanor suggested foreign origin. Some, it seemed likely, were described in the pages of a *Who's Who*. Some, though by no means an obvious majority, were yet to attain distinction. It was possible that at any hour of the day a brilliant faculty for a great university could be recruited from the men and women in that octagon, unaware of one another, but brought together by a common quest of learning. There were other types, of course, and they represented other conditions of life and other objects. It was sometimes disturbing to the *amour propre* to observe how often a love of books attracted those who might have found asylum somewhere else. Yet it was clear that all of them attributed their presence to a serious purpose.

What could be said of the reader in those reading rooms was that he or she was at least sixteen years old, frequently literate, and ordinarily mindful of an errand. He or she was usually well groomed; the fop was rare, so was the career woman of fashion. Actually, the casual reader was seldom evident, but sometimes a sightseer would be seized

with a sudden impulse to verify an obscure fact; sometimes a furtive Enoch Soames would gratify an author's vanity by assuring himself that his book had found the immortality of a place in the collections; sometimes an addict would seek a seven-letter word in a paradise of lexicography; sometimes an elegant quotation could be extracted for graceful intrusion in a sentimental letter. Again, he or she, was sometimes about to catch a train, or on the way to an appointment, or sensitive to drafts. If he or she was generally decorous, he or she was never altogether inarticulate. There were some who came and went with the gay lope of halfbacks entering or leaving a game, others whose spirits overcame reluctance in their legs, others still who were wheeled about in the noiseless chairs of invalids. There were repeaters, those who came day after day, who were there at opening and remained until the blinking lights dispersed them. And there were those who appeared for a week or so and vanished into differing pursuits.

There was no limit to the number or the kind of books that they might ask for, and there were desks so piled with heavy folios that notes must be taken on a knee. The conveyors, which carried books from shelves to those who wanted them were old and, what was worse, were worn. For more than fifty years they had made their endless rounds. They were not silent now. Now they clanged as they moved by, making grumbling protest against postponement of their replacement. Occasionally a cable would snap, or they would crumple on themselves, and they would halt until hurried, emergency repairs would release them to their mission.

When such accidents occurred, there would be delays and the delays would sap patience and there would be inconvenience. It was not unusual for an important book, importantly expected, to be destroyed when the conveyors jammed,

and brass fingers sliced them into futile strips of paper. These unhappy episodes were few, but they were increasing. By and large, however, the service was good, and the muscles of the staff were able to compensate for mechanical failures. And the figure of Time, bearded and trans-fixed, before "Mr. Flanagan's Clock" in the reading room was still a statuesque expression of the belief that Time stood still in the Library.

Of course it did nothing of the kind. Neither the Library nor its users had been untouched by the world around it. Yet the readers had kept their secrets better. Perhaps it was their natural reserve, or perhaps their private freedoms, or, again perhaps, their collective fears. But where the readers' interests were, their searchings and the complexities of their existence were not completely hidden. For there were tallies in the reading rooms which made concealment very difficult. In 1949, the Americans who visited the Library of Congress were principally preoccupied with the history of their own land, with the histories of other peoples, with new science and with new technologies. They had been least disposed to expend their energies on general works, statistics, and least of all on military and naval science. As augury it seemed encouraging. There was the grandeur of noble example, the reminder of error and obloquy, the promise of progress and of overcoming. The neglect of the arts of war might reflect a will to peace.

But if, in ordinary course, relatively little is known of those who have briefly patronized the general reading rooms, no such willful ignorance surrounds those who, engaged in serious investigations involving intensive use of the collections over extensive periods of time, have been accorded, in furtherance of research of obvious national or scholarly importance, special accommodations at reserved desks or in individual study rooms. Thus, it may be re-

ported that during fiscal 1949, there were, among those who enjoyed these facilities, 1,050 who came from 291 cities in 44 States of the United States and one from Puerto Rico. In addition, there were 42 who came from 20 countries abroad. As would be expected of a center of governmental enquiries, more than half were residents of the District of Columbia and adjoining communities, but it may be noteworthy that California with 41, exceeded the representation of Pennsylvania, 38; Ohio, 36; Illinois, 34; and Massachusetts, 29; while it was surpassed only by New York with 76. Of foreign nations, China with 9 and the Dominion of Canada with 7, were numerically the best represented, the others were distributed rather evenly among Argentina, Austria, Chile, Czechoslovakia, England, France, India, Iran, Mexico, The Netherlands, Peru, the Philippines, Rumania, Spain, Switzerland, the Union of South Africa, Venezuela.

As to investigators from the Executive Departments, there were 102 from the National Military Establishment, 17 from the Department of State, 14 from the Department of the Interior, 7 from the Department of Agriculture, 21 from the Department of Commerce, and 4 from the Treasury; while from Independent Offices and Establishments there were 49.

The Library's research facilities have, of course, been constantly utilized by Congressional Committees, including the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, the Senate Appropriations Committee, the Senate Armed Services Committee, the Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, the House Committee on House Administration, the House Appropriations Committee, and the House Special Committee to Conduct a Study of Small Business. It has been gratifying also to place these accommodations at the disposition of the personal assistants of several Senators and Representatives, who

have been, for varying periods of time, pursuing in the Library studies of particular legislative interest.

There were, as well, officers of foreign governments and international bodies. The collections of the Library have thus been privileged to exert an influence beyond our own borders on those who direct the affairs of mankind.

Turning now to higher education, there were 207 members of faculties and 403 graduate students from 105 American colleges and universities. Some were enjoying the privileges of sabbatical years and to some, assistance had been given by various institutions which made possible their studies in the Library. Thus there were those who had grants from such sources as the American Association of University Women, the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, the Business History Foundation of Harvard University, the Carnegie Corporation, the University of California, the Center for Japanese Studies, the University of Chicago, Columbia University, Duke University, the Foreign Service Educational Foundation, the Foundation for World Government, George Washington University, the Russian Research Center of Harvard University, the University of Indiana, the Johns Hopkins University, the Lilly Endowment Incorporated, Louisiana State University, Princeton University, the Rockefeller Foundation, the Royal Academy of Madrid, the Social Science Research Council, Vanderbilt University and Yale University.

Some held fellowships from the American Council of Learned Societies, the American Geographic Society, the Catholic University of America, the English Department of the University of Maryland, the Government of Iraq, the Government of Puerto Rico, the Guggenheim Foundation, the Horace H. Rackham School of Graduate Studies of the University of Michigan, the Middle East Institute, the

Université de Montréal, the Newberry Library of Chicago, the Reid Foundation, and Washington University at St. Louis.

Organizations affiliated with, or sponsoring those conducting advanced research in the Library included the American Historical Association, the American Institute of Crop Ecology, the American Library Association, the American Red Cross, the American Trucking Association, the Arctic Institute of Canada (Viking Fund), the Arctic Institute of North America, the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, the Biblical Research Society, Broadcast Music Incorporated, Chemical Abstracts, the Committee for Equality in Naturalization, the Committee on Aviation Psychology, the Farm Foundation of Chicago, the Life Insurance Association of America, the Religious Education Association, and the Special Libraries Association.

Transient as they are, these "investigators" (to call them by the generic name usually applied to the occupants of study rooms) provide Washington with a literary colony and annually enrich the intellectual life of the country. In most cases, the results of their work in the Library eventually appear in print, and the casual examination of published acknowledgments in forewords or appendices leads to the impression that comparatively few books of serious nature are or can be written without some recourse to the collections which Congress has made available to the public.

The choice of content and subject matter has been, during the last year, as varied as the curiosity, predilection and aptitudes which it mirrors. A complete enumeration would be long and probably unprofitable, but a few examples may be presented by way of illustration. Thus a review of work completed or work in progress in the field of religion could cite as examples: the Message of Amos; Church-State Relations in Missouri, 1865-1875; the Date of the

Crucifixion; Eschatological Teachings in Islam; Franciscan Activity in pre-Reformation England; the Import of Religion in the South since 1865; the Radio Preaching Art of Monsignor Sheen; Robert Green Ingersoll, and Seven Protestant Concepts of the Just War.

Psychologists, for their part, have been concerned with such matters as the effects of industrial and military noise on communications, hearing, and deafness and on psycho-motor efficiency; a methodology for the derivation of items to measure; phenomenology and existentialism; the habits of certain segments of the population in specified age and salary brackets; and insight and intuition.

The past has been probed for particulars relating to Babylonian Inscriptions in English and Art Objects; the Baltic Campaign of the Crimean War; the Battle of Alcazar, 1594; Egyptian Expansion during the Nineteenth Century; Lord Hervey and the Walpole Administration; the Rise of Patriotism Under the Tudors; and the Negro in the Greek and Roman World and Slavery in Pompeii.

Eastern Europe has not been entirely neglected as the following subjects attest: The Great Legislative Commission of Catherine II of Russia; Peasant Movements in Southeastern Europe; the Polish Russian Campaign of 1921; the Political and Diplomatic History of the U. S. S. R. from 1918 to the Present; the Russian Question and the Evolution of Political Parties in Czechoslovakia, 1918-1938; the Rise and Decline of Serfdom in Central and Eastern Europe; The Ukraine; the Dynamics of Revolution Among Soviet Moslems; the Economics of Soviet Retail Trade; the Heavy Industry of the U. S. S. R.; Industrial Location in the Soviet Union; the Marxian Theory of International Trade; the Population of the Soviet Union League of Nations; the Soviet Police System, 1917-1946; the Philosophy and Action of Communism and Marxism;

Public Opinion in the United States toward Soviet Russia, 1917-1921; World Revolution; the Influence of the Natural Resources of the Near East on the Foreign Policy of the United States and Russia; the Institutions through which the Soviet Union Formulates and Conducts Foreign Policy; the Nature of Czechoslovakia's Foreign Policy; the Policy of the Soviet Union toward the Moslem Ministry, 1917-1949; Polish-American Foreign Relations, 1919-1939; Soviet Views of non-Communist Economic Systems in the Postwar Period; Conflicts in the Communist Party in the Soviet Union, 1917-1932; Czech-Soviet Relations, 1918-1948; Public Administration in the Soviet Union; U. S. S. R. Participation in International Organizations; the U. S. S. R. and World Organization; the Russian Lawyer Under the Old and New Regimes; the Effect of un-American Activities on the Contemporary Literature of America; Siberian Agriculture Since 1940; and the Development of the Russian Iron and Steel Industry.

The contemporary world has been reflected in such studies as: Clandestine Movements of World War II; the Displaced Persons Problem; a History of the Years 1925-1930 in the United States; the Administration of the Federal Income Tax; the American Exchange Stabilization Fund; the British Balance of Payments, 1931-1948; Comparative Legislation on Child Welfare in Fifty-two Countries; Economic Condition of Japan During the Occupation; Effect on Banks and Banking of Deficit Financing in World War II; Health Insurance; Civil Rights; Labor Legislation; Imports and Exports of Fishery Products; Investigation of Highway Pavements and Bridges and the Relation of their Deterioration to Use by Commercial Vehicles; the Nature of Social Welfare in Current Community Life; Post-war Control of the International Wool Trade; Personalities, Policies; Administrative Politics and Machinery

of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America; Savings and the Capital Market in the United States from 1897-1948; International News Communications; Effects of Government Policy on the Tobacco Industry from 1932 to 1945; the United States' Rubber Policy During the War and Post-war Years; "What's Ahead for the Merchant Marine"; "Why I didn't Become a Communist"; Geopolitics in the Air Age; the Leaders' Agreements at Cairo, Yalta and Potsdam; Myron C. Taylor's Mission to the Vatican; West European Federation; Management - Planning in Secondary Schools; Puerto Rican Children of School Age in New York City; Arctic Flora; the Propagation of Electromagnetic Energy through the Flames of an Acid Aniline Jet; Vertical Mobility Weather; Nutrition in Childhood; Aeroballistics; World Coal Resources and Mining Techniques; Evolution and Development of Airborne Automatic Weapons; Building Codes; the Struggle for Autonomy on the Part of the U. S. Military Air Arm; the Naval Officer as a Citizen; a Study of Arms Expenditures; and the Control of Subversive Activities in the United States.

Evidence of steady interest in Latin American studies is discoverable in such delvings as the Biography of José M. Balmaceda, President of Chile; Colombia, Its Peoples and Institutions; the Japanese in South America with Special Reference to Brazil and Peru; Regional Arrangements in Central America; Chilean Archaeology; the Development of the Coffee Trade in Brazil; Economic Ideas in Latin America During the Eighteenth Century; Foreign Exchange Control in Chile; the German Economic Penetration of Latin America; the History of Industrial Development in Mexico, 1821-1846; the First Pan American Financial Conference, 1915; Mexican Economic Trends; Mexican Foreign Exchange Problems; the Panama Registry of Merchant Ships; the Public Financing of Latin America; the Monroe Doctrine

and its Role in Inter-American Relations; the Relations Between the United States and Nicaragua, 1854-1859; Fundamental Education in Latin America; the Relationship Between Literature and Politics in South America; Brazil's Oil Wealth; and a Century of Mexican Patent History, 1810-1910.

The Orient attracted many scholars; typical of their researches were: the Story of Kuan Yin, Buddhist Goddess of Mercy; the Ceremonies and Rites of Marriage in Early China; China's Monetary Problem Since 1935; Geographical Analysis of Japanese Pre-War Shipping; America and the Pacific Islands, a Study in a Dependent Area; the Foreign Policy of India; French Colonial Policies in China, 1790-1890; the International Aspects of the Korean Problem, 1945-1948; Japanese Press Opinion and the Washington Naval Disarmament Conference; Assessment of the Influence and Activities of Nationalist Organizations in Japan, 1931-1941; British Foreign Relations in Singapore in the Early 19th Century; Chinese-Tibetan Relations Under the Republic; American Extensional Right in China and Its Abolition During the Sino-Japanese War; Extra-territorial and other American-Chinese Relations; Political Democracy in China; Chinese Art; Chinese and Japanese Pillows; the Works of Chien Hon Su; and a Bibliography of Published Material on Korea Since the Japanese Surrender.

Work in linguistics included: the preparation of a Textbook in Arabic Grammar; the Phonetic Analysis of Old English; the Egyptian Language including Coptic; Speech Habits Among the Students in the Ursuline Academy at Springfield, Illinois; Eskimo Phonetic and English Problems; while in the field of literature the Goethe Bicentennial produced several specialized monographs. There were enquiries into the political philosophy of Thomas More, Thomas Jefferson, George Bernard Shaw,

José Ortega y Gasset and Henry Adams. There were numerous explorations of the arts; and, by way of example, it is possible to mention such topics as: the Life and Work of Benjamin Henry Latrobe; Niello Enamels, Their Origin, Technique and History; the Influence of Negro Music on Inter-American Culture; Art and Lyric Poetry; Rembrandt and Calvinism; the Transition from Romanesque to Gothic Sculpture; and Burlesque in Elizabethan Drama. Comparative literature, the classics, and aesthetics received considerable attention, particularly on the part of candidates for advanced degrees.

The past of our own land and the civilization which it has produced were, as always, objects of many a scholar's seeking, and were specifically commemorated in such assignments as: the Anti-Slavery Origins of the 14th Amendment; Civilians in the American Revolution; Hessian Letters and Diaries; the Daughters of the American Revolution; the Dred Scott Case; Indian Tribes; biographies of Jared Sparks, John Fiske, David Hunter, Cassius Marcellus Clay, Edmund Randolph, John Adam Kasson, William B. Allison, James Francis Byrnes, Thomas Jefferson, and many others; the Missionary Movement in the Education of the Negro During Reconstruction; the Organization of the Confederate States Navy; the Roosevelt Revolution; the Frontier Forts of Pennsylvania; the History of Monroe County, Michigan; the New England Slave Traffic; an Annotated Bibliography of Southern Travel Books; the History of Baseball; the Currency of the American Revolution; the Fiscal Policies of Albert Gallatin; the Administrative Theory and Practice of Woodrow Wilson; the Contest for Ratification of the Constitution; the Feminist Movement; the Presidential Elections of 1880 and 1892; Basic Trends in the Social and Intellectual Relations Between England and America in the Early Victorian Period; Economic Ideas in American

Literature, 1607-1865; Historical Novels of the French-American Period, 1778-1815; a History of the Washington Press; Nostalgia for Europe as a Theme in American Literature, 1870-1914; the Uses of Ritual as Image and Idea in American Literature Prior to 1870; and the History of the Naval Gun Factory, Washington, D. C.

These are samples (*fair* and *typical* samples) of the subjects which midway in the calendar of 1949 have engaged the earnest attention of officers of government and private scholars, who have used the Library during a twelve-month period. They are varied. They are as varied and uneven as the interest, attainments, duties of those who would command them. They are expressions of the realities, beckonings, gropings, energies, enthusiasms, tenacities which have brought the seekers together in one place. As such, they are characteristic of the intellectual life of a people. It is a complex life but perhaps from these records their heirs will understand a little of it.

Reference Services to Government and Public

But beyond the special researches for Congress and the issue of books to readers and the extension of extraordinary courtesies to those who could and would increase the social, scientific and cultural stores from which they drew, the Library has undertaken other activities in behalf of the governors and the consenting governed. Some of these activities have been stylized, formalized; they have been executed in accordance with carefully wrought methodologies; they have followed established procedures; they have been performed in compliance with familiar and accepted policies; others have involved departure from usual practices, adjustment to altered conditions, reconsideration of the merits and demerits of customs, the invention and testing of new

ways to accomplishment. If the employment of routinized directives have indulged a sense of reliability, continuity or tradition; the innovations, changes and distinctions of the year have been tokens of vitality. And the Library has been very much alive.

These tokens have been most conspicuous in those activities wherein the Library staff has been intermediate between the collections and their users. It is this conjunction of reader and material which is the most important office of the librarian. How well it was executed in 1949, and to what degree it was possible to fulfill it, may be perceived from a review of the year's work in those units of the Library's organization responsible for "reference" services.

GENERAL REFERENCE AND BIBLIOGRAPHY DIVISION

The staff in the general reading rooms selected about 175,000 volumes in response to requests for information, and answered nearly 30,000 telephone enquiries.

In the Slavic Room, the transfer of government documents printed in Cyrillic characters and the assignment of two additional assistants may explain why there were twice as many readers: 6,651 in 1949 as compared to 3,255 in 1948. Some 35,000 publications were issued for inside use, while more than 11,000 were withdrawn on loan. Lists were developed on the natural resources of the U. S. S. R., Slavic reference books, and Russian language dictionaries, which may eventually be edited for release in one or another of the Library's bibliographical series. Meanwhile, they prove their usefulness in the day-to-day operations of the service of the collections.

Subject always to the convenience of Congress, the demands of government, and other pressures including those which result from limitations, scholarly and numerical, on the part of the staff, the Division has attempted to interpret informa-

tion derivable from the collections to those who have sought such exposition by correspondence. Of recent years, however, the conflicting obligations have become so ponderous and so immediate that it has been necessary increasingly to refer applicants to institutions in their own neighborhoods which are known or believed to be competent for the purpose. These referrals are made by the use of form letters of reply. In fiscal 1949, these form letters numbered about 3,500 of some 8,500 answered, as against 2,400 and 7,850 in 1948.

Two bibliographies were compiled and issued in printed form: *Earnings of College Graduates, a Selective Bibliography*, by Kathrine Oliver Murra; and *National Censuses and Vital Statistics in Europe, 1940-1948, an Annotated Bibliography*, by the Chief of the Census Library Project, Henry J. Dubester. Mrs. Murra's list was printed by the United States Advisory Commission on Service Pay (at whose request it was prepared) in its publication, *Career Compensation for the Uniformed Forces: Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, Coast and Geodetic Survey, Public Health Service; a Report and Recommendation for the Secretary of Defense*; Washington, Government Printing Office, 1948, volume 2, pages 56-65. It contains 116 carefully selected references on particular aspects of the Commission's study. Mr. Dubester's work supplements his *National Censuses and Vital Statistics in Europe, 1918-1939*, which appeared in the previous year. The publication of both lists was sponsored and subsidized by the Bureau of the Census.

Three bibliographies were issued in processed form. *Presidential Inaugurations: A Selected List of References* was compiled in late December and early January by Evelyn Nilsen, with the cooperation of other members of the staff, for the Presidential Inaugural Committee. Under conditions prevailing at that crowded time its preparation was a commendable

achievement and may be considered as the foundation for a more comprehensive list which, it is to be hoped, will be completed well in advance of a similar demand in 1953. *The Study and Teaching of Slavic Languages: A Selected List of References* was originally organized about three years ago by its compiler, Mr. John T. Dorosh. Delay in publication afforded an opportunity to expand it, and, in final form, it was ready for release at the end of June. Continuing the contributions of many years to the District of Columbia Library Association's bulletin, Helen D. Jones prepared for publication in *D. C. Libraries* the lists of *Recent Bibliographies* which appeared in the October 1948 and January-April 1949 issues.

Among other lists, compiled but not published by the Library, special mention should be made of Thomas S. Shaw's *Carl Sandburg: a Bibliography*, containing 646 references to writings by and about the subject, which was undertaken in behalf of the Abraham Lincoln Association, Springfield, Ill.; *German Communists, 1925-1945: A Selected List of References*, 102 entries, by Dr. David Baumgardt, for the Occupation Forces in Germany; *Negroes in the Armed Services of the United States from the Earliest Times to the Present*, 180 entries, by Blanche Prichard McCrum, for the President's Committee on Equality of Treatment and Opportunity in the Armed Services; *Pamphlet Materials: A List of Sources*, by Helen D. Jones, for the Democratization Branch, Department of the Army; and *Coal and Fuel Utilization in the U. S. S. R.*, by Elizabeth A. Gardner, for the United Kingdom Scientific Mission.

Lists assembled only on printed cards included polyglot dictionaries; bibliographies in the social sciences, for the United States Military Academy at West Point; studies in thirteen topics in economics, for the Department of State-Delhi University project; the Amazon Valley, for Dr. Enrique Perez Arbelaez of the

International Commission for the Inter-national Hylean Amazon Institute; Russia, for the Department of the Army; local histories of the theater in the United States, for a member of the faculty at Stanford University; and practices of feeding children throughout the world, for the Children's Bureau in connection with a proposed investigation by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization of nutrition in childhood.

From early September through December 31, 1948, the principal effort in bibliography was directed toward assignments from the United Nations Division of Library Services. One of these assignments required the detail of professional staff to the total amount of thirty-five work weeks. Under the general direction of Mrs. Grace Hadley Fuller, head of the Bibliography and Reference Correspondence Section, Mrs. Helen Dudenbostel Jones supervised the work of bibliographers employed with funds transferred to the Library by the United Nations, as well as those holding permanent tenure in the Library but assigned to the project. Although the Library was reimbursed for the cost of these details, the staff could not be reinforced commensurately, for the reason that the experience and aptitudes so diverted could not be immediately replaced. Only the closest superintendence permitted the maintenance of standards.

In progress at the close of the year were lists on the fiscal phases of research, for the Technical Reference Branch of the Research and Development Board; public administration and government (Federal and State), for the Office of Military Government in Germany; statistical and other books of reference on the United States for the United Nations Division of Library Services; and American history and literature for the American Institute to be established at the University of Munich on a grant from the Rockefeller Founda-

tion. The last of these assignments is designed to assemble a substantial core preliminary to developing an extensive collection of all publications essential to an understanding of the civilization and culture of the United States. The American Institute is being initiated under the direction of Professor H. Frederick Peters, of Reed College.

CHAIR OF POETRY

Miss Léonie Adams (Mrs. William Troy), incumbent of the Chair of Poetry in English for 1948-49, was in office at a time when public interest in that art was unusually (perhaps uniquely) intense. Replies were sent to nearly 300 written requests for information; more than 1,600 telephone enquiries (exclusive of administrative calls, which numbered about 1,500) were answered, of which 55 came from Congress and 182 from other government agencies. She received more than 200 visitors.

Her duties included advice on publication, the organization of poetry programs, the compilation of bibliographies, and guidance in research. These required protracted conferences. She read and supplied oral or written comments on twelve manuscripts; some were of considerable length. In addition, she gave one radio and five press interviews on related matters and delivered nine poetry readings or lectures. As Secretary *ex officio* of the Fellows in American Letters, she took an active part in the preparations for, and proceedings of, their annual meeting; in the selection of contemporary poets and their poems for inclusion in the albums of recordings distributed by the Library, and in the elucidation of considerations confused by the stimulated controversy over the Bollingen award.

UNITED STATES QUARTERLY BOOK LIST

Four numbers of the *United States Quarterly Book List* were prepared and

issued. These contained bibliographical descriptions and brief reviews of 930 current publications considered by the eminent authorities who selected and reviewed them to make a contribution in book form to the sum of knowledge and experience, chiefly as the product of original investigation, research and interpretation. Covered were the fields of the fine arts, literature, philosophy and religion, biography, the social sciences, the biological sciences, the physical sciences and technology, as well as compendia of various sorts. Altogether 2,032 works were considered; but of these nearly 500 were rejected as falling below the required standard of excellence, while nearly 650 others were found to be ineligible. A statement issued during the year defined the following types of publication as ineligible:

1. *Light Fiction.* Detective and mystery stories, novels, tales, plays and sketches intended primarily for entertainment, diversion, or "escape."

2. *Work and Craft and Occupational Manuals.* Such books are usually found to be applications of well known and established principles and procedures, intended to advance skill rather than knowledge.

3. *Undergraduate textbooks.* Such books usually present already known and organized bodies of material in various patterns.

4. *Popularizations and Introductory Studies.* Such books are usually found to simplify for the general reader the results of well established investigations or interpretations.

5. *Yearbooks, Almanacs, etc.* Annual or occasional volumes of this kind usually consist largely of material previously published in earlier editions of the same title, with revisions to bring the material up-to-date. (The initial volume of a new series of yearbooks or almanacs is eligible if the material falls within the scope of the *Book List*.)

As for juveniles and "junior books," special arrangements with a group of ex-

perts having access to all books directed to a young audience, make certain this important category receives appropriate attention.

Fiscal year 1949 was the first in which the preparation of the *Book List* was conducted under an appropriation made for the purpose directly to the Library of Congress. In general, procedures have followed those employed since the beginning in 1944; printing and publication have, since November 1947, been undertaken by the Rutgers University Press. By the terms of the contract in force during the past year, the Library has purchased 850 copies of each number for its own uses; whereas the Rutgers University Press has assumed responsibility for promotion and the solicitation of subscriptions. More than 400 distinguished scholars have prepared reports and reviews.

There is gratifying evidence that the *Book List* is realizing the aspirations which brought it into being. Research libraries in the United States and, indeed, throughout the world, have sent word of dependence on it in selecting materials for addition to their collections. Simultaneously it is achieving another and no less important object by recording for the entire learned community the significant and tangible results attained by American scholars in the universal task of enlarging the boundaries of knowledge.

A few months ago a distinguished professor at Princeton University wrote:

If your publication could be sent to a certain number of institutes in France, I believe they would make a very good use of it. I am personally interested in the matter and . . . I also feel with my colleagues that we must make every effort to facilitate the flow of books from America to Europe. It is not a very easy problem, but the establishment of a select list such as yours constitutes an important step in the right direction.

The Associate Secretary of the National Education Association of the United States recently expressed the opinion that:

Much of the propaganda against the United States abroad dwells on our supposed lack of creative literature, fine books, scholarly research and scientific publications. The *Quarterly Book List* is an effective answer to this propaganda. It would serve our country well if it were widely disseminated in places where it would do the most good.

The Cultural Attaché at the American Embassy in Rome, declared, not so long ago: "I think the Book List is invaluable . . ." He added: "It will also be valued here in Italy."

AERONAUTICS DIVISION

Information on aeronautical subjects has been furnished to the Congress, numerous government agencies, the airlines, aircraft manufacturers, writers and editors of aviation literature, aircraft consultants, research laboratories, members of faculties, graduate students, and book collectors. Increasingly representatives of foreign powers, stationed in Washington, have had occasion to turn to the Library for special services, including requests for factual data, publications, bibliographies, and specialized counsel. Among those who availed themselves of such facilities were the embassies and air missions of Australia, Denmark, France, Great Britain, The Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, and Sweden.

On several occasions the Library's resources were utilized for elaborate surveys and investigations. The Prewitt Aircraft Company, for example, assigned three members of its staff to the Aeronautics Division for several months, to prepare an exhaustive bibliography of references to helicopters. The Department of Justice from time to time conducted extensive searches in connection with patent cases pending against the Government. Statis-

tical data on air and sea traffic between the United States and Switzerland were collected for the Boeing Airplane Company. Mr. Frank J. Ellis, a Canadian writer, was supplied with materials for use in the preparation of his forthcoming book, *Canada's Wings of Victory*. Journals such as *Air Affairs*, *American Aviation*, and *Flying* have frequently consulted the collections.

The Library has participated in the reorganization of subject-content of the *Aircraft Yearbook*. A bibliography was compiled for the Verlag des Druckhauses Templehof (formerly Deutscher Verlag) on Antarctic exploration by air, 1931-48, which, it is expected, will form the basis for new material to be incorporated in a new edition of one of its books, Dr. Houben's *Sturm auf den Südpol*.

Members of the staff have continued to edit and prepare for publication the series of lectures jointly sponsored by the Library and the National Air Council, designed to portray the impact of air science on present world affairs. The third lecture, *Aviation History, 1903-1960*, delivered on November 3, 1948, by John K. Northrop, with introductory remarks by S. Paul Johnston, was issued in December. The fourth lecture, *The Economic Consequences of Air Power*, delivered on March 7, 1949, by J. Carlton Ward, Jr., with introductory remarks by the Librarian of Congress, appeared in April. Both publications contained lists of selected references, compiled in the Library.

In response to constant requests for information on *Aeropolitics*, a list of references was made by Arthur G. Renstrom, Assistant Chief of the Division, and issued, in mimeographed form in November 1948. Marvin W. McFarland, Special Consultant in the Division, contributed a detailed description of the recently acquired papers constituting *The General Spaatz Collection*, to the May 1949 issue of the Library's *Quarterly Journal of Current Acquisitions*. A cooperative undertaking

of the staff was the introduction and commentary for a new edition of Jean-Jacques Rousseau's *Le Nouveau Dédale* which is scheduled for publication during the coming year. The following subjects are typical of typewritten bibliographies and reference lists produced on request in 1949: adhesives, aeronautical books in Spanish, aeronautics in Russia, aircraft fire protection, airport fire protection, aviation medicine, compressibility, the Douglas DC-6, government aid to pilots, Octave Chanute, polar navigation, skis for aircraft, standardization and simplification in the aircraft industry, supersonic airfoils, the Wright airplane.

AIR STUDIES DIVISION

This Division, previously the Air Research Unit, has conducted researches and made reports of interest to the Department of the Air Force with funds transferred from the Department to the Library for that purpose. Its reference unit, by the middle of February, had prepared 19,000 extracts, had analyzed 2,300 books and periodicals, and had completely digested 1,700 of them. Thereafter, it executed 500 report forms and processed 1,400 abstracts. The technical analysis unit completed four studies during the year, one of which involved a total of more than 2,000 man-hours.

DIVISION FOR THE BLIND

Circulation has increased by more than 6,000 volumes. Some 2,600 requests for material were received by telephone and an almost equal number came by mail. The number of registered borrowers exceeded 2,600; there were nearly 600 new registrations.

Talking books continued to be the more popular form; but students attending twenty-nine colleges and universities as well as other serious readers seemed still to prefer Braille. Numerous requests for beginners' texts in foreign languages came

from pupils in the secondary schools. One work, for example, Edith Moore Jarrett's *El Camino Real*, a story in simple Spanish Braille, was wanted by fifteen students during the early weeks of the fall term; the Library had only two copies.

A new edition of the *Catalog of Talking Books for the Blind* was published by the Library in March 1949, and distributed to 1,750 active borrowers. It is a classified and annotated list of about 1,400 works made available to the blind by the Library from August 1934 through December 31, 1948. Regional libraries were supplied with a sufficient number of copies for distribution to their readers.

At the end of the year, printer's copy was ready for a new edition of the *Catalog of Braille Titles*. It enumerates all titles embossed in Braille for the Library of Congress since the first Federal appropriation for that purpose became available in July 1931. It should issue early in 1950.

The final text for the *Manual of Standard English Braille* was completed and approved. This important guide and instructor for the use of volunteer Braille transcribers will be printed by the American Printing House for the Blind, at Louisville, Kentucky, and will be offered for sale by the Library of Congress.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS DIVISION

This Division was established in late September 1948, and charged with acquisitions, reference, bibliographical, research and liaison responsibilities similar to those of other regional divisions. The geographic area coming within the sphere of the new division is Europe, excluding the Soviet Union, Spain and Portugal.

Much of the work of the Division has been consultative, but the following examples illustrate the nature of its services:

- An enquiry from a United States Senator concerning the political leanings of a French periodical.
- A foundation which has granted ac-

complished young journalists scholarships for study in Europe asking for background information which will help in their orientation.

The Civil Administration Division, Department of the Army, repeatedly calling with regard to public opinion in Germany and to the publication program in Germany and Austria.

The Commerce Department investigating library aspects of the President's Point 4 program.

The Civil Service Commission seeking help and counsel in preparing examinations for foreign relations specialists.

Officials of CARE's book program exploring the needs and expectations of several European countries.

The Division has prepared several bibliographies, of which a few such as *Reference Material, Chiefly American, Useful in the Preparation of Calendars of World Events* (October 1948), and *Some Contributions to a Bibliography on Freedom of Information* (November 1948) were undertaken in response to explicit requests and subsequently, in order to serve a wider interest, were made generally available in type-written form. Three more extensive reports were published.

The first study, *Reference Notes on the Press in European Countries Participating in the European Recovery Program*, was prepared in order to meet, at least in part, requests for information on the foreign press in countries which, because of the European Recovery Program, have aroused the interest and attention of the citizens of the United States. Reaction to this work was eminently gratifying.

Another publication of the year was *Textbooks, Their Examination and Improvement: A Report on International and National Planning and Studies*. The efforts for world peace and understanding cannot be successful if coming generations continue to be educated through prejudice, bias and nationalistic propaganda. Textbooks which do not project a fair, accurate, balanced and objective picture of the

history, development and character of other nations seriously impair, if they do not deliberately threaten, peace. This has long been realized by governments and by international and national organizations; but the efforts at remedy have differed only in their failures. The purpose of the Library's study was to provide a record of policy and activities, international, regional and national, executed by official bodies and private groups, accompanied by an annotated bibliography of studies of the subject which have been issued in the United States and abroad. This too was well received and favorably noticed.

The third of the more important undertakings was *The United States and Postwar Europe: A Bibliographical Examination of Thought Expressed in American Publications During 1948*. This digest of the more significant American writings on Europe to appear in 1948 treated the situation in Europe, the foreign policy of the United States in relation to postwar Europe, international and regional planning, and international understanding. The response to this study has been gratifying.

On the basis of this heartening experience several other publications were in course of preparation at the close of the year.

HISPANIC FOUNDATION

The editing of the *Handbook of Latin American Studies*, the annual compendium of scholarly progress in the humanities and social sciences, has proceeded with the same staff announced in the last *Annual Report*. Mr. Francisco Aguilera, Assistant Director of the Hispanic Foundation, has continued his service as editor-in-chief; Dr. Charmion Shelby has remained at her post as assistant editor. *Handbook*, number 11, covering the year 1945, came from the press in August 1948; number 12, for 1946, was in page proof at the close of the fiscal year; about one half of the copy for number 13, for 1947, had been received from

the contributing editors, and 1,700 bibliographical entries had been typed for number 14, 1948.

To fill vacancies resulting from resignation three new contributing editors were appointed during the year. They are Dr. George Wythe, of the Department of Commerce, who has succeeded Dr. Sanford A. Mosk, of the University of California, as editor of the section on "Economics: Caribbean Area"; Dr. Watt Stewart, of the New York State College for Teachers, at Albany, who has succeeded Dr. Clarence H. Haring, of Harvard University, as editor of the section on "History: Spanish South America, the National Period"; and Dr. Manoel Cardozo, of the Catholic University of America, who has succeeded Dr. Alexander Marchant, of Vanderbilt University, as editor of the section on Brazilian history.

The *Handbook's* Advisory Board met on December 27, 1948, with the chairman, Dr. Clarence H. Haring, presiding. Among matters discussed were various problems of editorial policy and alternative methods for reducing publication costs.

With a view to effecting economies in the compilation of the *Handbook*, the twenty-three contributing editors who reside outside the greater Washington area, were invited to visit the Hispanic Foundation for a period not exceeding three days, and there to work on their respective sections. The response to the invitation was most gratifying; twelve came to the library between December and February, two in March and one in May.

The benefits accruing from these visits included improved opportunities for review of material considered for incorporation in the bibliographical chapters (which because of the *Handbook's* selective and discriminating character is most exacting labor), the elimination of extensive inter-library loans, and, through exchange of information and concentration of atten-

tion, a much more rapid completion of assignments.

The Columbus Memorial Library of the Pan American Union was, in 1949, as it had been for so many years, of generous and important assistance to the *Handbook*, particularly in supplying urgently needed publications which were not immediately available in the Library of Congress. Indeed, from every quarter, the cooperation and encouragement on which the *Handbook* depends have been so cordial and, in their manifestation, so practical, as to demonstrate the important place it has won in the scholarly world.

During the year, five guides in the *Latin American Series*, for which the Director of the Hispanic Foundation was administratively responsible, were released. They are:

- A Guide to the Art of Latin America. Edited by Robert C. Smith and Elizabeth Wilder. 1948. 480 p.
- A Guide to the Official Publications of the Other American Republics: XIX. Venezuela. Compiled by Otto Neuburger. 1948. 59 p.
- : III. Brazil. Compiled by John De Noia. 1948. 223 p.
- : XVII. Peru. Compiled by John De Noia. 1948. 90 p.
- : XVIII. Uruguay. Compiled by John De Noia and Glenda Crevenna. 1948. 91 p.

Except for *A Guide to the Law and Legal Literature of Brazil*, which is an undertaking of the Law Library, the series, begun in 1941 as a part of the general program of the Government for cooperation with the other American Republics, has been at last completed.

The Foundation prepared during the year 122 bibliographies (as distinguished from citations in reference reports) on 485 pages, containing 4,475 entries. The following subjects are representative: Spanish Prose Style; German Immigration into Argentina, Brazil and Chile; Children's Books in Spanish; Education in Peru; Transportation in Latin America; Devel-

opment of Agricultural Resources in Latin America; Communism in Latin America; Italian Immigration into Latin America; The Galapagos Islands; Social Welfare in Latin America.

Lists included: a list of native banks of South America (as distinguished from branches of foreign banks); a list of libraries in the United States which specialize in Hispanic material; a list of national libraries in South America.

In September 1948, *Obra impresa de los Intelectuales Españoles en América, 1936-1945*, a bibliography compiled in the Foundation, was sent to the Stanford University Press where it will be published.

THE LAW LIBRARY

The reference and research services of the Law Library were divided in performance as follows: American and British law, eighty-two percent; Latin American Law, thirteen percent; other foreign law, five percent. Reports prepared by the staff involved the three principal legal systems: the common, the civil and the canon law, as well as admiralty, jurisprudence, international law, Roman law and comparative law. Apart from work in behalf of Members of Congress and committees (mentioned elsewhere in this document) the Law Library undertook several important assignments for the Federal Government.

By way of example, the American and British Law Section submitted, in response to a request from the Federal Security Agency, an exhaustive memorandum on the Divorce Laws of Palestine. Mrs. Helen L. Clagett, Chief of the Latin American Law Section, assisted by Mrs. Cuca A. Clark, translated all Latin American legislation on load lines and naval inspection for the United States Maritime Commission. Mr. E. C. Jann, of the Foreign Law Section, translated a paper on War Crimes written by Dr. Hans Ehard, Minister-President of Bavaria, which was under-

taken at the suggestion of Mr. Justice Robert H. Jackson, of the Supreme Court of the United States, and caused by him to be published in the April 1949 issue of the *American Journal of International Law*. A member of the staff, Dr. Fred Karpf, testified in court as an expert in Austro-Hungarian law. At the request of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, the Chief of the Foreign Law Section, Dr. Vladimir Gsovski, testified at a hearing in the Commissioner's office, as an expert witness on French law with particular reference to the concept of moral turpitude.

Other reports prepared by the Foreign Law Section for the use of other government agencies were concerned with such subjects as Adoption Under Albanian Law, for the Federal Security Agency; Disciplinary Procedure and Loyalty Check Under the Austrian and Swiss Civil Service Laws, for the Department of Justice; the Legitimation of Children Under Belgian Law, for the Department of Justice; the Power of Guardian Under Belgian Law, for the Treasury Department; the Nullity of Marriage Under French Law, for the Department of Justice; the Effect of Declaration of Death Under German Law, for the Federal Security Agency; Presumption of Death Under Italian Law, for the Department of Justice; and the Status of Soviet Consuls Under Soviet Law, for the Department of State.

The Latin American Law Section was a constant source of reference for attorneys from the American Republics Branch of the Department of Commerce, the Federal Security Agency, the Export-Import Bank, and the International Monetary Fund. Questions were numerous and some required extensive research before answers could be made. The Department of State, for example, asked: Can industrial companies or mines in Cuba, owned by aliens, be terminated without permission of the government?

The General Accounting Office enquired: Is the Panama Railroad Company a government owned corporation, and, if so, can the law be cited? The Treasury Department queried: Are death certificates compulsory in Cuba? The Export-Import Bank wanted to know: When was the Colombian Stabilization Fund established; what laws governed it then and at the present time? Other requests from government agencies involved such subjects as information and law on the validity of religious marriages in the State of Guanajuato, Mexico; Radio legislation and regulation of use in all Latin American countries; Censorship regulations in Argentina, freedom of expression in radio and newspaper fields; Requirements for divorce in Mexico, Chile and Brazil; Tax system of Bolivia; Philippine law and practice as to habeas corpus; Laws on separation of Church and State in Honduras; Adoption law of Nicaragua.

The House of Delegates of the American Bar Association, meeting at Seattle, Washington, in September 1948, confirmed, by resolution, "its indorsement and support of the establishment of a center for the collection, coordination, editing, translation, publication and dissemination of bibliographical information concerning Latin American law, jurisprudence and publications of interest to the legal profession"; and "its recommendation that the center be established under the direction of the Library of Congress."

Similarly, the Assembly of the Inter-American Bar Association, at its sixth conference, held at Detroit, Michigan, in May 1949, recalled that at its previous conference in Lima, Peru, it had recommended the creation of an "Inter-American Center of Legal Studies"; and that the Association's Executive Committee in December 1948, had reaffirmed that resolution; and, therefore, resolved that the "Executive Committee be instructed to take immediate steps to procure funds from public or

private sources for the establishment of a Center of Inter-American Legal Studies to be located at the Library of Congress in Washington or in such other institution as the Executive Committee shall select."

The American and British Law Section, in behalf of the Government and general public performed more than a thousand services involving extended searches. Among these studies was a report of the laws of England concerning divorce and marriage insofar as they are pertinent to a claim of exemption from certain provisions of the Nationality Laws by virtue of petitioner's alleged marriage to a citizen of the United States; a report on State statutes relating to the commitment and treatment of mentally defective persons; a report on the President's salary in relation to the income tax laws; the Australian immigration law as it affects races; a report on compulsory vaccination for smallpox and typhoid fever; a report on the influence of Common Law on the criminal law of the States.

MANUSCRIPTS DIVISION

The number of readers served increased by about three percent. Interests were varied, but Papers of or about the Presidents were more frequently consulted than were the Papers of other persons. Among them the Lincoln Papers continued to be most in demand, although there was constant use of the Papers of General Washington, Mr. Jefferson, Theodore Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson. As to individual documents, the Declaration of Independence (along with its facsimile) and the Gettysburg Address attracted the most attention. The period of the Civil War, more than any comparable period, seemed to fascinate the delvers. Many of those who sought in manuscripts the truth and understanding of history were graduate students at work on dissertations; many others were mature scholars or professional writers.

Among notable services performed were those in behalf of Dr. Douglas S. Freeman, in connection with his biography of Washington; Dr. Dumas Malone, writing on Jefferson; Mr. Irving Brant, writing on Madison; Dr. Charles M. Wiltse, writing on Calhoun; Dr. Harold Epstein, writing on Ray Stannard Baker; and Dr. Frank Maloy Anderson, writing on the "secession winter" of 1860-61. All of these except Dr. Freeman carried on research at the Library, as did also Dr. Allan Nevins. In addition, the Library was privileged to participate in the large-scale enterprises being conducted outside of Washington for editing and publishing the writings of Jefferson, Lincoln and Theodore Roosevelt, as well as the project of the American Red Cross to compile its own history.

The flow of letters asking questions about the Library's manuscript collections was undiminished. Many, of course, came from scholars and serious students, but more were written by members of the general public whose curiosities had been aroused. If, for example, someone made over the radio (as was recently the case) the absurd statement that the original of the Declaration of Independence was written in French, dozens of enquiries would be received. Some letters could be answered briefly and quickly; others required hours of searching and long replies. Not infrequently it was necessary to report, with very genuine regret, that the Library lacked the staff time which an adequate response would involve.

The detailed lists of acquisitions formerly prepared for publication quarterly in the *American Historical Review* were replaced, beginning in August 1948, by the quarterly "Notes Concerning the Division of Manuscripts of the Library of Congress." These *Notes*, which are also available for publication in other suitable media, describe, with enough supporting information to bring out the significance of the material, *major* accessions; and, occasionally announce im-

provements in accessibility, through the physical organization of material, the development of finding media, or the removal of previously imposed restrictions. An up-to-date and comprehensive guide to the Library's manuscript resources is sorely needed, but that must await their separation in identified groups and the preparation of general descriptions of each group.

A large proportion of the man-hours of work has been devoted to facilitating the supply of photostatic or microfilm reproductions of manuscript material. This has been an important service. It has enabled scholars to use, without coming to the Library, the equivalent, for most purposes, of much of the manuscript material in the Library's custody; it has facilitated the publication of outstanding texts; and it has enabled other repositories to secure the missing parts of collections already in their possession. Because it is a factor in bringing the Library to the people of the United States it is a satisfaction to report that this service increased by eighteen percent in fiscal 1949.

MAPS DIVISION

The problems posed to the reference staff have been diverse in specification, difficulty and seriousness. For example, an enquiry for a detailed plan of Shanghai, might be followed by a request for a map showing pollen areas in the United States. One caller might want to know the "most easterly land extension of the continental United States," whereas another would ask for "maps showing the character of sediments of submarine areas for various parts of the world." Students and writers of history have asked for "information about maps of the battlefields of the Civil War," "a list of early maps of Pennsylvania," or "a map showing the course of Captain Gunnison's expedition in what is now Colorado." A rug manufacturer has sought a "fine old map of the Great

Lakes area in the early eighteenth century to use as a pattern for a rug," and a prospective traveler has pored over a "tourist map of Russia."

There have even been requests for "detailed maps of the unexplored and least populated parts of the United States," and for confirmation or rejection of the statement that the "center of the earth is composed of green cheese." No, the life of the map reference assistant has not been dulled by commonplace. On an average day he has received fourteen requests like these in person, ten over the telephone wires, and four by letter. The answers have required an intimate familiarity with cartographic reference sources and a thorough knowledge of the Library's map and atlas collections.

Visitors to the map reading room have included researchers and analysts from various government agencies, professors, authors, students and casual observers. As indicated by the daily register, most have been residents of the District of Columbia and the bordering counties of Maryland and Virginia, but signatures and addresses have been recorded from forty-six of the forty-eight States, as well as from Alaska, Hawaii and Puerto Rico. Foreign registrants came from Great Britain, China, Ecuador, Mexico, the Philippines, France, Canada, Colombia, Venezuela, Argentina and Egypt.

Readers from a distance have usually had a serious research problem to present or pursue. It has been interesting to note the large number of educational institutions listed by these visitors. Thus, during the past year, researchers from some fifty American colleges and universities consulted the map collections. Most frequently listed, of course, have been institutions located within the limits or environs of Washington, but also included were such other centers of learning as Columbia University, the University of

Chicago, Harvard, Johns Hopkins, the University of Pennsylvania, Rutgers, the University of Virginia, Syracuse University, University of Wisconsin, Yale, and, from further distances, Tulane, the University of Kansas, the University of Nebraska, the University of Texas, and the University of California at Los Angeles.

More than 800 telephone requests were answered for representatives of other Federal agencies. This constituted an eight percent increase over 1948. All Executive Departments were included in the list of callers, as well as the Supreme Court, and the several independent offices. As in the past, the heaviest users were agencies which have large collections of their own, such as the Army Map Service, the National Archives, the Geological Survey, and the Board on Geographical Names. This circumstance has pointed up the fact that the Library's Maps Division, with its large and comprehensive collection, fills a need within the Government not met by any other map library.

The Library's cartographic resources have been made useful to the people of the United States in carefully prepared replies to written enquiries. Some 600 answers were drafted during 1949. This represented an increase of approximately twelve percent over the preceding year. Some of the requests were routine in character and answers were supplied from standard reference works. More than half, however, dealt with historical questions and required more arduous and more specialized attention. It was obvious that many investigators turn to the Maps Division after having exhausted other possible sources of information.

Many letters contained requests for reproductions of maps. Orders for some 1,300 copies were filled during the year.

Several publications were issued in fiscal 1949. In addition to articles appearing in the Library's *Quarterly Journal*

of *Current Acquisitions*, particular mention may be made of Dr. Burton W. Adkinson's *United States Mapping Agencies*, 1948, mimeographed, 16 p.; and Lawrence W. Wadsworth, Jr.'s *A Supplementary Key to the V. K. Ting Atlas of China* (Edition of 1934), 1949, multilith, 22 p. Mrs. Clara Egli Le Gear, who continued for the second year to occupy the Chair of Geography, produced her *Maps, Their Care, Repair and Preservation in Libraries*, 1949, multilith, 46 p., which has been gratefully acclaimed as the most useful manual of its kind. At year's end Mrs. Le Gear's *United States Atlases, a List of National Regional, State, County and Local Atlases*, was sent to the Government Printing Office.

Dr. Walter W. Ristow contributed a series, *Distinctive Recent Maps* to the quarterly magazine, *Surveying and Mapping*, which featured recent additions to the Library's collections. These listings appeared in the October-November-December, 1948, January-February-March, and April-May-June, 1949 numbers of the journal, which, though non-official, provides an excellent vehicle for carrying news of the Library's progress to those who have a professional interest in it.

MUSIC DIVISION

Statistically the reference services of the Music Division increased in two particulars: the number of enquiries answered by telephone and the number of readers given personal assistance by members of the staff. There was a slight decrease, 138, in the number of replies to written requests for information. Partly because of illness and partly because of the interposition of other duties there was an unprecedented difficulty in responding to correspondence. At the end of the year there were 85 letters outstanding.

Letters on musical subjects varied widely, as they always do, and they ranged from the very scholarly to those on the fringe

of the popular. A few of the former may well be cited here. To one of the leading concert managers of the country went an elaborate report on Mozart's arias for bass voice (versions, editions and availability). For an eminent pianist in Cleveland there was located the practically unknown original version (two pianos, two cellos and horn) of Schumann's *Andante and Variations*. Extensive bibliographical aid was given to one correspondent on French military music and soldiers' songs. Another enquiry resulted in a comprehensive report on the literature of Welsh music history and collections of Welsh folk songs. And a request coming through a Senator's office produced a concise but comprehensive bibliography of Chinese and Japanese music.

The resources of the collections are such of course, that many distinguished scholars visited the Division during the year to consult them personally. An important New York publisher examined materials and consulted with officials on a sumptuous volume of manuscript facsimiles. A major representative of the British Broadcasting Corporation sought for and obtained suggestions for English broadcasts of American music and recent developments thereof. The leading Beethoven bibliographer came to the Division to extend his own files and records. A professor from Yale University was drawn to the collections for research in early religious music, and one of the country's leading critics could find nowhere else important data for his history of the piano as a social influence.

As was the case a year ago, the programs issued in connection with the Library's concerts were numerically the most extensive publications of the Music Division. Ephemeral as they appear at first glance to be, these slender folders contain information of definite reference value, and the programs of 1949 upheld the standard previously established, supplying birth and

death dates for composers, full names of performers, the dates of composition of works performed, first performance notices when necessary, and dedications when associated with the Library of Congress. Nineteen programs were printed during the year.

Last year it was announced that preparations were being made for the publication of Professor Glen Haydon's lecture, *On the Meaning of Music*, presented at the Library under the aegis of the Louis Charles Elson Memorial Fund. It appeared in the fall of 1948, an attractive brochure of twenty-six pages. In April 1949, Dr. Curt Sachs delivered a distinguished lecture under the same auspices. It is hoped that this too will soon be published and given the wide distribution which it so richly deserves.

Having issued a total of twenty-two albums of folk music, the Library's Folklore Section had constant need for a catalog, listing in a single pamphlet, the contents of that unusual series. This was successfully achieved during the past year, and *Folk Music of the United States and Latin America* (107 discs) is now clearly described in a *Combined Catalog of Phonograph Records*. The demand for copies is evidence of unabated interest in the subject.

Several members of the staff have been active in the publication of *Notes*, the journal of the Music Library Association. Messrs. Richard S. Hill and William Lichtenwanger, as editor and associate editor respectively, have made *Notes* one of the outstanding professional periodicals of our time. In addition, Mr. Hill contributed to the February 1949, issue of *Musical America* an interesting report on *The Plight of Our Country's Libraries*.

Duncan Emrich, Chief of the Folklore Section, wrote an article for the *Festive Publication* of Dr. Josef Bick (*The Folklore Section of the Library of Congress*) which has been published by the Austrian National

Library in Vienna, and was the author of *Museum of the Land*, which appeared in the *Country Gentleman* for April 1949.

NAVY RESEARCH SECTION

The activities of the Section are made possible through funds transferred from the Office of Naval Research. The objectives of the Section are to provide bibliographic control and library services for reports resulting from government sponsored scientific research as an aid to the program of the National Military Establishment. During the past year emphasis has been placed on perfecting techniques for the acquisition of research information and its prompt dissemination to research groups.

The establishment of a publishing schedule for *Technical Information Pilot* and the Section's special catalog cards provides for the issuance of each on alternate working days. In addition, the series, *European Scientific Notes* has been published regularly every two weeks. The preparation of bibliographies has shown some progress as a result of the reorganization of the Science and Bibliography Unit, which is responsible for the compilation of definitive bibliographies on specified scientific or technical subjects requested by the Office of Naval Research and other bureaus of the Navy Department. At the beginning of the year there were twelve such assignments. Two were completed and issued. It was found with respect to two others that no literature existed since the subject matter was too recent to have been recorded in writing. Work went forward with the remainder, some of which will include several thousand entries. Three additional bibliographies were requested during the year. Two hundred visits were made to sources of information outside the Library and 29,000 entries were made, together with 13,000 abstracts and annotations.

ORIENTALIA DIVISION

THE CHINESE SECTION

Students of the Far East, who during the war were diverted from their usual interests by the pressures of national defense, have gradually returned to study and research. Consequently, young scholars in increasing numbers have come to Washington for longer or shorter periods in order to use the resources of the Chinese collection for the completion of their doctoral dissertations or for the writing of books.

Of the several bibliographies compiled for other government agencies, two may be cited as characteristic: one on types of firearms, ammunitions, explosives and fireworks in China, prepared for the Air University; and another on rural life and welfare societies in China, prepared for the information of specialists going to that country for the Food and Agriculture Organization.

The Chinese Section has continued to make translations wanted by Members of Congress and government agencies. The staff could render that service when the documents concerned were relatively short, but when they were very long and could only be made by neglecting other duties, it was occasionally necessary most regretfully to refer requests to other sources. The staff, from time to time, has read and graded examination papers in the Chinese language written by prospective candidates for service in the Department of State and the Department of Justice.

THE HEBRAIC SECTION

The widespread interest aroused by the founding of the State of Israel and the manifold problems which its founding created have increased to a considerable degree the Library's reference responsibilities. In addition to enquiries from Members of Congress, the Executive Departments, the press, and the general

public, institutions of higher learning have turned to the Library for specialized assistance. In particular, official requests have provided a perspective of the course to be followed in the future and have made possible the reasonable anticipation of prospective requirements. This is more readily understood when it is realized that of all the magnificent collections of Hebraic material in the United States, the Library of Congress must place a greater emphasis upon the politico-historic, economic and sociological aspects of this widely ramified field, while continuing a proper regard for its purely literary manifestations. The Library has endeavored, therefore, to facilitate the study and analysis of changes affecting an evolving State and a new society.

Hebrew has undergone a rapid linguistic development and has adapted itself surprisingly to its modern usage; but some research agencies and observers, who hitherto had relied upon the publications in English issued by the Mandatory Government experienced initial difficulty in the sudden change to Hebrew. This has meant that Israeli imprints, which contain a wealth of information on the Middle East otherwise unobtainable, are intelligible only to experts in its language.

THE JAPANESE SECTION

More than a thousand readers of materials printed in Japanese have been served, more than fifteen hundred telephone enquiries have been answered and nearly two hundred written requests for information have been handled. A very considerable number of young men, who began the study of Japanese in Army or Navy schools during the war years and who resided in Japan during a part of the Occupation, have continued the study and use of Japanese in connection with their academic pursuits. There are many more political scientists, economists, historians, and anthropologists associated with Amer-

ican universities, who have a reading knowledge of Japanese than at any previous time, and these have naturally and markedly increased the use of the Library's Japanese collections.

During the first half of fiscal 1949 there were numerous requests for translations of all kinds which came from other agencies of the Government, particularly from the Office of Education, the Social Security Administration and the Office of Alien Property. An especially difficult translation—a Japanese report on cancer—was made for the Veterans Administration Hospital at New Orleans. The need for this type of service is very genuine, but if the Library were to respond to every one of the many requests for it, the specialists on the Library staff would have no time for their other and still more pressing duties. Consequently, it became necessary, in the latter months of the year to limit it to undertakings in behalf of Members of Congress, and to supply others with the names of competent persons, known to be available for such work.

A number of bibliographies and lists of references have been compiled; the subjects included Japanese Finance; Economics in Japan; Conditions Under the Hamaguchi Cabinet; Japanese Swords; Classical Japanese Literature; Japanese-American Relations; Religion in Post-War Japan; Ito Hirobumi (1841–1909); Physical Education in Japan; Japanese Journalism; the Japanese Navy; Japanese Dramas; and Japanese translations of the writings of the late Dr. Charles A. Beard. In addition, a record of Japanese demographic materials relating to the Mandated Islands was prepared for the use of the Census Library Project.

THE NEAR EAST SECTION

The Near East Section translated fifty-seven Arabic documents for the Department of State, twenty for the Department of Justice, three for Members of Congress,

three for other agencies of the Government, and three for units of the Library. This work was, of course, additional to reference services connected with the identification of books, manuscripts and inscriptions. The Section responded to three Congressional requests for information, and replied to forty-six written enquiries.

THE SOUTH ASIA SECTION

Readers increased by about one hundred over the previous year and used a thousand more volumes. Gazetteer and statistical works secured in the field in 1947 proved particularly useful to visiting students. For the first time since their acquisition in 1941 the Indic writings on bamboo from the Philippine Islands were put to scholarly use. The display of current newspapers and magazines (printed in the languages of India) on racks convenient to the reading tables increased their use by almost five hundred percent. Other conspicuous increases were: reference aid to readers, almost one hundred percent; telephone enquiries from Government agencies, fifty percent; reference requests submitted by mail, fifty percent; translations for Federal offices, almost one hundred percent; bibliographies prepared in response to urgent applications more than doubled in number and in the number of entries they contained. Among specific services performed the following were characteristic:

The preparation of translations from English into the languages of the Orient for use in connection with examinations conducted by the Immigration and Naturalization Service of the Department of Justice.

Assistance to the libraries of the Embassies of India and Pakistan in acquisition and processing matters.

Bibliographical work on sanitation, and research on laws applying to children for the United Nations.

The preparation of a bibliography on village life, cooperatives and transportation for the Food and Agriculture Organization.

The preparation of a bibliography on the political events of the past few years affecting the relations of Britain and India, for a political scientist.

The compilation of data and a bibliography on the geography and topography of Pakistan.

The preparation of a Nehru bibliography for the editors of a commemoration volume to be published in India.

The preparation of a Gandhi bibliography for the Embassy of India.

The writing of a report on communism in India for the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives.

The selection of entries for Vol. II of the *Bibliography of Periodical Literature in the Near and Middle East* which appeared quarterly in *The Middle East Journal*. (In Vol. III India and Pakistan have been omitted from this bibliography in the expectation that an accessions list, including periodical literature, on the area of South Asia, would be issued by the Library.)

A bibliography on the Music of India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Nepal, Bhutan, and Tibet compiled for publication as an installment of a bibliography of Asiatic Musics in *Notes*, the journal of the Music Library Association.

The translation of numerous documents written in the Burmese, Siamese and Tagalog languages for the Central Translation Division of the Department of State.

In addition, reference lists were compiled on such subjects as Burma Minerals, Geology and Geography; Education in the Philippines; France and Viet Nam Independence; Sports in Southeast Asia; the Malay Language; Javanese Dieties.

There were also reports on the nationalization of industry in Burma; the establishment of a French protectorate in

Annam; the treaty agreements entered into by Viet Nam; Russia's purchase of rubber in Malaya; the census of Burma; bookdealers in Southeast Asia; the Japanese occupation of the Philippines; sources for a study of communism in Malaya; laws, decrees and proclamations issued by the Japanese in Southeast Asia; and many other subjects.

Conspicuous were the reference enquiries which came from institutions abroad; among them the School of Oriental and African Studies in the University of London; the Centrale Natuurwetenschappelijke Bibliotheek in Buitenzorg, Java; the Indisch Instituut in Amsterdam; the Organisatie voor Natuurwetenschappelijk Onderzoek in Batavia, Java; the Raffles Museum and the Malayan Educator, both in Singapore.

Among American business organizations served were Behre Dolbear and Company, of New York, a firm of mineral consultants retained by the Government of Burma to assist in the development of the resources of that country; and the Lawyers Cooperative, of Rochester, New York, which has a program for publishing legal materials in certain areas of Southeast Asia.

Students and scholars spent several months in the Library working on the following subjects: education in India, American opinion of India during the inter-war period, medieval Hindu rituals, the tribal customs of the Mundas, caste customs, and the agrarian system of the United Provinces.

PRINTS AND PHOTOGRAPHS DIVISION

Reproductions of paintings, sculpture and architectural monuments were frequently consulted for study purposes, for the selection of illustrations in books and articles, and for the preparation of lectures on the fine arts. There were numerous requests for identification and expertise in connection with prints and printmaking;

for information about cleaning, restoring and preserving works of art, and for advice about collecting. Since the end of the war, there has been a revival of interest in Japanese woodcuts, and the Library's distinguished collection has had a lively use.

More than 1,800 visitors examined the resources of the Division in person; there were more than 1,700 telephone enquiries; and more than 800 written requests for reference service. Individual reports were made for non-routine and special assignments. An analysis of this record shows that there were 30 extended investigations in behalf of Members of Congress, 23 for other government agencies, 12 for the press and other publishing interests, 4 from industry, 22 from educational institutions, and 33 from private researchers. These reports indicated circumstances rather than separate instances of service, and a number cover many visits over a rather long period of time. For example, the Department of State's Office of International Information, counted only once, actually called upon the Division for assistance almost every week; and one of the National Broadcasting Company's television programs, likewise counted only once, in fact pursued a successful search for material many times. Typical of the iconographic services which were rendered in the course of the year were orders for complete pictorial documentation of previous Presidential inaugurations, placed in November by the Inaugural Committee; for 1,169 measured drawings of early American houses, placed by a midwestern university; and for early patent medicine advertisements, placed by *Life* magazine.

The principal publication prepared during the year (not actually issued until midsummer 1949) was a *Selective Checklist of Prints and Photographs Recently Cataloged and Made Available for Reference*. This, for the first time, has provided a medium for acquainting potential users with the contents of the collections. Three supple-

ments a year are contemplated, which eventually will form a basis for a comprehensive guide.

RARE BOOKS DIVISION

There was a slight rise in circulation and a slight decline in the number of readers who came from every State in the Union except Nevada, Montana and New Mexico. There were 115 from California, 127 from Illinois, 280 from New York, whereas only two came from Arkansas and only one from Wyoming. Foreign readers were three times as numerous as they had been the year before. From England came twenty-five, from Argentina eighteen, from Chile sixteen, while there were lone representatives of Belgium, China, Germany, Ireland, Mexico, The Netherlands; Panama and Switzerland.

The Division sent out more than 500 letters in response to requests for information. Frequently this correspondence required considerable research, and the miscellaneity of subject-range provided vivid illustration of the American public's wide-roving quest for facts. There were, of course, certain familiar questions which are repeated from year to year, such as the perennial demands for a "list of rare books," or for information about famous books in the Library's custody—*The Gutenberg Bible* and *The Mint*, to name just two examples disparate in time and conception. Enquiries about Gutenberg's *Forty-two Line Bible* showed a marked increase at the time of President Truman's inauguration, when citizens of Independence, Missouri, presented him with a handsome facsimile on which to lay his hand while taking the oath of office. Hardest to answer, perhaps, was a question from a lady who apparently had misunderstood the statement that the book was "printed from movable type" and wrote to ask if it was the "first movable Bible" that had ever been produced.

Many of the enquiries depended for

their replies on the staff's special knowledge of the rare book field. Thus the Library was asked to express an opinion as to what was the finest book produced by an American colonial printer, to give a workable definition of the word *broadside*, to make up bibliographies of what were regarded as the best reference books about printers' marks and colophons and the most reliable compendia of book-terms. Detailed collations of various works were supplied to bibliographers; a South American librarian was helped in identifying the date and publication-circumstances of a fifteenth century Bible in his keeping, and such recondite researches were performed as determining the true place of printing of Thomas Paine's *The Age of Reason, Part the Second*. "An answer of so comprehensive a nature," wrote the recipient, "should earn you at least a Cabin Cruiser, a half interest in the Supreme Court Building and a twenty-seven years' supply of pen nibs on any Radio Program."

The special collections in the Rare Books Division formed a basis for answering many enquiries—on early Bibles, on dime novels and juvenile literature, on Rudyard Kipling, Walt Whitman and other writers and writings for which the Library's holdings are notably strong. From them information was supplied about broadsides dealing with the Cardiff Giant during the period 1869–71; books in the Harry Houdini Library telling of "soap bubble conjuring"; detective stories which might have been read by President Woodrow Wilson; the publishing history of a children's book entitled *The Little Engine That Could*; and the date on which a ballad, *Pa Has Struck Ile*, fashionable in the 1860's, was registered for copyright.

Other enquiries included a question about the game of poker and its possible origin in the fifteenth century Italian game *Il Frusso*; the significance of the star appearing on the right shoulder of the

Madonna in medieval paintings; an investigation into the supposed capture of English colors by the French at Fort Necessity in July 1754; a search for material about a band of Shetland Islanders believed to have been shipwrecked and enslaved in the British West Indies early in the nineteenth century.

The outstanding publication of the year was *The Nekcsei-Lipócz Bible*, a monograph by Miss Meta Harrsen, of the Pierpont Morgan Library, on the finest medieval manuscript in the possession of the Library of Congress. Six hundred numbered copies of this handsome volume were printed in the Library edition. Plans for its distribution were under consideration at the end of 1949.

SERIALS DIVISION

There was an increase of almost six percent in the number of publications served to readers. Special memoranda and letters responding to reference enquiries received by mail exceeded 2,000. Fifty bibliographical lists were compiled to accompany these replies. Many of the Library's correspondents sought information concerning distinguished personages; among them Presidents Van Buren, Lincoln, Harding, Hoover, and Franklin D. Roosevelt; literary figures such as Robert Browning, Charles Dickens, Edgar Allan Poe, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Mark Twain and John Peter Zenger; military and naval commanders like General Smedley D. Butler, Admiral John Paul Jones, General James Longstreet and General Douglas MacArthur; representing the arts were Lawrence Barrett, Reginald de Koven and Frederic Remington; statesmen included Salmon P. Chase, Carter Glass and scores of others. Recorded were many less personalized subjects and these random selections from the list suggest the remarkable versatility of those who pursued them: asthma and atomic energy, biological warfare and bricklaying, campaign ex-

penditures and carnivals and circuses, displaced persons and diving, espionage and the European Recovery Program, fair trade practices and floors, genealogy and gold, hobbies and horses, Japan and juvenile delinquency, the Knights of Columbus and the Ku Klux Klan, labor unions and lobbying, manuscript repairing and the Mongolian People's Republic, Niagara Falls and numismatics, plastics and public administration, rabbits and rubber, salt and spiritualism, taxation and the *Titanic* disaster, war crimes trials and water pollution.

The Library receives many enquiries about unusual issues of newspapers which for a variety of reasons have been reprinted at various times in facsimile. For use in replying to such enquiries seventeen Information Circulars have been prepared which make possible the distinguishing of reprints from originals. As in years past the *Ulster County Gazette* of January 4, 1800 (which announced General Washington's death), has continued to be the most popular subject of such questions and during fiscal 1949, the Library answered more than 120 letters concerning that issue.

Bibliography and Publications Committee

The Bibliography and Publications Committee, composed of officers of the several departments, and charged with responsibility for recommending action to the Librarian on proposed bibliographical undertakings and on the development of carefully planned publications procedures, held 15 scheduled meetings, reviewed 66 projects, and forwarded 60 recommendations for approval. Quantitatively the Committee's work was as productive as ever it had been in the six years of its existence, equaling in the number of decisions taken the accomplishment of 1944; qualitatively it was believed that improvements in routines and in definitions of eligibility, promised an increasingly sound basis for the develop-

ment of programs. Publications favorably considered are mentioned elsewhere in this *Report*.

At the suggestion of the Acting Director of the Reference Department, who has served as Chairman of the Bibliography and Publications Committee, it was agreed that hereafter all proposed publications should be submitted for approval in principle and for satisfactory conformance with established policy, as well as for suggestions as to method and content, prior to the initiation of any work. When ready for publication, each manuscript would be referred to a disinterested subcommittee for final review in order to assure maintenance of standards, compliance with requirements, clarity of presentation, and the attainment of objective. This will have the effect of providing further safeguards for the control of assignments and should result in a still more affirmative and better balanced program.

In connection with the publication program, it may be appropriate to mention at this point the fact that the Library has, by experience, come to expect excellence from the fine staff of the Public Printer, whose ingenuity, imagination and intelligence, together with artistic taste and technical proficiency, bring distinction to the imprint of the United States.

The Library of Congress Series in American Civilization

On December 1, 1943, the Library of Congress was granted \$100,000 by the Rockefeller Foundation for the purpose of encouraging the writing and publication of books on important aspects of American life and culture. Half of this sum was devoted to providing grants-in-aid to writers of scholarly studies on subjects of national significance; the other \$50,000 (available until December 31, 1954) is being used to subsidize an integrated series

of publications dealing with the United States in the twentieth century.

The "Library of Congress Series in American Civilization," as the sixteen essays now in preparation are called, is conceived as a national enterprise, a thoughtful investigation by free scholars into the problems and characteristics of our native civilization. It is the Library's earnest hope that this enterprise will advance the interests of the United States Government in the promotion and exploitation of scholarship.

The studies are intended to describe the foundation of knowledge on which contemporary American civilization is based, the use of that knowledge in technology and in the development of social institu-

tions, the recent evolution of the American Government, the rôle of America in the world, a consideration of American values in many fields, and significant efforts to enrich our civilization. Professor Ralph Henry Gabriel, Sterling Professor of History at Yale University, has been serving as Editor-in-Chief of the series, assisted by a distinguished committee who are also the Library's advisors. By the end of June 1949 the following authors were at work on their respective volumes or had agreed to undertake them: Professors Oscar Handlin, John Sirjimate, Thomas Cochran, Lowry Nelson, Henry David, Ralph Henry Gabriel, Willard Thorp, John I. H. Baur, L. P. Todd, Frank Luther Mott, Merle Curti, and H. W. Schneider.

Chapter III

Concerts, Exhibits, and Special Events

Concerts

IN reviewing a distinguished concert season, the most significant development was, perhaps, a felicitous arrangement for the diffusion of the series by means of radio. Ever since the dedication of the Coolidge Auditorium a quarter of a century ago the Library has been consistently unable (despite "repeat" performances) to satisfy the demand for tickets, and tens of thousands of music lovers have had to be denied opportunities eagerly sought to hear the performances sponsored by the Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge and Gertrude Clarke Whittall Foundation. As the Library's programs have become better and better known throughout the community, and as their reputation for excellence has been more and more generally and publicly acknowledged, it has become increasingly distressing to be obliged to restrict the audience to the capacity of the hall itself. In the past, many of the concerts were broadcast in part either locally or over networks, and though this procedure tended somewhat to mitigate the disappointment of the reluctant absent who otherwise would have been obliged to forego the experience altogether, its incompleteness induced a sense of frustration.

For this reason, the Library was delighted to receive from station WQQW-FM, in Washington, an offer to broadcast its programs in their entirety. This invitation, promptly accepted, was unusual, if not unique, for American radio because the station imposed no time limit whatever

upon the duration of the broadcast. As a result it was at last possible for anyone within the boundaries of greater Washington (and occasionally as far away as Baltimore) to hear the series (including encores, when played) without abridgment of any kind. This innovation was instantly recognized, and trade journals such as *Variety* and *Billboard* published enthusiastic and commendatory articles immediately after the first broadcast. The Library's gratification in this extension of its audience was the greater because of the cordial response of the listeners.

In the light of such unanimous approval the Library has been happy to renew the arrangement for the coming year, and plans are being perfected for the presentation of interesting and timely discussions during the intermission periods.

As for the past season, it seems, in retrospect to have been notably successful. A list of the concerts is published in the Appendix. Forty concerts and one lecture emanated from the Library; the previous high standards of performance and program were maintained. The critics found them entirely satisfactory and the audiences made known their delight in them.

Exhibits

The Library's exhibit program has so satisfactorily succeeded in arousing the cordial interest of the public that it has gathered increasing momentum. A list of the installations of the past year appears in the Appendix. The small and varied

exhibits-of-the-week were continued; these commemorated important anniversaries, the births of such personages as Theodore Presser, Sir Arthur James Balfour, Melville E. Stone, Jacques Louis David, George Gershwin, Joel Chandler Harris, Edgar Allan Poe, Robert Morris, Amy Lowell, John Bartram, Harry Houdini, Oliver Cromwell, Ellen Glasgow, Walt Whitman; the deaths of General George Washington, Domingo Faustino Sarmiento, Isaac Watts, Emily Brontë, Dorothy (Dolly) Payne Madison, Patrick Henry; historical episodes such as the founding of the Public Health Service, the first woman's rights convention, the annexation of Hawaii, the establishment of the Territory of Oregon, the ascent to the throne of Wilhelmina, Queen of The Netherlands, Mr. Lincoln's delivery of the Gettysburg Address, the enunciation of the Monroe Doctrine, the Boston Tea Party, the first Presidential inauguration, the purchase of Florida, the Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution, the Constitution of Minnesota, the Colony of New Netherlands, the International Peace Conference at The Hague, the first Book of Common Prayer of the Church of England, the Versailles Treaty. Occasionally the exhibit-of-the-week displayed important acquisitions, or by the presentation of appropriate material directed attention to the natural calendar, as for example, to Christmas, Religious Book Week, Jewish Book Month, etc. Placed at the principal entrance to the Main Reading Room these fifty-two occasional observances were a constant source of pleasure to the users of the Library.

Apart from these necessarily small and rapidly changing memorials, there were sixty-eight exhibits (there had been fifty-eight the year before) of more elaborate dimension and design, mounted in the several galleries, the foyers of special reading rooms, and other parts of the

building to which the public has access. Some were addressed to a specialized group, others contemplated the information, enlightenment or honor of a wider patronage. Several deserve particular mention.

The series of exhibits in observance of anniversaries important in the history of the States of the American Union, inaugurated in 1945, received two additions.

On Saturday, September 11, 1948, it was the Library's privilege to join in the celebration of the centennial of the establishment of the Oregon Territory. The exhibit which comprised 341 items was composed of rare books, manuscripts, maps, prints, photographs, newspapers, and music from the Library's collections supplemented with materials lent by other agencies of the Federal Government. It included the striking lithographs reproduced from sketches made in 1845, by Captain Henry James Warre, British commissioner sent to survey conditions in the "Oregon Country"; early photographs illustrative of life among the Indians; logbooks recording journeys by sea; illustrations of the work of missionaries; accounts of the fur trade and the fur traders; documents relating to the "Oregon Question"; chronicles of the overland migration; selections from the Historic American Buildings Survey; panoramic views of Oregon cities; photographs of university campuses, churches, hydro-electric power projects, dams, fisheries and canneries, farms and markets, orchards, mines, and industries; examples of contributions by residents of Oregon to American literature, music and the other arts.

The exhibit was formally opened with a lecture in the Coolidge Auditorium. In the absence of the Honorable Homer D. Angell, Representative from Oregon, his historical discourse was read by Mr. Theodore P. Hinckley.

His Excellency, John H. Hall, Governor of Oregon, wrote on September 17:

Please know of the appreciation that the officials and citizens of the State of Oregon have for the magnificent exhibit . . . which you and your associates arranged. I regret that I could not be present at the opening.

From press reports and from Mr. Harold B. Say, representative of the Portland, Oregon Chamber of Commerce who was present . . . , I have received a glowing and comprehensive picture of the exhibit depicting the story of Oregon from its discovery to its development of to-day.

Personally and officially on behalf of the people of Oregon, I wish to thank you for the Oregon exhibit.

An illustrated catalog was issued which provided a permanent record and made possible the dissemination of information on Oregon's historic, economic, social and cultural inheritance throughout the world. At the conclusion of the exhibit at the Library, the pictorial portion was sent to the State for display. In May 1949 came a letter from Mr. L. Y. Eaton, State Supervisor of Distributive Education:

This letter will constitute the first report of the tour of Oregon of the Oregon Centennial Exhibit. The opening was attended by Congressman Homer Angell and Governor Douglas McKay at the New Visitors Center in Portland on April 28, and it was held open until May 11. It has been estimated that over 13,000 people have enjoyed viewing the exhibit.

It has been moved to Eugene to be shown at the Willamette Valley Association Meeting and to the public at the local vocational school where it will remain until June 10. . . .

The second State exhibit commemorated the centennial of the establishment of the Territory of Minnesota. In content its materials were not dissimilar to the materials used in other exhibits in the series, among them were unique, rare or interesting items borrowed for the purpose from other institutions of the Government. Like

the Oregon exhibit it consisted of an historical section and a photographic section.

The historical section, arranged in a topical sequence included records of Indian life, exploration, frontier forts, pioneers and pioneer crafts, the Sioux War of 1862, the territorial government, admission to the Union, education, the fine arts and literature. On loan from the National Archives was a manuscript census of the Territory of Minnesota compiled in 1857 as an argument in favor of Statehood. From the Bureau of American Ethnology in the Smithsonian Institution were examples of the woodcarving, bead and birchbark work and stone pipe bowls made by Indian Tribes in Minnesota.

For the most part, of course, the exhibit consisted of selections from the Library's own collections. These included a copy of the State Constitution, published in 1858, in the Dakota or Sioux language; manuscript journals of expeditions led by Zebulon M. Pike in 1805 and 1806, Henry R. Schoolcraft in 1820, Joseph N. Nicollet in 1838 and 1839, John Pope in 1849; manuscript plans of early forts; a fur trader's journal. There were, in addition, copies* of guide books in German and Scandinavian languages used by the pioneers; maps of all sorts and kinds; the first newspaper published in the State; documents relating to school lands; and lithographs from the press of Currier and Ives.

The exhibit opened on March 5, 1949, when the Honorable Hubert H. Humphrey, Senator from Minnesota, delivered an address on the history of the State before a large audience gathered in the Library's Coolidge Auditorium. As in the case of other State exhibits an illustrated catalog was issued. The pictorial section is currently touring Minnesota under the auspices of the Minnesota Historical Society.

Other exhibits installed outside the Library in 1949 were Wisconsin, an exhibit

in commemoration of the Centennial of Statehood, circulated under the auspices of the Wisconsin Historical Society; Georgia, an exhibit in commemoration of its settlement, circulated under the auspices of the Georgia State Department of Archives and History; Some Trends in Library Architecture, requested by several library schools; The Berlin Story, photographs of the airlift, from the records of *The New York Times*, lent to Andrews Field; Florida, an exhibit in commemoration of the Centennial of Statehood, lent to Webber College, Babson Park, Florida; Documents of Human Freedom, an exhibit assembled for the meeting of the National Commission for the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, held at Cleveland, Ohio.

From September 12 to October 15, it was the Library's good fortune to felicitate the one hundredth anniversary of the American Association for the Advancement of Science by displaying an extensive exhibit which included *editiones principes* such as Hodder's *Arithmetic* (1719) the first mathematical work published in the Western Hemisphere, a fifteenth century manuscript of the popular encyclopedia by Bartholomaeus Anglicus entitled *De Proprietatibus Rerum*, fifteenth century impressions of Aristotle, Lucretius, Ptolemy, Strabo and other classic authors, rare issues of some of the monumental contributions of Copernicus, Galileo, Harvey, Newton and other European scientists, Benjamin Franklin's *A Proposal for Promoting Useful Knowledge* (1743) which eventuated in the foundation of the American Philosophical Society.

A section of the exhibit, devoted to the interest of successive Presidents of the United States in promoting scientific investigation, attracted considerable attention. Eminent American men of science and invention, Thomas A. Edison, Louis Agassiz, John Fitch, Robert Fulton,

Matthew Fontaine Maury, Samuel F. B. Morse, Simon Newcomb, William Thornton and others, were represented by examples of their papers and correspondence. There were publications and photographs of American Nobel Prize Winners such as Percy W. Bridgman, Arthur H. Compton, Irving Langmuir, Albert A. Michelson, and Harold C. Urey. Featured was the original prospectus and proposed constitution of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. The public manifested a particular and natural interest in a manuscript of *The Theory of Relativity*, by Dr. Albert Einstein, a copy made by the author in 1943 of the original manuscript which was destroyed by fire.

On October 28, 1948, the thirtieth Anniversary of Czechoslovakia's independence the Library inaugurated an exhibit in honor of the Republic's founders with particular emphasis upon the contributions of four men: Tomáš and Jan Masaryk, Eduard Beneš and Milan R. Stefaník. The exhibit traced, through original documents selected from the papers of Woodrow Wilson, the various steps by which its leaders working in this country during the First World War, established a new nation, conceived in liberty. Among the notable documents displayed were the original Czechoslovak Declaration of Independence and the signed original of the "Declaration of Common Aims of the Independent Mid-European Nations," which the elder Masaryk sent to President Wilson on October 26, 1918.

Entitled, *Presidential Elections*, an exhibit of manuscripts, maps, political cartoons, documents, broadsides, photographs and rare books opened on December 22, 1948. It had as an object the illustrated explanation of changing election procedures, with special reference to those elections wherein the method of selection had presented difficulties, as, for example, the election of 1800, which resulted in the Jefferson-Burr stalemate and led to the adoption of

the Twelfth Amendment to the Constitution, and the election of 1876 which required a special electoral commission to decide between Hayes and Tilden. One section was devoted to the origin and history of the Electoral College. Chronologically the exhibit covered the period from 1776 when Maryland adopted a Constitution containing provisions for the election of senators which became a model, down to the election of 1948. An original copy of the Maryland Constitution, printed in 1787 was displayed, as was also the record of the counting of the electoral vote in the first election of General Washington as reported in the manuscript journal of the Senate of the First Session of the First Congress. Other notable items were the original of the tally of votes in the contested election of 1876, and cartoons of Abraham Lincoln's election in 1860.

In the presence of distinguished witnesses, including the Chief Justice of the United States and the British Ambassador, the Lacock Abbey Charter was placed in the hands of Mr. A. J. Collins, Keeper of Manuscripts in the British Museum, on Thursday, December 23, 1948, for return to England. A reaffirmation of King John's Magna Carta granted at Runnymede ten years earlier, the Lacock Abbey Charter of 1225 had been exhibited in the Library for two years, as a result of a loan, specifically authorized by Act of Parliament. This generous evidence of international confidence and recognition of a common past had made it possible for the Library to display to the American people a great pronouncement from which some of their own liberties and institutions had derived. The sense of loss implicit in its departure was mitigated by the Trustees of the British Museum who presented to the Library of Congress a facsimile of the Lacock Abbey Charter, exact even to the engraving on the reverse of the seal, which has been placed in the case which had been specially constructed to exhibit the

original. There, in a prominent position in the gallery of the Library's rotunda, it is looked upon by thousands of grateful visitors.

The Library paid homage to Victor Herbert, composer, conductor and violoncellist, whose music did so much to enrich the lives of succeeding generations of his fellow citizens, by opening an exhibit on the ninetieth anniversary of his birth, February 1, 1949. Included were nearly all of his forty-five operettas, a representation of his two grand operas, a large number of autographs of independent works in both large and small forms, a selection of letters, numerous photographs, and documents related to his special interests and activities. Included also were memorabilia of his distinguished grandfather, Samuel Lover, the Irish poet, novelist, musician and painter. The Library's collection of Herbertiana, which has been growing through the years, made possible an incomparable memorial. Its foundation was laid in 1935, when the composer's daughter, Mrs. Ella Herbert Bartlett, of New York, deposited in the Library a magnificent selection of his original manuscripts. From time to time Mrs. Bartlett has added others, and important gifts have come from Mrs. Gustav Klemm, Mr. Philip James, and Mr. William Randolph Hearst. Presented for a month, the exhibit was a source of obvious pleasure to a large public whose interest was a reflection of the affection, admiration and appreciation which Mr. Herbert continues to inspire.

The typographic arts flourish in Switzerland, and for three weeks beginning March 16, 1949, the Library was enabled to exhibit four hundred publications selected by a special committee under the chairmanship of the general secretary of the Arbeitsgemeinschaft Pro Helvetia in association with representatives of the Swiss Foreign Office, the Swiss Department of the Interior, the Swiss National Library, the Swiss Association of Booksellers, the

Swiss Association of Publishers, the Swiss Association of Libraries and Writers, and the Swiss Chamber of Commerce. In making its selection the committee took account of the particular concerns of American scholars and teachers. All disciplines were included. The publishing industry in Switzerland, perhaps because four languages are spoken within its borders, French, German, Italian, Romansh, has been highly developed. It received further stimulus as a result of the War; twice as many works were produced in 1948 as had been issued in 1940. His Excellency, Charles Bruggmann, Minister of Switzerland, remarked at the opening of the exhibit:

Books are a true mirror of the thoughts and aspirations of a people; they are also reliable messengers to convey abroad a picture of the intellectual life of a country. The Swiss are grateful for this opportunity to place, through the Library of Congress and cultural institutions in other cities of the United States, their book exhibit before the American public. It expresses in its diversity, within a modest frame, the varied pattern of Swiss culture and testifies to the beliefs that Switzerland stands for. . . .

During the war, when Switzerland was cut off from communication with the outside world, Swiss editors devoted themselves to the task of reprinting the European classics and of granting asylum to free thought. Today Switzerland is happy to use every outlet and opportunity for international cultural exchange. . . .

It is hoped that these volumes of Swiss authors and scientists, which have grown in that climate of freedom that is common to both our democracies, will be of interest also to Americans and deepen mutual understanding.

The bicentennial of the birth of Johann Wolfgang von Goethe, which fell in 1949, was observed throughout most of the civilized world. In the Library of Congress it was observed through an exhibit

which contained materials of extraordinary importance. A loan of ninety-three pictures, manuscripts and objects from the Goethemuseum at Frankfurt made possible an unparalleled presentation. From the Heineman Foundation, Inc., the Library borrowed the poet's letters to his valet and and secretary, Philipp Seidel; his correspondence with Bettina von Arnim, the manuscripts of two sonnets, and other unique materials. The Library of Yale University lent a number of outstanding items from the William A. Speck Collection of Goetheana. These rarities, augmented by the Library's own resources, produced a display worthy of the career it commemorated. At the end of the year a profusely illustrated catalog had been sent to press. The Library's exhibit was not formally opened until July 1, 1949, but as early as May 2 it had had the good fortune to preface the celebration with a lecture by Dr. Thomas Mann, its Fellow in Germanic Literature and eminent winner of the Nobel Prize, who addressed a large audience, assembled in the Coolidge Auditorium, on *Goethe and Democracy*.

At 4:30 p. m. on May 5, 1948, Prime Minister David Ben-Gurion read the Proclamation of Independence to the Provisional Council of State at Tel Aviv, and at the same hour on Thursday, May 5, 1949, the Library of Congress opened an exhibit to commemorate the first anniversary of the State of Israel. Many of the materials had been flown to Washington in response to a request from the Embassy of Israel, which had most generously cooperated in supplementing the Library's collections. Included were many pictures of dramatic and historic episodes, the first minted Israeli coins, a photograph of the first telegram ever sent in Hebrew, a photograph of the first ship ever to sail the seas with an all-Jewish crew, and a complete collection of Palestinian and Israeli stamps.

For a month, beginning May 15, 1949,

the Library, in recognition of Dr. Gilbert Grosvenor's fifty years of association with the National Geographic Society, displayed a selection of maps which the Society had issued during that period.

Examples of the contributions to the graphic arts made by Polish artists were on view in the Library from June 15 to July 15, 1949. Circulated by the Polish Research and Information Service, the exhibit consisted of some forty woodcuts, and numerous specimens of book illustration.

In retrospect the Library takes satisfaction in the progress of its exhibit program. It has been, on the whole, vigorous, versatile, and imaginative. New techniques have been introduced. Improvements in arrangement and production have been marked. Most significant, however, has been the constantly mounting interest and enthusiasm with which it is received by the public. This is gratifying as a measure of its success. Certainly, as a medium of communication, it is succeeding, and certainly, its potentialities should be still more fully realized. It is informative, instructive and capable of eloquence. It is hoped, during the coming year, that the Library can find a way to prepare more exhibits for display in other communities; and thereby to bring its resources nearer and nearer to the people who possess them.

Bollingen Prize in Poetry

The establishment of the Bollingen Prize in Poetry, to be awarded each February for the best book of verse by an American author, published during the preceding calendar year, was announced to the press on March 4, 1948. The announcement explained that the amount of the prize would be one thousand dollars, and that the jury might decline to make an award for any year if in its judgment no poetry worthy of the prize had been published. The award for 1948, the announcement continued, would be made known by the

Librarian of Congress in February 1949. The jury of selection would be composed of the Fellows in American Letters of the Library of Congress.

As for conditions, it was made clear that the award would go to the author of a book of verse which in the opinion of the jury represented the highest achievement of American poetry issued in the preceding year, that poets who were citizens of the United States either by birth or naturalization, or who had been born in the United States but had become citizens of another country would be eligible for the prize. No member of the group of Fellows in American Letters would, however, be eligible unless he had ceased to be a member for a period of two years prior to the publication of a book which might be considered for the award.

With respect to the jury, it was of record that the organization of the Fellows of the Library of Congress had resulted from a proposal made by Mr. Allen Tate, who had served as the Library's Consultant in Poetry in English in 1943-44, during the Librarianship of Mr. Archibald MacLeish. Mr. Tate had himself been largely instrumental in establishing the group which had held its first meeting in May 1944. Their duties were (and are) to advise the Library on the development of its collections and the promotion of its services so far as they related to American literary materials. They have received no compensation for their efforts in the interest of the Library except reimbursement for expenses incurred in attendance at annual meetings. The appointments of the Fellows have been made, of course, by the Librarian of Congress.

On December 9, 1936 the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board (of which the Secretary of the Treasury is the Chairman, and of which the Chairman of the Joint Committee of Congress on the Library is a member) accepted on behalf of the United States a gift of funds from Mr.

Archer M. Huntington, of New York, one of the purposes of which was to found and maintain in the Library a Chair of Poetry in the English Language. It has been the practice of the Library in recent years to fill this office on an annual basis, and successive incumbents have served *ex officio* as secretary at the Fellows' meetings, and have retained membership in the group after the expiration of their service in the Chair.

The first annual award of the Bollingen Prize in Poetry was publicly announced on February 20, 1949, as a result of a press release issued by the Library three days before. The Fellows were, at that time, Conrad Aiken, W. H. Auden, Louise Bogan, Katherine Garrison Chapin, T. S. Eliot, Paul Green, Robert Lowell, Katherine Anne Porter, Karl Shapiro, Allen Tate, Willard Thorp and Robert Penn Warren. Miss Léonie Adams was Consultant in Poetry in English. Theodore Spencer, a member of the group when the selection was made, had died suddenly on January 18. Two members, Mr. Archibald MacLeish and Dr. William Carlos Williams, had been recently added but had taken no part in the award.

As for critical competence, it could have been said, as later it was said, that members of the jury were teaching or had taught at colleges and universities such as Columbia, Minnesota, the University of North Carolina, Harvard, Princeton, Stanford, New York University, Rutgers, Bryn Mawr, Swarthmore, Michigan, the University of the South, the University of Chicago, Southwestern, the University of Virginia, Bennington, the University of Washington, Smith, the State University of Louisiana, and other seats of learning distributed throughout the United States.

Among special chairs and lectureships held by members had been the Avery Hopwood Lectureship at the University of Michigan, a visiting lectureship as well as the Chair of Humanities at the Univer-

sity of Chicago, the Boylston Professorship of Rhetoric and Oratory and the Charles Eliot Norton Professorship at Harvard, a chair at the Institute for Advanced Study, a resident fellowship in creative writing at Princeton, and a visiting lectureship at the University of Iowa.

Moreover, six (almost half the jurors) had received Pulitzer Prizes, five had been awarded one or more prizes by *Poetry* magazine, nine had held Guggenheim Fellowships for writing, of which several had been renewed, four had been given awards by the National Institute of Arts and Letters, three had been honored with the Shelley Memorial Award from the Poetry Society of America, one had had the Dial Prize for distinguished service to American letters, one was the first recipient (1948) of the Harriet Monroe-University of Chicago Award, and among other public recognitions had been the Academy of Arts and Letters gold medal for poetry, the Society of Libraries' medal, the Book-of-the-Month Club Award, and the Nobel Prize for Literature.

Their works had been issued by distinguished publishers, and had appeared in outstanding periodicals. Among them were editors, consulting editors and contributing editors, past or present, of important literary reviews. They had been admitted to membership and had occupied responsible offices in numerous learned societies. Their attainments were generally well known and their writings had been favorably appraised.

This was the group which made the first award of the Bollingen Prize in Poetry to *The Pisan Cantos* of Ezra Loomis Pound. In their recommendation the members of the jury stated that:

The Fellows are aware that objections may be made to awarding a prize to a man situated as is Mr. Pound. In their view, however, the possibility of such objection did not alter the responsibility of the Jury of Selection. This was to make a choice

for the award among the eligible books, provided any one merited such recognition, according to the stated terms of the Bollingen Prize. To permit other considerations than that of poetic achievement to sway the decision would destroy the significance of the award and would in principle deny the validity of that objective perception of value on which any civilized society must rest.

In these words the Fellows took cognizance of public knowledge that Mr. Pound was under indictment for treason, and that he was committed to an institution for the insane. At the same time, they affirmed "objective perception" to be the basis of their choice.

The selection of *The Pisan Cantos* represented agreement on the part of a substantial majority of the Fellows. Prior to announcing their decision they had, through enquiries, satisfied themselves that the award was unlikely to disturb Mr. Pound in his asylum or to alter his legal status in ways adverse to him. They had, moreover, been assured that there would be no interference with the exercise of their critical responsibility; and had received instructions that they should disregard any considerations which might confuse their judgment of poetic excellence.

But it cannot be said that they were uninformed of the probable consequence of giving the award to Mr. Pound. On the contrary, their counselors had been emphatic in their forecasts that:

Reaction would be, for the most part, emotional rather than intellectual;

Public conscience would be outraged;

The progress of poetry would be arrested for a generation;

International relations, particularly with Italy, would be embarrassed;

Confidence in the Library of Congress, which had given them corporate entity, would be seriously impaired;

Their faculties would be suspected, their motives would be rejected; their principles would be deplored.

Congress, inevitably, would intervene.

Aware of the prospect, and despite the fact that they might have refrained from making an award, they nevertheless persisted in their choice.

Response to the announcement was immediate. The award possessed that bizarre quality that makes news. Along with excited reports, indignant editorials appeared in the press. More generous than others was the *New York Herald Tribune*, which, on February 21, commented:

This emphasis on an objective criterion of beauty and excellence, akin to belief in an objective truth, is fundamental to a free and rational society. In maintaining it the judges acted in the only way that is open to men who are sensitive to a later verdict of history checking and correcting them. For whatever may be the distorting feelings of a day, history looks at the object itself, blind to all subsidiary considerations. It is possible that in rewarding Mr. Pound's work, with all its obscurities to the lay mind, the judges are mistaken; but they are far less likely to be mistaken than if they had substituted for artistic discernment the question of whether Mr. Pound is guilty or innocent or whether he was sane or insane.

But many found it difficult to be as indulgent, sympathetic, or detached. It was for them, impossible to distinguish between a man and his work, between content and technique, between public shame and private achievement. Some journalists took a jocose view: imputing to the judges the derangement of the judged. From all over the country angry letters came to the Library; others of a similar sort bulged the mail of Congressmen. A society for sanity in poetry distributed literature. There was general insistence that great art must be intelligible art. The intelligence of the American people had been affronted.

For a time bitterness subsided; it was

suddenly revived when, in its issue of June 11, the *Saturday Review of Literature*, a New York weekly, published the first of two articles by Mr. Robert Hillyer. The first article, entitled *Treason's Strange Fruit: The Case of Ezra Pound and the Bollingen Award*, declared that Mr. Pound's "poems are the vehicle of contempt for America, Fascism, anti-Semitism, and, in the prize winning 'Pisan Cantos' themselves, ruthless mockery of our Christian war dead." As for the award and "these esthetes" who made it, Mr. Hillyer believed that "cynicism and heartlessness have never gone further." Mr. Hillyer construed the award as evidence that the Fellows shared Mr. Pound's anti-American principles, and went on to attack the whole school of the "new critics." The editorial board of the *Saturday Review* associated itself with the charges:

Let these artists of incomprehensibility write or paint for each other or for the few intellectuals they may gather about them. But we need not accept the judgment of those who have the power to crown these creators of chaos with awards that set them above the rest of us, who need to know the meaning of the words we are asked to study.

The board had been "like Mr. Hillyer . . . profoundly shocked to see the name of the United States Library of Congress, and therefore of the United States Government, associated with the Bollingen \$1,000 award to Ezra Pound."

In his second article, *Poetry's New Priesthood*, which appeared the following week, Mr. Hillyer continued the attack. As for the prize, he wrote that "it would be well for the Library of Congress to withdraw" it, "for no decent poet in the country would accept it." He went on:

An uncompromising assault on this new estheticism is long overdue. The award to Pound made it inevitable. In a spiritual morass where language, ethics, literature, and personal courage

melt into something obscure and formless, a guided impulse has stirred the amorphous haze into something approaching form, something shaped out of stagnant art by groping Fascism.

The vigor with which the charges were made and the gravity of their nature aroused a controversy which raged in the public prints for many weeks. It was inevitable, perhaps, that in a case where feelings were so passionately expressed, the issue as it directly concerned the Library should be generally misunderstood. As early as June 14 I had stated our position in a letter to the editor of the *Saturday Review* who, in turn, published it in the issue for July 2. The following are extracts from this letter:

I should like to observe that the question of propriety . . . is intimately related to the Governmental arrangements for making the scholarly or artistic decisions involved. It would obviously be improper and an abuse of authority for decisions to be made as to what is truthful, or what is beautiful or what is good as the arbitrary acts of an individual not especially qualified to make them. By this I mean, for instance, that I as the head of the Library of Congress would be acting arbitrarily were I to pass judgment . . . in picking a book of poetry for an award when I am not a qualified critic of poetry.

The only way to insure that choices of this kind are legitimate and acceptable when made by a Government institution is to conduct affairs in such a way that persons who make the esthetic or the scholarly judgments are persons chosen for their competence in such work and divorced from general responsibilities for the management of the institution itself. This principle I have striven to observe, and I have, I believe, observed it in the present case.

The Fellows in American Letters are in all cases, I believe, persons of attainment and a high sense of responsibility for promoting and strengthening what is good in American culture. No such serious charge as yours, as far as I know, has hitherto been made

against them of being politically motivated members of a clique or a school or a particular esthetic group, or of being under the domination of any individual. Now that your charge has been made I shall, of course, inquire into the situation with a view to the possibility if it should prove desirable of strengthening the representative character of the group. The insinuation which has been made is very damaging to the Fellows and to the Library of Congress, since it amounts to a charge that the Fellows have not acted, as they were charged to act, as public servants, but rather that they have abused the authority entrusted to them for evil ends. I think evidence should be produced, rather than pure supposition, to sustain such an insinuation. You and Mr. Hillyer are under a public duty to produce the evidence.

I personally regard the choice of "The Pisan Cantos" for the Bollingen prize as an unfortunate choice. I do not feel called upon to go into all of my reasons for feeling this. I think it is sufficient to say that from my poetically ignorant point of view Mr. Pound's book is hardly poetry at all. I believe now, as I believed at the time of announcing the award, that I would be engaging in an improper interference with free scholarship if I were to substitute my own decision in this matter for the decision of the Fellows. I think that for me to interfere with the work of scholars would be far worse than to award the prize for a book which did not deserve it. After all, a cure is available in scholarly terms for scholarly errors, but I know of no cure for the bureaucratic error of overriding scholarly judgment in cases of this kind. I feel that I would have been striking a blow against the cause of liberty by overriding scholarly judgment, and I do not feel that the blow for unrighteousness which the award may represent, is nearly as grave. . . .

* * * * *

I am deeply disturbed by one point of view which you and Mr. Hillyer seem to share, and that is that poetic quality must somehow pass a political

test. In my many years of study and teaching in the field of political science I came to regard a political test for art and poetry as a sign of a dictatorial, illiberal, undemocratic approach to matters of the mind. The alternative attitude is not necessarily the separation of art from life, or of form and substance. I think you really ought to admit that the principal charge you wish to bring against Mr. Pound's poetry is not that it is form divorced from substance or art divorced from life, but that it is a kind of substance and preaches a view of life which you do not like. I do not like them either. But the question of whether Pound's poetry is art, whether it is *good* poetry, is a different question. As to that question, my answer is also negative, but as I have said already, I do not feel that it would be proper for me to override the judgment of persons in whose competence I have confidence, and who were charged with responsibility to make the judgment.

The editors of the *Saturday Review of Literature*, in the issue (July 2) which contained my letter, published *A Reply to Mr. Evans*, which contained these statements:

. . . we objected to the name of the American Government, through the Library of Congress, being attached to an award which was as much an insult to good taste as it was to the basic values of a democratic people. . . .

Certainly, we do not believe that candidates for poetry awards must "somehow pass a political test," to use Mr. Evans's phrase. But while one must divorce politics from art, it is quite another matter to use the word "politics" as a substitute for values. We do not believe, in short, that art has nothing to do with values. . . .

We did not suggest that Mr. Evans should have substituted his own judgment for that of the Fellows. Once the Fellows made their selection, the fat was in the fire. . . .

. . . when a committee of the Library not only does not enrich the life of the people, but actually damages cultural values, we have the right to protest.

On July 14 the Honorable James T. Patterson, of Connecticut (Extension of Remarks, *Congressional Record* Appendix, July 19, 1949), reprinted Mr. Hillyer's two articles, my letter, and the *Reply to Mr. Evans*. In the course of his introductory statement Representative Patterson said:

As the Library is an instrument of the Congress, and directly responsible to it, it would seem desirable for an appropriate committee of this body to investigate the circumstances surrounding this award. This would not be thought control, but rather a rational and pertinent investigation of a shameful act.

On Thursday, July 21, the Honorable Jacob K. Javits, of New York, addressed the House of Representatives on the disquieting effect of the Bollingen Poetry Prize. He read into the *Record* a letter he had just addressed to the Honorable Mary T. Norton, Chairman, House Administration Committee, which concluded as follows:

Your committee has a library subcommittee. Among its other responsibilities your committee has legislative oversight over the Library of Congress. The circumstances call strongly for an investigation by your subcommittee of this situation. We hear much about the infiltration of Communist ideas and congressional committees are quick to investigate them. Must we not be equally diligent to investigate the infiltration of Fascist ideas especially in so august an institution as the Library of Congress.

I would appreciate very much your advising me at the earliest possible time whether your committee will undertake this investigation as I will have a number of witnesses who will desire to be heard.

On August 11, the Library released a *Statement of the Committee of the Fellows of the Library of Congress in American Letters in Reply to Published Criticisms of the Bollingen Prize in Poetry*. The statement was long

and detailed, occupying nearly fifteen single-spaced pages of text. It was intended "to examine and expose the means of insinuation" by which "Mr. Javits and others may have been misled." It specifically and categorically denied the allegations which had been lodged against them. It adduced facts to support their denials. But, perhaps because of its length, the press contented itself with reporting little more than the fact of disavowal. The statement was not reprinted in the *Saturday Review of Literature* to which copies were sent by special delivery as soon as they were issued. This was somewhat surprising since the *Saturday Review* insisted on the right to reply to the reply and asked the Library if it would issue the *Review's* rebuttal to the same outlets as had received the Library's release. The Library promptly sent assurances that it would gladly accede to the request. But as this Report is written, no rebuttal has been received; neither has the Library received any evidence corroborating the accusations leveled by Mr. Hillyer and the *Saturday Review*.

The Joint Committee of Congress on the Library, of which the Honorable Theodore Francis Green, Senator, of Rhode Island, is Chairman, met on Friday morning, August 19, and without reference to the Fellows or the Bollingen Prize in Poetry informed me of the unanimous agreement of its Members that the Library should abstain from the giving of prizes or the making of awards. I immediately announced compliance.

The awards which, in the past, the Library had made, but which would not be continued, were the Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge Medal for "eminent services to chamber music," the Bollingen Prize in Poetry, and three awards made in connection with the annual national exhibition of prints.

There the tragic episode might for awhile be permitted to rest. Whether

freedom of scholarship had been sustained or only ignored was unclear; at least the principle had not been abridged. A threat had been removed. As its single partisan the Library found that fact more important than the losses, more gracious than the forfeits. There was compensation and some comfort in it.

Freedom Train

Liberty was on the move and rolled over the land, not the Liberty Limited which timetable readers knew but the Liberty Unlimited which children stood in line to see, thrilling to heartening promises. The old, who took increased devotion to that cause, wondered if ever so many persons had watched a train since Mr. Lincoln had been carried back to Springfield. It paused beside tiny depots or stood in towering terminals, and a grateful, proud, aspiring, curious, stirred, convinced posterity climbed aboard to see for themselves these truths we hold. Behind plastic casements the watchers saw a composition which had won a royal prize; it was labeled the rough draft of the Declaration of Independence; or they stood before the manuscript journal of the Federal Convention and learned how their Constitution had come about; or they looked upon that folded sheet that the speaker's eyes had looked upon at Gettysburg on that November afternoon. These principles and passengers belonged to one another. Liberty on the move was moving indeed.

The previous report contained an account of the Freedom Train, the organization of the American Heritage Foundation which sponsored and sustained it, and the Library's privileged participation in its odyssey. Dehumidifying equipment was installed at Indianapolis in July 1948, under the vigilant superintendence of the Keeper of the Library's Collections, Mr. Alvin W. Kremer; again, Mr. Kremer supervised the removal of the muniments on October 27 and restored them to their

niches on November 16 when the train had been refurbished for its journeying. The tour of the Freedom Train ended on January 23, 1949, but wanderlust and missionary zeal had taken possession of the documents. At year's end there was talk of sending them to Europe. That unhappy continent could do with freedom.

Herbert Putnam's Fiftieth Anniversary

Tuesday, April 5, 1949, marked the fiftieth anniversary of the assumption of the Librarianship of Congress by Dr. Herbert Putnam, now Librarian of Congress Emeritus. For some weeks previous, the occasion had been anticipated with the publication in the *Information Bulletin* of important documents connected with his appointment. "Herbert Putnam Day," as it came to be called, began at 12:30 p. m. with a luncheon in the Whittall Pavilion. Among those present were these former members of Dr. Putnam's "Round Table," the group which formerly had surrounded him at luncheons in the bright room on the Library's topmost floor, Mr. Albert W. Atwood, Dr. George F. Bowerman, Mr. James B. Childs, Colonel Lawrence Martin, Dr. Waldo G. Leland, Brigadier General John McA. Palmer, Dr. William Adams Slade, Dr. Harold Spivacke and Dr. Walter Swingle. Others in attendance were two members of the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board: Mrs. Eugene Meyer and the Honorable Adolph Miller; one of the Library's most generous benefactors, Mrs. Gertrude Clarke Whittall; former members of the staff, now retired: Mr. Charles H. Hastings, Miss Florence S. Hellman, Mr. Herbert A. Howell, Miss Mary W. McNair, Miss Harriet W. Pierson, Miss Mary Wightman; from New York came Mr. Frederic G. Melcher, President of the R. R. Bowker Company, and Miss Lesley Frost, the daughter of the poet, Robert Frost; former assistants who continue to serve the Library, Mr. Verner W. Clapp,

Mr. John W. Cronin, Miss Katherine Fennell, Miss Margaret Fennell, Mr. Wilfred C. Gilbert, Mr. Robert C. Gooch, Mr. David J. Haykin, Mr. David C. Mearns, Mr. George Morgan, Mr. Joseph E. Mullaney, Mrs. Alva B. Walker, Mr. Edward N. Waters; two newcomers to the staff, Mr. John C. L. Andreassen and Dr. Frederick H. Wagman; Mr. Caspar Nannes, of the Washington *Evening Star*; and the illustrious guest, Dr. Putnam, accompanied by his daughter, Mrs. Eliot O'Hara. It was my happy privilege to officiate as master of ceremonies.

The proceedings were simple and informal. They began with the reading of a telegram.

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DR LUTHER H EVANS—

LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS—
PLEASE EXTEND TO DR PUT-
NAM MY HEARTY CONGRAT-
ULATIONS UPON THE FIFTI-
ETH ANNIVERSARY OF HIS
ASSUMPTION OF THE OFFICE
OF LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS.
HIS MAGNIFICENT ACHIEVE-
MENT IN BUILDING A FORE-
MOST AND LIVING MONU-
MENT TO MAN'S MIND, PROG-
RESS, AND PURPOSE, INSPIRES
THE LASTING GRATITUDE OF
OUR PEOPLE AND THEIR GOV-
ERNMENT—

HARRY S TRUMAN

In a blue portfolio were many messages: Dr. Svend Dahl, of Det Kongelige Bibliotek, Kobenhavn, expressed the "heartfelt greetings and homage" of the Danish State Libraries; Dr. Wilhelm Munthe, of the Universitets Biblioteket, Oslo, quoted the tribute to Dr. Putnam of a Norwegian colleague, "In front of them stands that little musical enchanter who directs without the help of a baton—and under his spell they the staff of the Library of Congress produce the world's most remarkable

library symphony"; Dr. E. W. McDiarmid, as President of the American Library Association, sent congratulations in the name of the Association's "officers, staff and members," and "with pleasure" paid "tribute to the skill, wisdom, and statesmanship which have characterized" Dr. Putnam's "distinguished services to our national library and to librarianship"; in a wire Dr. McDiarmid and the Executive Secretary, John Mackenzie Cory, reported that "honoring the occasion, the American Library Association is happy to announce that the first Herbert Putnam honor award made from income from the fund established by your friends for your fortieth anniversary has been made to Dr. Carleton B. Joeckel, Berkeley, California, to assist in his research on libraries in the American federal system"; Dr. Harry Miller Lydenberg, Director Emeritus of the New York Public Library, was reminded that the month of April "above all seems to recall significant dates in our history, Lexington and Sumter and Appomattox," and added, "in the annals of library work, not only in our own country and in our own days, but also for many another land and for many years to follow, the fifth day of April will always mark an event of real significance and importance"; Dr. William Warner Bishop, Librarian Emeritus of the General Library of the University of Michigan and formerly Superintendent of the Reading Room in the Library of Congress, informed Dr. Putnam that "library service everywhere is a nobler occupation because of you"; Dr. James Truslow Adams, eminent historian (since deceased), was confident that "if Emerson was right in saying that an institution is the lengthened shadow of one man, the Library of Congress which did so much for me is the lengthened shadow of yourself"; Dr. E. G. Swem, Librarian Emeritus of the College of William and Mary, saluted Dr. Putnam with the wish that he "may enjoy the

realization, not only now, but for many years, of a superior and permanent achievement"; Dr. A. S. W. Rosenbach, noted antiquary, spoke of the "greatest affection" which he has always had for Dr. Putnam; Dr. Charles E. Rush, Director of Libraries of the University of North Carolina, "rejoiced in . . . this anniversary"; the Honorable George Wharton Pepper wrote of "an old and valued friend," and recalled that "he and I collaborated in the interest of the Library during my term in the Senate"; Dr. Andrew Keogh, former Librarian of Yale University, referred to his work on the Putnam festschrift of twenty years ago, and wished "good health for many years to come"; Dr. Milton J. Ferguson, retiring librarian of the Brooklyn Public Library, was glad that he had "lived and was active during the time you were so skilfully enlarging the foundations of our great National Library"; Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr. presented "heartly congratulations on this mid-century anniversary of his great and outstanding service"; Mr. H. W. Wilson, publisher of indexes and reference works, recalled how

You had just recently opened the Minneapolis Public Library in a store running through a block between Hennepin and Nicollet Avenues. I had heard about the new library and the librarian and when I had a real need for a book I ventured to ask for it at the new Public Library. You gave me the most cooperative service, found the right book for me and gave me my card. This service was much appreciated by me and never forgotten but it was the friendly cooperative spirit that made the permanent impression on my mind. I am sure that it is that same cooperative spirit that has made your life so successful.

Dr. Robert M. Lester, secretary of the Carnegie Corporation of New York, forwarded "affectionate regards"; Dr. David H. Stevens, Director of Humanities of the Rockefeller Foundation sent "warmest

greetings"; Dr. Harry Clemons, Librarian of the Alderman Library of the University of Virginia, quoted a quotation of Confucius, "I am a person who forgets to eat when he is enthusiastic about something, who forgets all his worries when he is happy, and who is not aware that old age is coming on"; Dr. Joseph L. Wheeler, former Librarian of the Enoch Pratt Library, of Baltimore, wrote of the present as a time "when librarians are being tempted into so many tempting and diverting side-lines, it is a good thing to reflect on and appreciate the validity of this main-line program, steadily pursued, which has made the Library of Congress so much the leader of the world"; Mrs. Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge, declared, "My cooperation with the Library of Congress, under your administration, marks, for me also, the climax of my life's work," and added, "The memory of it fills me with gratitude, pride and affection towards you"; Mrs. Gertrude Clarke Whittall found "words . . . futile when I try to tell you—in any measure—what your inspiring friendship has meant to me, in my association with the Library of Congress"; James Waldo Fawcett, editorial writer of the *Evening Star*, considered that "The Library of Congress is America in terms of the power of knowledge accumulated," and remarked that "You are largely responsible for the Library's existence as we have it to-day"; Dr. Charles C. Williamson, who, at Albany and later at Columbia University, was an outstanding leader in education for librarianship, hoped that some way might be found "to impress upon the new generation of library workers something of the significance of your long and fruitful service as the head of our National Library." There were scores of other letters, each different and characteristic of its author, but alike in a profound appreciation of Dr. Putnam's unparalleled career and unequalled personal endowment.

There were brief remarks. Dr. Leland spoke of Dr. Putnam's outstanding service to scholars and was particularly grateful for his service to one of them. Dr. Bowerman was happy in the memory that, while a member of the New York *Tribune* staff, he had secured the support of that important organ for Dr. Putnam's acceptance of the appointment. Miss Hellman was proud to have been a member of the staff during the Putnam period. Mrs. Whittall wished that the Pavilion, which bears her name, had been called, instead, the Putnam Pavilion. Mr. Hastings mentioned the early years of the Card Division and Dr. Putnam's unfailing support. Miss McNair was spokeswoman for the catalogers and Dr. Putnam's inspiring part in the perfection of the apparatus. Mrs. Meyer was eloquent and earnest in her praise of Dr. Putnam's guidance. Mr. Miller discussed "the good taste of the mind," and identified Dr. Putnam as one possessed of that enviable quality. Mr. Melcher wished that a special monument might be erected to the memory of George Palmer Putnam who himself, and through his four great sons, each in a different medium, had made such notable contributions to librarianship. Then Dr. Putnam provided the *grande finale*. He spoke of the institution and its strength for survival, of the staff which he had always regarded as composed of individuals and never collectively, of the Library's relationships and steady progress. As to his own part, he was modest, almost reticent, but his words were combined of humor and grace and that rare wisdom which is so completely his. These transactions were recorded. They are a significant part of our archive.

From the Pavilion, Dr. Putnam was escorted down the steps, into the garden, and through the door, near the proscenium, into the Coolidge Auditorium. There the staff had assembled. As he

made his entrance there was a spontaneous and moving burst of applause. The Budapest Quartet appeared upon the stage and played Beethoven's beautiful Opus 59, no. 2. The musical tribute ended and Dr. Putnam made acknowledgment to the occasion. He walked upstairs, to the main entrance hall, where, before a panel in the gallery extending westward from the Librarian's office, Mrs. O'Hara pulled a string and drew back the velvet curtains hiding the portrait in bronze which her sister, Brenda Putnam, had executed of their father. Dr. Putnam stepped forward, and turned the bust, "I prefer my profile," he said. The observance was over, but not the purpose of it. Dr. Putnam will be honored as long as there are librarians to honor him.

Seventh National Print Exhibition

The seventh in the series of annual exhibitions to promote interest in prints and printmaking extended from May 1 to August 1, 1949. Like the others it was open to all artists working in any manual technique, but limited to work executed within the year. Again, like the others, it was intended as a partial fulfillment of the wishes of Joseph Pennell, who, in bequeathing his estate to the Library explained that "the United States is . . . encouraging art and artists, and has encouraged me."

Invitations to participate were sent to more than three thousand artists. A jury of admission, consisting of Miss Sue Fuller, Miss Clare Leighton and Mr. Stephen Csoka, selected from the 1,219 submissions which came from 548 printmakers in all parts of the United States, Hawaii and Canada, 251 for display. From these a jury of award, Miss Alice Lee Parker (Assistant Chief of the Library's Prints and Photographs Division), Mr. John Taylor Arms and Mr. Stow Wengenroth, chose for first honors for an intaglio print Federico Castellon's etching, *Taos Tryst*;

for a relief print Helen West Heller's wood-engraving, *Nocturne*; and for a planographic print Victoria Hutson Huntley's lithograph, *Evening, the Everglades*. In addition to these, 21 prints were purchased for addition to the Library's permanent collections. An illustrated catalog was published, and for purposes of record all prints submitted were reproduced on microfilm.

Print Exhibits Outside the Library

The Library's print collections were drawn upon for exhibits installed by other institutions and organizations: among them the Department of Fine Arts, of the Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, selections from the Sixth National Exhibition and original drawings of the Pittsburgh Arsenal by Benjamin Henry Latrobe; Julius Gutman & Co., Baltimore, Maryland, cartoons; Hartford Junior Chamber of Commerce, Hartford, Connecticut, posters; University of Indiana, Bloomington, Indiana, photographs; Museum of Modern Art, New York, photographs; New York Historical Society, New York, prints and photographs; Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pennsylvania, architectural drawings; State Teachers College, Bowie, Maryland, photographs; University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Virginia, prints; Valentine Museum, Richmond, Virginia, cartoons; Washington County Museum of Fine Arts, Hagerstown, Maryland, posters; Webber College, Babson Park, Florida, photographs.

Ultrafax

There was, as someone remarked, enough brass to start a foundry. It was Friday morning, October 21, 1948, and the Coolidge Auditorium of the Library of Congress was crowded with important military, naval and civilian officers of the Government assembled "to witness the first public transmission of message by Ultrafax in the history of the world."

Handsome machinery occupied the center of the stage. At each corner was a lectern from which in turn the scientist, or engineer, or prophet spoke. It was recalled by one of the speakers that a little more than 104 years before an inventor, named Morse, had come to the old Supreme Court Chamber in the Capitol across the way, and tapped on keys a quotation from the Book of Numbers which when transcribed in Baltimore asked the wondering question, "What hath God wrought?" That had been the first telegram and the long strip of paper which captured and held it was framed now and in the Library. It had been spectacular, an ancestor of the age of speed, a destroyer of distance, an enemy of waiting. In some ways those tubes and lenses combined in Ultrafax were like it. They, too, had been fashioned as an agent of communication.

But Ultrafax was faster. Its speed was the speed of light. It could convey information through the air at 186,000 miles a second. Only a magic eye could grasp it in that restless passage, fix it, and transform it to the uses of mankind. Ultrafax had such an eye.

In simple terms, Ultrafax was a union and application of the principles of television and photography. Three factors accounted for its speed: (1) the velocity of radio transmission, (2) the capacity of television to reproduce recorded information at the rate of thirty leaves a second, and (3) rapid film processing or "hot photography" which can deliver a single frame of film ready for printing or projecting in 45 seconds, as compared with the 40 minutes involved in conventional procedure.

The audience was told that a ton of letters, telegrams, pictures, charts, maps—a library, a post office, a gallery, an office archive—could be transferred from New York to Los Angeles in a matter of minutes, and, simultaneously its bulk could be reduced to a spool of 16- or 35-mm.

film. Ultrafax, like every mechanical marvel, had some limitations. For example, transmission and reception involved these steps: (1) preparation of records to assure a continuous flow at high speed, as on a reel of microfilm; (2) scanning of this material by a "flying spot" television scanner at the sending station; (3) transmission of the television image as ultra-high frequency radio signals over a microwave relay system; and (4) reception on projection-type television kinescope or picture tube from which incoming images may be recorded on motion-picture film or by full width sensitized paper.

Photographically Ultrafax was descended from "V-mail." The machine used for processing Ultrafax film used similar hot solutions acting upon especially hardened film. Within 15 seconds a frame could be developed, rinsed, and fixed. A spray of hot water with squeegee rollers washed the film, and dried it in another 15 seconds. By using such instruments, it was possible to process the 16-mm. film as it recorded the kinescope image, and the negative was then ready for immediate enlargement on paper.

Actually, the demonstration lasted only 2 minutes and 21 seconds. A microfilm of *Gone with the Wind*, a novel of 1,047 pages was flashed page by page across the city of Washington and reproduced before the eyes of astonished witnesses. Ultrafax, the joint product of the research laboratories of the Radio Corporation of America and the Eastman Kodak Company, is still in the developmental stage, but to Brigadier-General David Sarnoff, it was, as he assured the audience, "as significant a milestone in communications as was the

splitting of the atom in the world of energy." As I said in the March 1949 issue of *The Journal of Documentation*: "Ultrafax does not stagger the imagination; but rather is an invitation to it." Perhaps it is, in fact, the precursor of the "projected library," which can bring to any man all the knowledge he can master.

Woodrow Wilson Room Dedication

The Woodrow Wilson Room, containing the private library of the twenty-eighth President of the United States, was formally dedicated on Saturday afternoon, January 8, 1949. Mrs. Wilson spoke briefly, and the eloquent address dedication was delivered by Dr. Francis Pendleton Gaines, President of Washington and Lee University, before a company of associates, friends and admirers of Mr. Wilson.

The Woodrow Wilson Room, located on the second floor of the Main Building, directly opposite the Rare Book Room, is lined with shelves which hold 9,000 volumes reflecting the interests of the late President throughout each period of his life. Included are a number of diplomas and illuminated testimonials of honor and gratitude bestowed upon him by educational institutions and foreign governments. Particularly characteristic of his career are the Nobel Peace Medal and Award bestowed on him in 1919. The furnishings of the Room have been designed to produce upon the part of visitors a sense of being in the private study of a scholar and statesman to whom books were a source of strength and a way to action.

Chapter IV

The Acquisition of Materials

Acquisitions Policies

IN the acquisition of materials as in the other fields of the Library's endeavor, the approach of the sesquicentennial year has impelled a review of guiding policies. Such a review has been desirable for other reasons. The needs of wartime, the greatly intensified research program of the postwar government, and the enlargement of the Library's immediate responsibility to Congress all revealed on the one hand, deficiencies in the collections, and, on the other, opportunities for usefulness hardly suspected a decade ago. The Library, like other agents of government and of scholarship, must accommodate itself to the vigorous demands of an era in which American interests and responsibilities have spread to the ends of the earth and to all the frontiers of knowledge. Central to this whole problem was the growth of the collections, the directions it should take, the emphases and priorities which should guide it.

From the earliest days of the War it had, of course, been recognized that circumstances demanded a reconsidered and enlarged acquisitions policy on the part of the Library, and the framework of such a policy was stated as early as 1940 in the *Canons of Selection*. But not until the War had ended and some evidence of order had begun to appear in international commercial and cultural relations was it possible to give extended consideration to the problem, to assess the implications for the development of the Library's collection in relation to the new demands which were or soon would be, placed upon it, and to explore the appli-

cation of general principles. For this reason, a systematic survey of acquisitions policy demanded the attention throughout the year of the members of the Library's Acquisitions Committee and numerous other officers of the Library.

There was no hope, indeed no intention, of drafting rigid criteria to demark the content of the Library's collections. The Library's growth had, in the past, proceeded in ways not entirely predictable. There was in fact no point in its history at which the adoption of a fixed and frozen policy of acquisitions, though based on the wisest judgment and most enlightened vision of its time, would not later have confined and impoverished the collections. The problem was one rather of foreseeing needs and perceiving and clearing avenues of growth to meet them.

At the end of the year the survey was hardly more than well begun, but tentative conclusions were beginning to emerge which might serve as the bases of policy. These conclusions necessarily involved concepts of the Library's place in the mechanism of government, its function in American scholarship, and its relation to other libraries. Hence it went to the root of many basic problems. Some of the conclusions toward which the institution appeared to be moving may be suggested in tentative form.

Since the librarianship of Ainsworth Rand Spofford it had been recognized as the first responsibility of the Library to provide the materials required by the Congress and as its second, to provide those required by the officers of the Government generally. These responsibilities

were formulated in terms of acquisitions policy in the first and second of the Canons of Selection in 1940. But the War and the global engagements of the postwar government had so greatly enlarged the range of materials which are required by the Congress and the other branches of the Government as to force the Library to translate those responsibilities into a far more comprehensive acquisitions program. It could not, therefore, afford to restrict its current acquisitions either in terms of regions of the earth or (except as it took cognizance of the priority conceded to the Army Medical Library and the Department of Agriculture Library in their respective fields) in terms of subject, for there was no area and no subject that might not engage the attention of the Federal establishment.

Primarily to meet these two responsibilities, therefore, the policy of the Library of Congress is to acquire currently all books and periodicals published anywhere in the world which embody the product of scholarship and research (save in medicine and agriculture) or which usefully represent the condition, the state of mind, or embody the laws of any people, or which constitute work of significant literary or esthetic merit.

So sweeping a commitment to the present necessarily limits the funds and, more importantly, the staff which can be devoted to the procurement of older materials. The emphasis on current publications, though based in the first instance on a recognition of the Government's need for prompt access to information, is conceived also to be a sound policy in developing the Library's responsiveness to the needs of private scholarship. It is based, indeed, on a faith that a great research library grows most soundly from the comprehensive acquisition of current materials persisted in through the decades and, if fate and felicity permit, through the centuries.

The responsibility for service to the scholarly community of the nation generally, which the Library shares with other research centers, is less easy to define in terms of acquisitions policy. Perhaps it is best stated by saying that the Library's acquisitions program should complement that of other institutions in a way aimed at making it possible for any American scholar to have available to him within the continental United States whatever library materials are essential to his studies.

Such a concept has many implications for the Library's acquisitions policies. Obviously the Library needs to have in every field of knowledge a collection of books and journals, both old and new, of such authority and definition as to enable a scholar to exploit the principal sources for any subject, to explore its tangential connections with other subjects and to establish its bibliography in great detail. It must also, of course, collect comprehensively, even exhaustively, in those fields, such as law, in which the needs of Congress or of other agencies of the Government require it to do so. Otherwise, the Library's efforts, especially in building up its older collections, should be directed in ways which will most effectively enrich the total national research resource.

It appears to us now that this means that the Library should acquire comprehensively in those fields in which it can or must develop the principal American collection, either because it has a unique opportunity to do so (as in the case of American copyrighted works), or because it already has the preeminent collection (as in the case of Chinese materials), or because it requires an exhaustive collection for official use (as in the case of law). It means conversely that the Library should refrain from acquisitions expensive in funds or effort which, though they enhance its own collections, do not add to the com-

monwealth of American learning. It should not, for example, purchase expensive rarities already adequately represented in other American collections publicly available unless some special reason argues for their presence in the Library, nor should it, except as the contingencies of government suggest, laboriously attempt the building up of exhaustive collections in subject fields already better served and adequately developed by other institutions in the United States.

This consideration of the Library's acquisitions policies, once Congressional and Governmental interests have been satisfied, in terms of their contribution to the whole range of American research resources has special significance in relation to microfilming. We assume, on this basis, that the Library should not, unless exceptional considerations intercede, use its funds set aside for microfilming in the reproduction for its own collections of material already in other American institutions unless there is danger or risk of loss or deterioration. It should not, for example, film manuscripts in other American libraries or buy prints of newspapers which have already been filmed or join in cooperative projects in which its participation is not essential to their success. Rather, it should use its funds in the filming abroad of archives and manuscripts and of rare books not available in the United States and in the reproductions of American newspapers of the wood-pulp period in danger of deterioration.

In setting these limits to the employment of its funds earmarked for filming, the Library does not mean to preclude the use of micro-photography when it is the most economical means of accomplishing other purposes, such as filling serial sets or preserving newspaper files in lieu of binding, using therefor funds set aside for those purposes.

Even within this general framework, there remains a serious problem as to

where the limited microfilming resources of the Library should most usefully be applied. In the filming of domestic newspapers, for example, there exist hundreds for every one which the Library, at the present level of its funds, can hope to reproduce. In consequence it has become necessary to limit attention to the great metropolitan dailies, in the hope that State and local institutions will undertake the preservation on film of papers less broadly national in interest. Though in many States and localities an active program to that end is under way, it is increasingly apparent that the number of files of newspapers, including weeklies, and the rate of their deterioration are beyond present powers for dealing with them. During the past year the Library has been concerned to develop a formula which, with Congressional approval, would enable it to give stimulus to State and local newspaper filming enterprises; but such a formula is not yet ready for application.

In the filming of materials abroad which are not available somewhere in the United States, even more complex problems of policy are involved. Two fields are clearly appropriate to the Library's program: the filming of manuscript and archival material relating to American history and the filming of legal sources and treatises. For the former, the Library had the experience of decades of work in Europe, the enormous collection of photo-reproductions assembled in the course of its monumental Project A, and in the continued support of the Wilbur Fund. For the latter, the Library found ample justification in a necessary emphasis on its law collections.

But however vigorous the Library's efforts in these two fields, they would not answer the demands of the Biblical scholars, the philologists, the modern historians, the Orientalists, the students of literature, the medievalists, the classicists and others whose research involved the availability of the principal foreign corpora of texts in

their respective fields. The wants of these groups were persuasively impressed upon the Library by the Committee on Documentary Reproduction of the American Historical Association, by other committees and groups, and by individual scholars. The uncertain future of cultural materials in a disordered world gave urgency to their requests, for fear never lessened that any important records not filmed, now might not long survive. It was idle to plan a program aimed at the reproduction of all the major corpora of sources not available in the United States, for decisive financial and operational considerations made any such an undertaking impossible even to serious contemplation. The Library, recognizing the interventions of reality, and conscious of the futile dissipation of its resources which would result from scattered, haphazard filming unintegrated with a comprehensive program, was impelled to a policy of refusing to film materials abroad which did not come within the scope of its two principal objectives. Exceptions would ordinarily be made only in the case of unique sources relating to the general history of the Americas which would be filmed in association with other American republics, and in the case of compact bodies of material of such extraordinary value as to dictate acceptance of opportunity.

It was recognized, however, that such a policy was not a final solution of the problem. There was, it was believed, a responsibility for the Library somehow to make unique materials in foreign repositories available to American scholars even though it could not hope to accomplish micro-reproductions *en bloc*. As the year closed efforts were being made to construct an active and a practicable program to accumulate detailed bibliographical information on the unique holdings of archives, manuscripts, and rare books in institutions abroad, including, when neces-

sary, the filming of unpublished catalogs and inventories; to acquire information as to the availability, competence, and charges of photo-reproduction services at such depositories and restrictions imposed on filming; to negotiate wherever possible and desirable a relaxation of restrictions; and to aid in the improvement or establishment of photo-reproduction services at important centers where such services are poor or non-existent. If such a solution proved possible, the Library could offer to any scholar information on, and the means of access to, any particular materials required in his work.

Acquisitions Machinery

It was easier to realize the need for a current acquisitions policy exceedingly comprehensive in both subject range and geographical coverage than it was to establish the actual procurement arrangements which would make the execution of such a policy possible. The War had disrupted the Library's system of international exchanges and its relations with many of its experienced and competent dealers. It had been necessary in the postwar years to re-establish exchanges and to renew dealer relationships or to find and instruct new dealers. It was necessary, moreover, to extend the Library's procurement to areas where so far as the Library was concerned, previously there had been almost no business and to kinds of material which formerly the Library had not so urgently sought. Though this could be done only "by littles" as funds allowed, and as the gradual emergence of order in various parts of the world made feasible, substantial progress has been made in the creation and development of mechanisms devised to advance the Library's present-day objectives.

Any effective program for the execution of a comprehensive policy of current ac-

quisitions must, as we see it, rest on four bases:

1. A full exploitation of the deposit provisions of the Copyright Act;
2. A network of purchasing arrangements reaching into every area of the world having a book trade, and adequate to bring promptly to the Library the commercially published works its services require;
3. A system of exchange agreements with the national governments of the world, with international organizations, and with universities, academies, learned societies, and other scholarly institutions;
4. A series of solicitation programs intended to secure as gifts the freely distributed publications of religious, industrial, labor, educational, and other organizations whose affairs are of interest or concern to the users of the Library.

The Library's system of selecting materials needed for its collections from the daily flow of copyright deposits was believed to be very effective. It involved a daily review by the Selection Officer or a member of his staff of the copyright deposits received the previous day. The copyright deposit clause provided the basis for the Library's current acquisition of American publications and was an important factor in the accession of foreign publications through their deposit for copyright in the United States, but the system was not nearly so comprehensive or so automatic as was popularly supposed. A very large number of American publications, many of them of great importance to the Library, were not copyrighted at all; others claimed copyright but were not fulfilled by deposit; and others were deposited some weeks or months after the date of their publication with consequent inconvenience to the Library's operations. Moreover, the quantity of foreign works deposited for copyright was restricted by the inability of many foreign claimants to pay in

American currency the required registration fee. Action taken by the Copyright Office to deal with these problems is reported elsewhere, but it is of significance to the Library's acquisitions program to note that there was an improvement in the promptitude of deposits during 1949, and that the passage of legislation authorizing the deposit of an extra copy of a foreign work, together with a catalog entry, in lieu of the payment of a registration fee promised to produce a large increase in the number of foreign works received through the deposit provisions.

There was, however, no ready solution to the problem of the prompt acquisition of uncopyrighted American publications since the Library, necessarily relying on copyright deposit to bring in current domestic non-governmental books, could not afford to do the extensive searching of announcements, reviews, bibliographies, etc., that would have been required to obtain scattered non-copyrighted items. Though important works of this class almost inevitably reached the Library's collections eventually, being called to its attention, if in no other way, by the demand of other libraries for printed catalog cards, steps were being taken at the end of the year to work out a systematic means of procuring them promptly and comprehensively.

The Library's dealer arrangements abroad fall into a number of categories. Wherever possible the Library arranged to receive by air mail a current national bibliography, to mark its selections and to return the lists to a dealer in the country concerned with whom it had placed an "open" order to supply all requested publications. The selections from national bibliographies were made by the Principal Recommending Officer in the Order Division, except for Hispanic and Russian materials, and for publications in Oriental alphabets or characters, although special-

ists on the staff were expected to review the selections made. Near the end of the year, the Law Library arranged to make additional checkings of each bibliography for legal materials. By the end of the fiscal year the Library had placed open orders, which represented for it the most satisfactory method of purchasing, in Cuba, Haiti, the United Kingdom, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Belgium, France, Liechtenstein, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Czechoslovakia, Israel, the Philippines, and The Netherlands.

In addition, the Library had an exchange procedure with the Austrian National Library by which the Order Division made selections from the current *Österreichische Bibliographie* under arrangements substantially similar to those operative with open order dealers. As a result of negotiations carried on in Germany by Dr. Harry J. Krould, Chief of the European Affairs Division, the Library was also prepared at the end of the year to begin the procurement of publications from all zones of Germany by making its own selections from the national bibliographies published in Frankfurt and Leipzig, by placing orders with a dealer for West German publications and by requesting the Eastern German publications on exchange from the *Öffentliche Wissenschaftliche Bibliothek*. These arrangements would replace an earlier system of blanket orders. Though the Library was enabled to make its own selections of current publications in only a limited number of countries, these included with few exceptions the principal publishing centers of the world, and the Library can now feel more assurance than at any time since the War that it is getting the materials it most needs from the foreign book trade.

Where the inadequacy of current bibliographical information makes such routines impossible, it is the Library's practice to place a blanket order with the best

available dealer or, in the absence of a competent dealer, with a diplomatic or consular post of the Department of State. By blanket orders the selection of materials for the Library's collections is left within general policy instructions to the dealer or to a foreign service officer, or preferably and whenever possible to a competent scholar familiar with the Library's needs and resident in the country involved. To whatever extent is possible, on the basis of the available bibliographical information, the Library itself supplements the selections made by dealers or by other representatives. In many cases, as in the specific case of Australia, existing bibliographical information is sufficient to make it possible for the Library to select on its own initiative so many titles as to make the arrangement approximate the system of open orders.

At the end of the fiscal year the Library had blanket orders with dealers in the following areas:

Africa

Algeria	Madagascar
Belgian Congo	Nigeria
Egypt	Portuguese East Africa
French Morocco	Tangier
Kenya Colony	Union of South Africa
Liberia	

Asia

Aden	Java
Afghanistan	Korea
Australia	Lebanon
Burma	Malaya
Ceylon	New Zealand
China	Pakistan
French Indo-China	Philippines
India	Syria
Iran	Thailand
Iraq	Turkey
Japan	

Europe

Cyprus	Poland
Germany (American, British and French Zones)	Republic of Ireland
Greece	Rumania
Iceland	U. S. S. R.
	Yugoslavia

North, South, and Central America

Argentina	Ecuador
Bolivia	El Salvador
Brazil	Honduras
British Guiana	Nicaragua
Canada	Paraguay
Colombia	Peru
Dutch Guiana	Uruguay

In view of the frequency with which national bibliographies omit legal items, it has been necessary to issue blanket orders for materials for the Law Library in the following additional countries:

Austria	Italy
Belgium	Liechtenstein
Chile	Netherlands
Cuba	Portugal
Czechoslovakia	Sweden
Denmark	Switzerland
France	United Kingdom
Haiti	Venezuela
Hungary	

Seventy-four blanket orders were issued in the past fiscal year in an effort to complete the Library's bibliographical coverage.

In addition, the Library had exchange understandings with institutions in Bulgaria, Finland, the Dominican Republic and Guatemala which brought to the Library the current publications in the book trade of those countries as selected by the Library's exchange partners so that in fact the arrangement had the effect of a blanket order.

By the end of the fiscal year, it was believed that the Library was receiving material from every area of the globe in which there is any significant publication whatsoever.

The adequacy of these purchasing arrangements in areas in which the scantiness of bibliographical information made the Library's own selection of materials impossible was another matter. In many areas, such as, for example, in Argentina or Australia, the Library had every reason to suppose that its arrangements were very satisfactory indeed, but, in

many other parts of the world, the very absence of bibliographical information which made it impossible for the Library itself to select materials also made it impossible to appraise accurately the performance standards of its blanket order dealers. A painstaking review of this situation was badly needed but could not yet be undertaken.

In certain areas, political conditions or civil disturbances made the establishment of effective dealer arrangements particularly difficult. Commercial relations with Albania, for example, were practically non-existent and the United States maintained no diplomatic or consular posts in that country, with the result that Albanian publications could be obtained, if at all, only through sources in adjoining countries. Impediments to cultural and commercial intercourse with the U. S. S. R. also affected the Library's purchase of materials in that country, though through a blanket order with *Mezhdunarodnaia Kniga*, and through purchases from firms outside the U. S. S. R. handling Russian books the Library was able to acquire a substantial representation of current Russian publications. In India and China the situation was quite difficult. The dealer channels carefully established by Dr. Horace Poleman on his visit to India two years ago had been largely disrupted by the intervening civil disturbances and it was not possible during the past year to re-establish fully satisfactory relations. The progress of the civil war in China closed to the Library its most frequently used sources in Peiping, Nanking, and Shanghai and it became necessary to rely on the United States consulates and on commercial representatives in Hong Kong for what limited purchases of current Chinese publications were possible.

It should be pointed out that the traditionally magnificent assistance of the Department of State was given without

stint, and that the attainment of the Library's present geographical coverage would have been impossible without the Department's cooperation. At the end of the year the Library's purchasing arrangements abroad were perhaps as satisfactory as the state of the book trade and the availability of bibliographical information then permitted them to be.

A basic need of the Library was for the regular receipt of the official publications of other nations. It relied for their acquisition upon the Brussels Convention of 1886, to which the United States was a co-signatory with Argentina, Belgium, Brazil, China, Czechoslovakia, Free City of Danzig, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Paraguay, Poland, Portugal, Rumania, Serbia, Spain, Uruguay and Switzerland, and upon a series of bilateral treaties and executive agreements, which had been concluded with Afghanistan, Argentina, Austria, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Ceylon, Chile, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Estonia, Finland, France, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Iran, Iraq, Liberia, Mexico, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, El Salvador, Sweden and Thailand. In addition, the Library had itself made informal agreements with institutions in a number of other countries for the exchange of official documents. Some basis, formal or informal, thus existed for the exchange of documents with almost all other countries. The problem remaining was threefold: to extend the system of official agreements; to improve the operation of existing agreements; and to deal with the problem of near-print publications, which were becoming increasingly important and were seldom if ever effectively covered by existing agreements.

Negotiations for new official agreements, a responsibility of the Department of State, were carried on during the past year with fourteen other powers (some of which were

already adherents to the Brussels Convention) and were concluded with two of them: Austria and Ceylon. In addition the Library concluded inter-institutional agreements to bring in official publications from Dutch East Indies, Indo-China, Malaya and United Provinces in India. In countries with which no exchange agreement of any sort existed, reliance was placed on direct solicitation by the embassies or legations for documents as issued.

Few foreign governments were in a position to provide automatic compliance with agreements for the exchange of official publications, for in few countries were printing and distribution centrally controlled. In consequence, it was necessary for the Library to review regularly its receipts of official publications and when necessary to press for more effective compliance with existing agreements. Unfortunately, only to a very limited degree was it possible to carry forward during the year this most important work, and as a result distressing gaps continued to accumulate in the Library's collections of official publications.

Near-print publications presented a constantly increasing problem in the whole field of official publications, international, Federal, and State as well as foreign. A steadily increasing proportion of governmental publication took this form, and by no means was the mimeographed or multilithed document automatically to be assumed to have less importance than the printed. Near-print publication was as likely to be resorted to because the importance of the document required speed in its release as for any other reason. But because these publications were issued in decentralized processing units they escaped the controls established over the distribution of printed documents and were exceedingly difficult to acquire. Insofar as Federal publications were concerned, the Documents Expediting Project provided adequate solution, and satisfactory agree-

ments had been reached with the United Nations and its Specialized Agencies for the receipt of their processed as well as their printed publications. But no easy solution appeared to exist for processed State documents or for those of foreign governments.

Until recent years the Library's exchanges of current publications had largely been confined to the intergovernmental exchange of sets of official documents. For the acquisition of the current publications of academies, learned societies, universities, and research institutions generally, reliance was placed upon the arrangement with the Smithsonian Institution under which the Library received on deposit the publications acquired by that Institution from its extensive series of exchanges. This arrangement, invaluable though it is to the Library, no longer suffices, for the Library requires the publications of many institutions and organizations beyond the scope of the Smithsonian Institution's exchanges. To meet this need in part, the Library has been developing its own system of exchanges as rapidly as its limited resources have permitted, and during the past year it concluded agreements with institutions abroad for the exchange of current publications. Even so, its coverage of foreign institutional publications remained seriously incomplete.

Somewhat similar in the character of the problem they presented were the publications, generally available on request, of corporations, labor unions, political parties, trade associations, veterans' organizations, religious bodies, and the wide ranges of organizations concerned with public affairs. These publications were needed, sometimes urgently, and could easily be obtained by a staff adequate to conduct a systematic solicitation, but only very limited accomplishment in this direction was possible in the past year.

The emphasis necessarily given the ex-

tension and improvement of the Library's machinery for the prompt procurement of current materials limited the attention that could be given to the development of its means of acquiring older materials, but the steps that were necessary emerged with some clarity. For the receipt of older materials the Library could rely upon purchases, upon gifts, and upon the exchange of duplicates. It continued to be necessary for the Library severely to restrict its buying of out-of-print materials to fill gaps in its collections, not primarily because of limitations on its book funds but because of the extremely limited staff it had available to check and search catalogs and to place orders. Even if it had had a much larger staff, continued reliance upon the searching of out-of-print catalogs as a primary means of building up the collections would have been of doubtful wisdom. The cost of searching was far too high in proportion to the number of titles acquired, and the consequent development of the collections could but be hit-or-miss, dependent on the fortuitous appearance of materials on the market. These conclusions did not apply to certain special classes of material—books of exceptional rarity, manuscripts, music, Orientalia and the like—for which the Library could use special means of searching and selection; but with respect to the generality of its purchases of non-current books and serials, the problem was one of growing urgency.

At the end of the year plans were under consideration materially to revise the Library's purchasing methods with respect to older materials so that its principal reliance would be placed on the development of want-lists through careful surveys of segments of the collections and invitations to antiquarian dealers to explore with the staff the Library's needs in certain fields and to work with it in assembling the material required. It was also planned to use microfilming as a means of

filling gaps in serial sets and of obtaining items on want-lists not easily procurable in the original medium.

The Library's duplicate holdings constituted a rich potential asset to be used in acquiring older materials for the collection. In the central duplicates collection alone, which was in the custody of the Exchange and Gift Division there were more than three-quarters of a million volumes. In addition, there were large stocks of Slavic, Japanese, and Chinese duplicates, and duplicates of newspapers, unbound serials, and music in the custody of other divisions. In the collection of rare books and in the classified collections were many other duplicates, including long serial sets, that were excess to the Library's needs and frequently of great value.

Only a very limited use of this asset could be made, however, for a variety of reasons. The central duplicates collection was entirely unarranged, and no staff was available either to organize or to list it. So few items new to the Library's collections were likely to be found in the duplicate lists circulated by other institutions that it was seldom profitable to search them, with the result that the Library could receive but a limited return from the material it sent out. Finally, no practice had been established for exploiting the duplicates of rare books and serial sets in exchange for wanted materials.

During the year, a plan for organizing and maintaining control over the duplicates collection was worked out and was ready to be applied when funds permitted. A more effective means of realizing a return from the duplicates sent out by the Library was arrived at by putting domestic exchanges on a priced basis and having the Library receive as its part of the exchange appropriate credits in the micro-filming laboratories of the institutions with which it dealt. Such an arrangement makes it possible for the Library to

realize a full and useful return. Limited exchanges of duplicate rare books have also been undertaken with results highly advantageous to the Library, and an extension of this activity would be most desirable.

The Library has not undertaken systematic canvasses of potential donors of material except in a few highly specialized fields, nor does it consider "drives" appropriate to its character. It did hold as an objective, however, an approach to the heirs of those men and women whose personal papers were of national importance, urging appropriate steps for their permanent preservation, and offering the facilities of the Library of Congress as one of the institutions equipped to undertake their care, but limitations of staff have made this impossible of accomplishment.

Serials

With respect to serials the Library's acquisitions machinery extended beyond procurement to include as well the recording of incoming materials. Last year's Annual Report pointed out the problems regarding the centralized handling of periodicals, and of other publications issued in numbered parts, which awaited solution and mentioned that various proposals were under consideration. It is, therefore, most gratifying to be able to announce that procedures have been thoroughly revised and that the solution is believed to be at hand.

Several careful studies of all aspects of the general problem were carried out during the year and the findings and recommendations resulting therefrom were discussed at all levels of the Library administration. Alternative proposals had been submitted and in October the Chief of the Order Division (Mr. Keller) was detailed as Chief of the Serial Record Division in order to carry out a thoroughly comprehensive investigation and to conduct a program of experimental reorgani-

zation. His report was completed in March and recommended, along with many purely procedural changes, the transfer of the Serial Record Division to the Order Division, as the Serial Record Section. This was approved in General Order No. 1399, issued April 6.

Other recommendations approved and now carried out have brought about the internal reorganization of the Serial Record Section, a physical rearrangement of its quarters, a consolidation of files, a simplification of the checking entry, the arrangement of the material for checking in strict alphabetical sequence rather than by form and language, as previously, a recording of bound material from the binding slip rather than from a physical examination of the piece itself, and other economies. Improved telephone equipment for the handling of reference calls has been installed, and the staff of the Section has been increased.

A detail of 12 additional positions to the Serial Record Division in the autumn of 1948 enabled it to begin, by the first of January, to clear all items currently and to cease accumulating material in the arrearage. The adoption of the new procedures has now made it possible to clear at once 90 percent of all items received, to clear an additional 5 percent after searching, and to clear the residual 5 percent of new titles after the checking entry has been established.

The addition of six positions at the beginning of 1950 should make it possible during the coming year for the Section to resume checking in unbound copyright and legal materials and to correlate within the Section the receipt and record of all serial materials currently received by the Library. It will also make possible the institution of a systematic claiming procedure for missing issues.

In fiscal year 1948 the Serial Record handled 1,333,441 pieces, but of this number only slightly more than half were

recorded, the remainder being forwarded without record. Last year Serial Record actually recorded 1,111,551 pieces and this figure is expected to increase during the current year to 1,500,000 pieces recorded.

Substantial progress in attacking the large accumulated arrearage, in undertaking a much-needed editorial revision of the checking-in records, and provision for their continuing review will require additional staff not now available. The year has, however, been one of great achievement in this important field and the Library can now look forward with confidence to the day when its central serial record will have attained the objectives set for it in terms of service and Library-wide economy of operations.

The Flow of Materials

Detailed figures on the receipt of materials, on additions to the collections, and on the operation of the acquisitions machinery in general will be found in tabular form in the Appendix to this Report. Materials received numbered 7,886,343 pieces as against 7,606,576 pieces the preceding year. Items actually added to the collections totaled 1,557,409 pieces as contrasted with 1,313,413 pieces the preceding year. Books and pamphlets added to the collections this year numbered 302,254. The figure in 1948 was 200,321. Manuscript items added during the year accounted for 820,000 pieces, as compared with 276,435 the preceding year. These additions raised the number of volumes and pamphlets in the Library from 8,387,385 to 8,689,639 and the total contents of the Library from 26,003,464 items to 27,560,873 items.

Purchases

In the Order Division the increase during the preceding year in the number of items ordered forced a concentration on bill paying activities. Invoices received

increased from 6,263 to 8,273 and invoices paid from 6,473 to 8,653. The concentration of the available staff on this primary function, coupled with the loss of certain positions formerly carried on Cooperative Acquisitions Project funds, made necessary a reduction in the ordering activities of the Division. The number of purchase requisitions prepared remained at about the same level, despite an apparent drop from 39,473 to 32,094. The discrepancy is largely accounted for by the fact that requisitions were prepared for lists of desiderata as a whole rather than for single titles, as formerly. The same consideration holds true as regards items ordered. Wherever possible, collections of items were ordered as units, reducing the apparent total from 36,270 to 27,188. The number of purchased pieces accessioned shows a decrease from 244,519 to 188,320. This is accounted for in part by the termination of the Cooperative Acquisitions Project, with its abnormally large receipts, in part by turning over to the custodial divisions certain large collections (Orientalia, photographs) for accessioning, and by the transfer to the Serial Record of some serial items for accessioning there.

The searching of dealers' catalogs offering older materials for sale was deliberately curtailed in order to maintain a staff adequate for the paying of bills, and in line with the policy of covering current book production throughout the world, if need be at the expense of the acquisition of the less important older materials. Only 16,831 items were searched, therefore as against 33,044 last year. As noted above, a new approach to the whole problem of older materials is now being mapped out which it is hoped, will eliminate much routine searching and place the Library's acquisitions on a planned basis.

Exchanges

The machinery for the exchange of publications handled 3,232,803 pieces

during the year, a slight increase over the previous year's figure of 3,225,768. The backlog of unaccessioned materials was significantly reduced from 1,750,000 pieces to 700,000 pieces, thanks to the assistance rendered by the Cooperative Acquisitions Project, the Documents Expediting Project, and to strenuous effort on the part of the Exchange and Gift Division itself.

Items transferred by other Federal agencies showed a small decrease, from 1,949,435 pieces to 1,917,353 pieces but this source, as in previous years, was by far the most productive of those relied upon by the Library, the decline being attributable to the gradual clearing away by the agencies of surplus publications accumulated during the War.

The receipts from domestic exchange sources decreased from 73,608 items to 56,478, but this decrease was more than counterbalanced by the increase in items received on international exchange from 480,466 items to 572,839 items. This increase reflects the remarkable cooperation of the Department of State's Publications Procurement Officers and members of the staff of its Treaty Branch, as well as the increased efficiency of the Library's exchange operations resulting from the reorganization of the Exchange and Gift Division in the fall and the setting up within it of sections organized on a regional basis.

Letters requesting exchange increased from 6,735 to 7,502 and acknowledgments of material received from 3,717 to 6,807. A concentration on other tasks reduced the number of pieces sent out on exchange from 194,814 to 68,705. These figures do not, of course, include the several hundred thousand United States Government publications sent to depository libraries abroad via the Smithsonian Institution. It is planned during the coming year to direct increased attention to this phase of the exchange operations.

Three special exchange projects were of

interest. Over fifty thousand duplicates were turned over to the United States Book Exchange, Inc. These included an important collection of Hispanic materials. Thus there has been built up a large credit against which the Library can draw as items needed for its collections appear on the lists distributed by the United States Book Exchange.

Further, with the aid of a \$7,000 grant from the American Council of Learned Societies and with the cooperation and advice of the Joint Committee on Slavic Studies of the ACLS and the Social Science Research Council, the Library initiated a project for making available to other libraries with outstanding Slavic collections its considerable number of duplicate Russian books and periodicals, accumulated over the years. The preparation of slips listing these materials was begun and a scheme for rotating shipments on a geographical basis was worked out. The Library will receive reimbursement for items supplied in the form of photographic reproductions of materials now lacking from its collections. The next Annual Report will carry a more extended account of this important project.

Similar steps were taken to cope with the Library's very large collection of Japanese duplicates, for the most part materials obtained by the United States Armed Forces from enemy sources during the war with Japan. A plan was worked out whereby a number of American libraries with Japanese collections assisted the Library of Congress by sending graduate students with a knowledge of the language to Washington to aid in sorting and searching these duplicate materials. The cooperating libraries are recompensed for the service rendered by receiving duplicate Japanese books and periodicals in exchange. A further report on this project will appear next year.

Gifts

The Library received as gifts from private individuals and institutions 71,280 items, not including collections of manuscripts. This is a decrease of nine percent from the preceding year's total of 78,659 items. But the manuscript pieces received numbered 806,000 as against about 175,000 pieces in 1948.

There were many important items among the year's gifts but only a few of the most outstanding can be mentioned here. Mrs. Gertrude Clarke Whittall presented a major collection of the manuscripts of Edwin Arlington Robinson and a remarkable collection of musical autographs, including original manuscripts of Mozart, Haydn, Schubert, and Brahms. Mr. Lessing J. Rosenwald gave the Library five notable sixteenth-century maps and made important additions to the Rosenwald Collection. Mr. Leonard Kebler continued to enrich the Library's collections of English and American first editions. Mr. Fritz Kreisler presented two musical manuscripts of outstanding importance: the autograph scores of Brahms' Concerto for Violin, Opus 77, and of Chausson's *Poème* for violin and orchestra, Opus 25. Mrs. Edward S. Harkness gave the Library two letters of unusual historical and popular interest, one written by Abraham Lincoln, the other by John Paul Jones. The Library received from M's. Douglas W. Haward the subpoena directing President Thomas Jefferson to appear at Aaron Burr's trial for treason. From Mr. Ellery Sedgwick it received a rare Chinese printed scroll.

Particularly notable were the additions to the Library's manuscript collections. The papers of the Wright brothers, General William Mitchell, General Carl Spaatz, Josephus Daniels, Albert J. Beveridge, and Judge Ben Lindsey were all generously presented to the Library.

An outstanding collection of nearly 600 volumes of classical and modern Burmese literature was given to the Library on behalf of the people of the Union of Burma.

Further mention of these and of other important gifts will be found in other portions of this Report and in the *Quarterly Journal of Current Acquisitions*.

Microfilming

Microfilm as an instrument of acquisitions policy has already been discussed earlier in this chapter as well as some of the guiding principles and goals which have been laid down. It remains to describe very briefly the most important projects undertaken during the year in the carrying out of these principles.

Perhaps the most successful undertaking of this character was the assumption by the Library of responsibility for the microfilm laboratory of the Benjamin Franklin Library in Mexico City in November as the result of conversations between the Department of State and the Library. The Benjamin Franklin Library, which is generally recognized as one of the most effective of the cultural and informational undertakings abroad of the United States Government, had established the laboratory in 1944, with the assistance of a Rockefeller Foundation grant. It has now become a part of the Photoduplication Service of the Library of Congress and is currently engaged in filming for the Library records relating to the United States in the archives of the Mexican Ministry of Foreign Relations and legal materials which document the development of Mexican law and jurisprudence. It is expected that various American universities, libraries, and individual scholars will also place orders for material in Mexican repositories. The materials microfilmed in Mexico will be reported on from time to time in the *Quarterly Journal of Current Acquisitions*.

Another new development, this time in the Orient, arose out of the visit to Japan from December 1947 to February 1948 of the Chief Assistant Librarian (Mr. Clapp) as a member of the United States Library Mission to advise on the establishment and organization of the National Diet Library. At that time enquiries were made regarding the possibility of placing a microfilm camera in Japan for the copying of Japanese publications needed for the Library's collections, as well as for copying publications for the use of Japanese scholars, and equipment was sent to Japan for the purpose. This required equipment was at first placed in the National Research Council where considerable use was made of it and a considerable number of items were filmed for the Library's collections, including issues needed to fill gaps in its sets of Japanese periodicals. The equipment has subsequently been transferred to the National Diet Library and an arrangement for its use worked out which will permit the filling of orders received from other American research libraries as well as from the Library of Congress.

In Europe too the Library has initiated new undertakings and resumed old ones after the lapses occasioned by the War. It was decided in July 1948 to undertake a program in Italy in cooperation with the Italian archival establishment. Under this program it is hoped to film unpublished catalogs, inventories and other guides which describe in detail the source materials in Italian institutions. These would be used as the basis for planning a broad program designed to build up in the Library of Congress a large body of rare and unique Italian materials on film. The program would also establish a channel through which scholars might request copies of specific documents. Negotiations were carried on during the year and a representative of the Library visited Rome in the spring in order to expedite the

necessary arrangements. Obstacles have delayed the actual filming of official documents, but arrangements have now been completed to make possible the copying of inventories of historical documents preserved in the Vatican and in certain private archives. Further progress is anticipated during the current year.

In Great Britain, the Library resumed its reproduction of manuscript materials relating to American history, using for this purpose the endowment made by the late James Benjamin Wilbur. Miss Ruth Anna Fisher of the Library's Manuscripts Division was assigned to London in May to supervise the selection and filming of documents in the English archives. Her first task was to locate some 13,000 photostat prints which had been stored in the Public Record Office in 1941 and to arrange for their shipment to the Library. Arrangements have also been completed for the copying of selected records of the India Office and for the resumption of long-range programs interrupted by the War.

In France, too, work began again on the copying of important materials in the various archives, including the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Negotiations were successfully carried out which will permit the filming of long runs of diplomatic correspondence between the French Minister to the United States and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, carrying forward a program begun before the War.

Other long-range microfilming projects, including the State Records Microfilm Project, have continued to provide valuable materials for the Library's collections and have been discussed in the *Quarterly Journal of Current Acquisitions*.

Publications Relating to Acquisitions

The Monthly Checklist of State Publications, a bibliography of printed and processed monographic and serial publications issued by State governments in the United States,

which have been sent to the Library, has been continued.

During the past year the indexing of the *Checklist* was placed on a current basis for the first time in its long history. The indexes for 1945, 1946, and 1948 were prepared and sent to the printer. The index for 1947 had previously been prepared. Entries for the annual indexes are now being compiled concurrently with the cataloging of entries for the monthly issues of the *Checklist*.

The editorial staff handled a total of 79,077 items during the year, a slight increase over the 78,888 items handled the preceding year. It searched 17,813 items, again a slight increase over the previous year's total of 16,377 items, and selected 13,846 titles for listing, a small decrease from the 14,024 items listed during the fiscal year 1948. This decrease is attributable to the extraordinary effort made by the small staff to place the indexing of the *Monthly Checklist* on a fully current basis.

Now that this goal has been achieved, an accelerated acquisitions program is planned which should result in a more complete coverage of current State publications and in the filling-in of long-standing gaps in the older material.

The Library of Congress Quarterly Journal of Current Acquisitions has been issued since 1943 as a supplement to the *Annual Report*. It contains articles describing items and collections of outstanding importance which have been received by the Library and prints in each issue reports on the year's acquisitions in several fields of general interest. It was published in August, November, February, and May of the past fiscal year.

The Monthly List of Russian Accessions, which began publication in April 1948, is a record of publications in the Russian language both in and outside the Soviet Union which are currently received by the Library of Congress and a group of co-operating libraries. The *List* consists of

two parts, one covering the monographic literature published since 1945 and the other listing the contents of Russian periodicals printed since 1947. It was issued on a current basis throughout the year. Funds for preparing the *List* from April 1948 through June 1949 were provided by the American Council of Learned Societies and the Rockefeller Foundation.

The Cooperative Acquisitions Project

The Cooperative Acquisitions Project, which was described at length in last year's *Annual Report*, this year brought its work to a close. Delayed purchase shipments and the great number of multiple copies to be disposed of, made it necessary to continue the cooperative phases of the Project during the early weeks of the year. Of the original 113 cooperating libraries, 56 continued their participation until the conclusion of distribution on August 13, 1948. They received during this period 44,207 books and periodical units, bringing the total number of items distributed during the life of the Project to an estimated 2,000,000 pieces, of which approximately 485,000 were forwarded to the Library of Congress.

The conclusion of the distribution process made possible a final financial accounting and a refund of 16.276 percent was made to the participating libraries, including the Library of Congress.

Prior to the final liquidation of the Project, Mr. Robert B. Downs, Librarian of the University of Illinois and Mr. Thomas P. Fleming, of the Columbia University Library, representing the Committee to advise on the Distribution of Foreign Acquisitions prepared a report on the fiscal procedures employed. This report discussed the difficulties encountered and commended the over-all achievements approving specifically the fiscal arrangements. It was supplemented by an article by Mr. Downs in the July 1949

Library Quarterly which summarized the history of the Project from its inception.

During the first two years of its operation the Cooperative Acquisitions Project was able to arrange for the forwarding to this country of four shipments of books which had been accumulated for American libraries and stored throughout the War by dealers in the Russian Zone of Germany. These shipments contained serials and other continuations ordered prior to the War and were badly needed to fill gaps in the serial holdings of the various libraries. Despite the Berlin blockade and numerous other difficulties the Project was able during its last year to secure the delivery of a fifth and final shipment. The Department of State gave most helpful cooperation during all stages of the negotiations for shipment.

The Project accumulated a stock of approximately 450,000 items during the course of its operation which were surplus to the needs of the participating libraries. With their consent this material has been transferred to the United States Book Exchange. This action will assure maximum usefulness for these volumes and will aid the Book Exchange's program.

With the termination of the Project, the Library turned its attention to the disposal of the large body of material which remained for handling after all distribution possible under the terms of the Project had been carried out. Certain collections, which were identified as the property of non-Nazi German research institutions, have been earmarked for return to Germany as conditions permit. Other collections from sources ascertained as Nazi are being processed for retention by the Library.

During the year 240,000 items were unpacked and sorted. More than 100,000 serial items, including some 9,000 bound volumes were sent to the Serials Division, 30,000 monographs were found to be

needed for the Library's collections and were forwarded for cataloging, and many thousands of photographs, posters, and the like were transferred to the Prints and Photographs Division. Many thousands of items remain to be handled, but time-saving procedures to that end have been worked out and the residue will be processed as rapidly as the staff available permits.

The Documents Expediting Project

The Documents Expediting Project has now completed more than three years of operation during which time it has distributed in excess of two million items to the participating libraries. The number of participating libraries increased during the past year from 63 to 70 and total subscriptions from \$12,610 to \$13,560.

The Project distributed during the year 529,000 items, an apparent drop from the more than one million items reported the preceding year, but the drop is more apparent than real since the total represents an exact piece count, while the earlier figure was estimated.

The Project operates under the direction of the Joint Committee on Government Publications of the American Library Association, the Association of Research Libraries, the Special Libraries Association, and the American Association of Law Libraries. The Library of Congress is one of the seventy participating libraries and provides the Project with space and other facilities.

The aim of the Project is the acquisition and distribution of United States Government publications which, for various reasons, are not distributed by the Superintendent of Documents. This is a very important and increasingly large category. It is believed that the coverage of such publications by the Project is now fairly complete.

During the year, the Project distributed

copies of all publications issued by the Economic Cooperation Administration (nearly 150 titles), the processed publications of the Atomic Energy Commission (over 85,000 pieces) and the Korean Official Gazette (67,000 pieces), to name but a few outstanding examples. It also issued at intervals a bulletin containing useful bibliographical information.

The Project acquired for the Library of Congress a master set of the documents collected for use in the German War Crimes Trials, with a Staff Evidence Analysis of each document, the complete set numbering more than 55,000 items. The Library's participation in the Project enabled it to obtain many thousands of other documents which it could hardly have acquired in any other way.

The United States Book Exchange, Inc.

Incorporated on February 26, 1948, the United States Book Exchange began actual operation in January 1949. Inheriting the assets of the American Book Center for the Rehabilitation of Libraries in Devastated Areas, this new agency was launched as a private corporation sponsored by ten national library organizations, five national councils of professional and scholarly organizations, the Smithsonian Institution, and the Library of Congress. Its general aim, now in the process of active realization, is to serve as a central clearinghouse for the international exchange of books.

The USBE is planned as a permanent self-supporting agency, with support to come from participating libraries. Participants in this country have already grown to a total of 196. Benefits during the first three years to foreign libraries are being underwritten by a \$90,000 grant from the Rockefeller Foundation.

The first year of operations saw the completion of planning and organization, the arrangement of working quarters, the

putting in order of large stocks of publications, and, in April, the beginning of actual exchange with the distribution of the first lists of titles to participating American libraries.

The first foreign edition of the USBE *Newsletter*, planned as a bi-monthly and issued in English and French, appeared in May, explaining the plan of action to foreign libraries. By the end of June, 120 affirmative responses had been received, together with 20 exchange shipments.

During the period from April through June exchange shipments to American libraries included 2,936 items. Although exchange shipments to foreign libraries did not begin before June 30, gift books from USBE surplus stocks which went before that date to 27 foreign countries for distribution numbered 28,436. These figures, it should be noted, cover only the first three months of actual operation. A detailed inventory of stocks of publica-

tions on hand as of June 30 revealed a total of 1,359,590 items.

The Library of Congress, in recognition of the advantages which its work will give not only to the Library of Congress but to libraries generally, has provided working quarters in its buildings for the United States Book Exchange and has aided it in other ways. The Library transferred last year over 50,000 pieces from its duplicate exchange collection for credit in the new organization. To this figure should be added the 450,000 pieces turned over to the USBE by the Cooperative Acquisitions Project. The duplicates transferred from the Library's own collections included a large number of Hispanic items in which other American libraries have expressed interest. Their handling by the United States Book Exchange, when it enters the field of domestic exchange, will make possible a more efficient and equitable distribution than could have been attained by the Library itself.

Chapter V

The Organization of the Collections

A catalog is an instrument which almost anyone can use, based on principles which only the professionally initiate fully can understand. This is unfortunate and two of the reasons are important. It is unfortunate, in the first place, for the reason that the accurate recording of reported knowledge is one of the most serious problems to confront the present century. The disorganization of the organon may have begun as long ago as the first war, when conspicuous advances in learning were obscured by spectacular developments in cheap printing processes. As a consequence, significant discoveries were committed to mean publications, and thus the media of information were destroyed by their own reckless, unplanned, alluring multiplication. The condition has continued to deteriorate and now has reached a point where apathy has been succeeded by alarm. Nationally and internationally the suddenly enlightened meet in conference, and narrowly define the chaos which absence of solution must impose on science. Adduced are fine abstractions which take no account of method, or splendid procedures which take no account of purpose. Philosophers embrace invention; inventors lack only a philosophy of application. Everyone knows what is needed; no one knows precisely what is required. Meanwhile, catalogers obey their code and are at work. Theirs are the virtues of activity and enterprise. Revelation, when it comes, will mean the most to them.

In the second place, the present situation

is unfortunate for the reason that so large a part of this Library's work is concentrated upon the organization of collections and because the duties of the cataloger are so popularly mistaken. He or she is likely to be blamed for the persistence of intellectual anarchy. He or she is expected to contrive a beneficent absorbent for the flood of ink, but that is paper's job. He or she is criticized for failure to devise dykes which will stay the spill and waste and loss of progress, but scholars in other fields must bear their portion of that imperiled responsibility. He or she, through rigorous training and experience has learned to build an ark which can carry a selected cargo upon the water; its capacity, dimension, a matter of design and money and labor, but it cannot stay the rains. A catalog, in other words, can be just as effective for its intention as its proprietors are willing and able to afford. For librarians, and particularly librarians in the United States, have mastered the arts, the skills, the mechanics of the catalog. They have perfected the materials of its construction. They have to-day more materials than they can use. The plight of the cataloger derives from that circumstance.

It is time to recognize it. It is time to avoid the confusion that besets it. It is time to be realistic about limitations and costs and resorts to expediency. It is time to face the problem not in terms of bibliography, or documentation, or ingenious gimmicks, or beguiling fantasies, but as the problem of cataloging. It is being starkly faced in the Library of Congress

to-day. For the ordered arrangement, the instant selection and identification and location of individual items, their combination and differentiation in these vast collections, are perhaps inseparable from the necessities to which this institution perennially responds. It is not altogether ridiculous to suppose that were there general awareness of the cataloger's milieu, this chapter of an annual report might break through tribal barriers and be read by a man or woman who was not also and simultaneously a librarian. After all it's the public's business.

The Appendix contains a series of statistical tables. Some of these should represent the Library's accomplishment during the past twelve months in preparing for the use of its readers the quantities of books, pamphlets, magazines, prints, newspapers, maps and other records received during the year or stored away in previous years without adequate cataloging. But the silent figures do not tell of the energy, imagination and resourcefulness involved in the achievements which they symbolize, their multiplicity and complexity, and the cryptic nature of the legends, which accompany them, give only a furtive inkling of the ramifications and intricacies of the system which enables the Library to integrate hundreds of thousands of items each year with the millions already on its shelves, and to so describe and enter them as to make possible the delivery and examination of a book, a single issue of a newspaper, a number of a periodical, or a particular map within a matter of minutes.

The process of subjecting publications of so many types, produced in each of the major languages, to locational control is not one but many processes and each process is itself composite. A given publication may be integrated with related publications already in the Library's collections in a variety of ways, depending upon its nature and importance, each requiring a varying expenditure of man-

power and the application of different skills. A single issue of a magazine may be merely checked on a card representing all current issues of that publication in a file of uniform cards for serial publications, and allowed to rest in alphabetical position in a section of shelving devoted to the storage of unbound periodicals. A pamphlet may be added to a large collection of minor publications on a specific subject to which the research worker is directed only by a single entry in the Library's Main Catalog. On the other hand, the same pamphlet, if of sufficient importance, may be painstakingly and fully cataloged by a multi-partite process which calls upon the techniques of several sections of the Cataloging Divisions in the exercise of an art so highly developed and standardized that the identification and description of the publication are governed by 370 printed pages of rules; its classification, in order to place it in juxtaposition with materials of related content, is dependent on a scheduled division of knowledge expressed in 32 volumes; and the further subject analysis of the publication is governed by a list of systematically selected subject headings which fills 1200 pages. The printed 3 x 5-inch (actually 7.5 x 12.5 cm.) card which results from this "full" cataloging process and is filed in multiple copies in the Library's Main Catalog permits the reader to find the pamphlet by the name of the author or co-author, or by the agency which issued or sponsored the publication, by the title, or original title if the work is a translation, sometimes by the editor or translator, or series in which the publication has appeared. Moreover, the reader is enabled to locate a desired edition of the book and determine before sending for it whether or not it is illustrated and contains a bibliography. He is given an insight into the content of the work, is informed in advance whether the publication consists of a few pages or is a weighty

tome in several volumes, and is informed wherein the Library's copy is physically incomplete, if such is the case. Should he know only the subject of which the book treats, he will find a copy of the card for it filed behind one of many thousand subject headings interfiled alphabetically in the catalog. The process of locating the desired publication in its position on the Library's 250 miles of shelves is simplified by provision on the card of a simple code of letters and numbers which the reader need only copy off on a call slip to insure its procurement if it is in its proper place.

Of the millions of miscellaneous items added to the Library's collections annually, approximately 115,000 volumes and pamphlets are selected for the elaborate cataloging referred to above, both because of their assumed importance and because they lend themselves to such treatment. Of this number roughly 65,000 titles pass through the process which results in printed catalog cards and it is this figure which represents the most important achievement of the Library annually in the organization of its materials not only from the viewpoint of the welfare of its own collections but of those in other libraries as well.

For ever since 1901, the Library of Congress has sold copies of its printed catalog cards to other libraries and, in so doing, has spared thousands of institutions in this country a very considerable portion of the cost and energy which they would have had to expend in duplicating the cataloging activities of the Library of Congress. Moreover, the increasing dependence of libraries on cards produced by the Library of Congress has contributed to the standardization of cataloging practice, and these printed catalog cards possess significance transcending their utility as cost and labor savers in that they reflect the application by skilled technicians of a body of standardized cataloging rules and practices.

Rules for Descriptive Cataloging

The benefits of this centralized card distribution system over the past half decade have not accrued solely to the subscribing libraries. Increasingly, despite the uniqueness of the Library's own collections in variety and size, and despite the complexity of the cataloging problem which this magnitude and diversity create, the Library of Congress has sought to make the development of cataloging a cooperative intellectual endeavor, and the thinking of the best minds concerned with the art has influenced the Library's own rules and systems. Thus, the Library of Congress, with some exceptions, has followed the American Library Association cataloging rules for author and title entries, in the formulation of which certain of its own catalogers have had a significant part, and when the Library undertook a revision of the rules for descriptive cataloging, it invited the American Library Association to consider the adoption of the final product as the approved rules for its members. The preliminary edition of the new *Rules for Descriptive Cataloging in the Library of Congress*, published in 1947, was widely circulated to libraries both in this country and abroad, studied and criticized by the Committee on Descriptive Cataloging of the American Library Association's Division of Cataloging and Classification, and, finally, adopted by the American Library Association for the use of its members at its midwinter meeting in the past year, but not until there had been a meeting of minds between the American Library Association Committee on Descriptive Cataloging and the Library of Congress regarding a long list of simplifications and changes recommended by the Committee and adopted, for the most part, by the Library.

Publication of the rules had been delayed in order that additional chapters on maps, music, and incunabula might be studied by

the Descriptive Cataloging Committee and approved for inclusion in the volume. By the end of April 1949 the manuscript of the definitive edition was in the hands of the printer, and its issuance in the autumn was achieved.

Apart from numerous emendations of specific rules, published from time to time in the Library's periodic *Cataloging Service* for the benefit of librarians already using the preliminary edition, the important change in the definitive and accepted edition made them more accommodating than previously they had been, and actually encouraged other libraries to ignore those which involved operations superfluous to the organization of their own collections. In addition, an attempt has been made broadly to express the principles of descriptive cataloging in order that they may be applied to non-book materials. Plans for the present fiscal year contemplate the preparation of supplementary chapters on motion pictures, manuscripts, and prints and photographs.

Descriptive Cataloging

The past year proved a productive one in Descriptive Cataloging since more than 66,000 new titles were recorded on printed cards, as compared with about 60,000 in the preceding year—a gain of 10 percent. In addition, recataloged and revised cards were prepared for more than 14,000 works, as compared with less than 7,000 in 1948, thereby eliminating an arrearage which had embarrassed the card distribution service to other libraries by delays in filling orders.

It is anticipated that further progress in increasing production of the Descriptive Cataloging Division will be made during 1950 as a result of a decision made and recorded in Processing Department Memoranda numbers 60 and 61 (which have in their turn been reproduced in *Cataloging Service*) to make no search for full name information or for birth or death dates, if

the author's name presents no filing problem by risking confusion in the Library of Congress Catalog; to eliminate non-essential added entries, and to limit the search for descriptive data.

This constitutes the third step in an attempt to bring the productivity of the Library's descriptive catalogers to parity with the annual intake of those books and pamphlets which are to be added to the permanent collections. In 1948, the principle of collective or group cataloging had been adopted for minor monographic publications which lend themselves to such treatment and are not likely to be sought by author or title. Also in that year a limited cataloging procedure had been instituted which proved to be of utility in expediting the cataloging of serial publications.

Apart from the assumption implicit in Processing Department Memorandum number 60 that certain added entries heretofore made are of insufficient utility to justify their cost, the significance of this Memorandum lies in the further assumption that the margin for error with respect to the author entry may be increased for the sake of speeding the cataloging process, and that it is wiser to take a calculated risk with respect to the chance of future filing problems when the expenditure involved in taking such precautions against unforeseeable difficulties is greater than the cost and inconvenience of resolving conflicts if they actually arise.

A less important step, but a helpful one, has been the adoption of a procedure for establishing limited controls over that part of the increment selected for eventual full treatment during such times as it exceeds the capacity of the Descriptive Cataloging Division. Intended primarily as a stopgap measure to organize a growing arrearage this temporarily limits preparation to a preliminary descriptive entry, rough classification, shelving in an especially assigned area of the bookstacks and filing the

preliminary cards in the National Union Catalog where they are available to the staff and users of the Library. The Reference Department, although its approach to these books is severely limited, still has a far better chance of giving service on them than would be the case were they to be left, as heretofore, in a completely unrecorded state. During the past year 24,000 works have been handled in this way.

Cooperative Cataloging

In order to increase the number of titles which it catalogs each year and for which it prints catalog cards, for the benefit of other libraries as well as itself, the Library of Congress has for many years participated in cooperative cataloging arrangements with other research libraries. By agreement a cooperating library catalogs a book which the Library of Congress also possesses, in accordance with the rules and standards which obtain at the Library of Congress. The descriptive catalogers at the Library of Congress adapt the copy provided by the other library to the copy of the book available here. In return for its service, the cooperating library is given free cards for the title which it has cataloged, and a credit line makes acknowledgment at the bottom of the printed card. It has been determined that approximately half of the usual cataloging time for the titles thus treated is saved at the Library of Congress by these arrangements. In addition, the Library of Congress prints and distributes cards after editing copy supplied by other libraries for books which the Library of Congress does not have in its own collections; the contributing libraries thus make a significant contribution to the bibliographical resources of the Nation through their collaboration.

Although the distribution of books through the Cooperative Acquisitions Project was discontinued on July 31, 1948, and although the cooperative cataloging

of the materials acquired by other research libraries through this Project is far from completed, the past year saw a decline of approximately one-third in the number of titles for which copy was supplied by other libraries; there were only 13,490 in 1949 as compared with 18,881 in 1948. The number of libraries participating in the Cooperative Cataloging Program, however, increased from 95 to 110. Only 4 libraries, Yale, New York Public, Harvard and the Woodrow Wilson Memorial Library, supplied copy for more than a thousand titles each. Approximately 6,000 Cooperative Acquisitions Project titles remain uncataloged but 11 libraries have agreed to process all but a small number of these.

The Woodrow Wilson Memorial Library's contribution of copy for 2,100 works brings a special project for cooperative cataloging of League of Nations publications close to termination after three and a half years. It was originally intended that the printed cards which would result from this arrangement would represent the Woodrow Wilson Memorial Library's complete holdings. As the work progressed, however, it became evident that some materials would be satisfactorily treated if they were cataloged collectively and that individual cataloging of each item was not possible within the time limits imposed. Copy for the collective entries was not submitted for printing. The work on this project at the Library of Congress has been conducted by Mrs. Janet F. Paris in a very able manner.

During fiscal year 1948 the Library instituted a review of the validity of the cooperative cataloging pattern. This was undertaken by Andrew D. Osborn, Assistant Librarian, Harvard College Library, as a one-man committee assigned to the task by the Association of Research Libraries. Mr. Osborn concluded from his thoughtful analysis of the present arrangements that the cost to the partici-

pating libraries of their cooperation was offset by the advantage to all card subscribers, namely, the saving which accrued at the Library of Congress and made possible the provision of catalog cards for a considerable number of titles each year which could not otherwise be provided.

Mr. Osborn made several recommendations to improve the cooperative system, which the Library proposes to put into effect, as well as recommendations with regard to the rules for entry which require considerable investigation and consultation before they can be adopted.

Rosenwald Collection

The cataloging of the magnificent collection of 1,076 incunabula and other rare books presented to the Library of Congress in 1947 by Lessing J. Rosenwald was completed in June by Miss Marion Schild.

Veterans Administration Phonograph Records

Early in the year, the Descriptive Cataloging Division began the cataloging of musical transcriptions issued to Veterans Administration hospitals. This undertaking was financed by a transfer of funds from the Veterans Administration, whose entertainment division realized that a satisfactory card catalog would increase the usefulness of these recordings at each hospital. The transcriptions, produced by the Armed Forces Radio Service are sent out to the Veterans hospitals in sets each week and the Library was called upon to catalog currently the records issued in 1949 as well as to provide cards for those issued in 1948. Special rules and procedures were adopted to make both individual entries and catalogs as simple as possible. A set of elementary filing rules was prepared, headings for subsidiary entries were overprinted on unit cards and each shipment was sent out in alphabetical order ready for interfiling. Three catalogers carried on the work which resulted in a total of

almost two and a half million cards distributed.

Subject Cataloging

To present statistically the number of books and other publications classified and inventoried [*i. e.*, "shelflisted"], and the number for which subject headings were assigned by the Subject Cataloging Division would reflect only partially its contribution both to the organization of the collections at the Library of Congress and to the organization of the collections of other libraries as well.

Classification Schedules

The past year saw a considerable part of the Division's time devoted to the revision and development of classification schedules. These schedules are an intricate pragmatically developed framework for the organization of knowledge, and reflect the diversity and complexity of monographic materials cataloged over the past fifty years. But classification is essentially a method for viewing knowledge, and because scientific and learned theories inconsiderately change direction from decade to decade, it is necessary constantly to rebuild parts of a weakened classification structure and to bolster others. Provision must be made for various categories of publications and subject areas which have grown in importance and in the extent of their literature, and for new developments and changes in subject relationships and terminology.

The Library's classification for Medicine underwent a thorough revision during 1949. By the end of June the following sections had been revised: R—Medicine in General (Medical History, Medical Education), RA—Public Health, Hygiene and State Medicine, RB—Pathology, RC—Clinical, or Internal, Medicine, RD—Surgery. The work is to be continued and completed in 1950.

A beginning has, at last, been made on

the development of a classification for Law. It seems now a curious error of judgment that a separate classification for this discipline was not provided in the early decades of this century. The failure may be attributed in part to the view of the Library's catalogers in former generations that law was merely an aspect of other branches of knowledge, and in part to the stoutly maintained position of successive Law Librarians that no fully developed classification was needed for the management of the legal collection. That the Library finally has undertaken this important step is due in no small measure to the urgent solicitation of the American Association of Law Libraries which designated a number of its interested and eager members to serve on a committee in cooperation with the Library of Congress.

Because it possessed many features which, it was thought, might prove useful in any law schedule adopted at the Library of Congress and because it was based on the pattern of the Library of Congress classification system, the Library published a classification for Law prepared by Miss Elizabeth V. Benyon, of the Chicago University Law Library. This was distributed widely in order to stimulate comment and elicit suggestions. Profound thanks are due to Miss Benyon for the assistance which the Library derived from the use of her work. After consideration of comments on the Benyon schedule, a committee, consisting of representatives of the Subject Cataloging Division, the Law Library, and the Reference Department, prepared a preliminary outline of a proposed classification, and met with the American Association of Law Libraries Committee in Washington, in May, to discuss the matter thoroughly and to determine the best course to follow. The Library's plan for the classification of Law was taken up again at the American Association of Law Libraries convention at Detroit in June, where general approval

was given and where it was voted to continue its Committee in order to assist the Library. Mr. William R. Roalfe, of the Northwestern University Law Library, who served as Chairman of the Association's Committee on Cooperation deserves generous praise for his unstinted helpfulness, a quality which he shares with his associates, who are Elizabeth V. Benyon, Catherine Campbell, Thomas S. Dabagh, Elizabeth Forgeus, Julius J. Marke, Miles O. Price, and A. Arthur Schiller.

Classification Additions and Changes

Fifty-three pages of new and changed classification numbers were published in the quarterly editions of *Library of Congress Classification—Additions and Changes* for the benefit of other libraries. Three complete classification schedules were published, comprising a newly developed subclass for Russian Literature, a third edition of the schedule for Agriculture, and a fourth edition of the schedule for Technology. A third edition of the schedule for Social Sciences was in press at the end of June, and the manuscript for a second edition of the schedule for Philosophy was ready for the printer. Although it was not possible to undertake a needed and major revision of the section on Psychology, a third edition of the classification schedule for Education was in course of preparation.

In the schedules for Agriculture and Technology, use was made of a new typographical format for photo-offset reproduction. Hitherto, it had been necessary to reprint older editions of schedules without incorporating changes made in the copies used by the Library's subject catalogers when manpower was insufficient to work out a complete revision. The new technique results in such savings of editorial labor and composition costs that for the first time in its history the Division will be able to keep its printed classification schedules reasonably current. Under this procedure, a manuscript of all

new class numbers and changes for a given classification schedule, with appropriate marks to indicate insertion and indentation, is forwarded to the Government Printing Office where type is set. When proof is returned it is cut into strips, copies of the old edition of the schedule are also cut up and insertions are made. Blueprint proof is drawn from the resulting compilation corrected. Thereafter copies are manifolded by photo-offset.

During 1950 new editions are planned of the schedules for Geography, Political Science, and Art.

Subject Headings

Just as classifications must constantly be expanded and improved, so the Library's lists of subject headings must be revised and augmented the better to represent subjects in books recently acquired, and to take cognizance of semantic changes in the terminology of subject specialists.

In February 1949 the Fifth Edition of *Subject Headings Used in the Dictionary Catalogs of the Library of Congress* was published after two years of preparation; it includes the subject headings used through June 30, 1947. The headings adopted between July 1, 1947 and December 31, 1948 were also published in February in an eighteen-month cumulative supplement. In addition, monthly cumulative supplements were compiled and published throughout the year. During the course of the year, 1,500 new subject headings were established, as were 357 new subdivisions and 3,320 new cross-references.

Since the Library's classification schedules and subject heading lists are working tools for subject catalogers in many libraries, it is only natural that the Subject Cataloging Division should become a clearing-house for information and assistance to other libraries. From time to time also, it is called upon to lend its personnel for special projects at other institutions and to aid with the training in subject

cataloging techniques of librarians of other countries. During 1949, one member of the Division, Miss Dorothy C. Norberg, spent eight months at the library of UNESCO in Paris, supervising the adoption there of Library of Congress subject headings, printed cards, and classification, and the Chief of the Division, Mr. David J. Haykin, visited the Air University Library at Maxwell Field, Montgomery, Alabama, for one month, where he assisted that institution in analyzing its collections and determining the best means of bringing them under subject control. Miss Susana Uribe, of El Colegio de México, Mexico City, worked in the Division for a period of more than a month, and Miss Ikbal Berk, of the National Library, Ankara, Turkey, received training as a subject cataloger and shelf-listener for almost three months.

Application of Classification and Subject Headings

Because of the diversion of staff to the preparation of the Fifth Edition of *Subject Headings*, and the intensified work on classification schedules, the Division classified and provided subject headings for only about 59,000 new titles, a decrease from 1948 of approximately 500, and only 13,500 titles were re-cataloged or revised, a decrease of 3,000 from 1948. The number of pieces of sheet music classified was 3,300 as compared with 1,600 in 1948, and more than 24,000 books were classified, roughly, for materials receiving only partial treatment.

Decimal Classification

For the benefit of libraries subscribing to the printed card service which use the Dewey Decimal Classification system, the Decimal Classification Section of the Subject Cataloging Division classified 31,000 titles bringing to a total of 615,884 the works thus classified in the past 19 years. Four issues of the quarterly *Notes and Deci-*

sions on the *Application of the Decimal Classification* were published.

Shelflisting

The term "shelflisting" or inventorying at the Library of Congress refers to a process which partakes of the complexity of classification and is frequently more time-consuming. A total of 98,000 volumes were shelflisted in 1949, an increase of 7 percent over 1948. The shelflisting of other materials (analyticals, microfilm, etc.,) totaled 6,300 volumes as compared with 3,700 in 1948. At the end of the year, the Section had an arrearage of 11,000 volumes, as compared with 15,500 at the end of 1948.

Labeling

Operations associated with the labeling process are the perforating, bookplating, labeling and marking with call numbers of the books incorporated into the Library's classified collections. During 1949, about 177,000 volumes were so processed, a decrease of something less than 1 percent from the preceding year.

Maintenance of the Catalogs

Maintenance of the Library's general catalogs involves determination of the number of printed cards required for each entry, the preparation of cards for filing by indicating the necessary headings and call numbers to be supplied, arranging the cards alphabetically and interfiling them with cards already arranged and in use. Finally, it involves the continuous editing of the catalogs to remove inaccurate, cancelled or confusing entries.

During 1949, lack of personnel hampered the Chief of the Division, Mr. Seymour Lubetzky, in the fulfillment of his obligation to study the Library's catalogs and to suggest to the Processing Department changes in practice which might correct them. It is hoped that in 1950, the provision of editorial assistance will develop

findings which will result in markedly improving the descriptive and subject cataloging processes.

For a considerable period, the Chief of the Division was detailed to the Reference Department and the affairs of the Division were ably managed in his absence by Mr. C. Dake Gull, formerly Acting Assistant Chief of the Division.

During 1949, the Catalog Maintenance Division filed a total of 1,400,000 cards into the Library's catalogs, a decrease of approximately 7 percent from the previous year's total. Of these, approximately 225,000 new cards were added to the Public Catalog in the Main Building, bringing its size to approximately 7,800,000 cards; 275,000 cards were added to the Public Catalog in the Annex, raising its total to approximately 2,000,000 cards; and 80,000 cards were filed in the catalogs of the Music Division. In the course of the year approximately 50,000 current cards accumulated and some 420,000 cards remained as a continuing arrearage of the Public Catalog in the Annex. Approximately 150,000 cards awaited processing, and there existed a backlog of 55,000 erroneous and cancelled cards designated for withdrawal from the Public Catalogs.

Card Distribution

The line between the work which the Processing Department performs for the Library of Congress and that which is undertaken in the interest of other institutions is tenuous; almost all the activities of the Department are of interest and potential service elsewhere. This past year, however, there can be little question that the issue which claimed the the widest attention was the issue of catalog card prices. In pursuance of the recommendation of the House Committee on Appropriations again in 1947 and 1948, the Library had on July 1, 1948 reluctantly but obediently raised the price of the cards to an average of four cents from the pre-

vious average of three cents each, in order to recapture from subscribers a pro rata share of the Library's cataloging costs.

Despite the higher price of cards, however, sales during 1949 continued at almost the same level as in the preceding 12 months, falling off less than 3 percent as compared with 1948. A total of 21,639,252 printed catalog cards were sold to approximately 8,500 regular subscribers. Revenue from these cards sales amounted to \$881,534.46, a 23.6 percent increase over fiscal 1948. However, this high level of income did not suffice to pay the operating expenses of the Card Division, the printing costs and the pro rata share of the cataloging cost, inasmuch as within a matter of days after the price of cards had been raised in execution of the new policy, the salaries of Federal employees were increased, and the cost of printing rose sharply as a result of pay increases to the staff of the Government Printing Office. The result was that the additional penny per card compensated for the increased salaries and printing charges but fell short of recapturing the pro rata share of the cataloging cost as had been intended. At the Library's appropriations hearing in the spring of 1949, the Committee again heard the Library's views on the matter of sharing cataloging costs as being at variance with the general governmental policy on the pricing of publications, and with a fresh perspective of the problem the Committee withdrew the stipulation. The statement of the Committee in its report on the Legislative Branch Appropriations Bill, 1950 follows:

Under the law, the Library may sell such copies of card indexes and other publications as are not required for its ordinary operations and charge a price which will cover their cost plus 10 percent. Until 2 years ago the cost of a printed card was determined by taking the actual cost of printing the extra cards to be sold, adding the distribution cost, and to the sum of

the two add 10 percent to arrive at the selling price. This procedure did not, of course, recapture to the Treasury any portion of the cataloging and other costs preliminary to producing the initial card and was believed to be in harmony with the statute.

The cards must be produced in any event for the Library's own operations; in fact, catalog cards are a backbone operation of the Library. Two years ago the Librarian was directed to revise the price schedule to incorporate therein a fair portion of the initial cataloging cost. This resulted in increasing the unit card price from about 3 cents to 4 cents and since approximately 20 to 22 million cards are sold each year to libraries and institutions all over the country, it has resulted in a substantial additional burden being placed on them. It may be stated that the policy of incorporating a portion of the cataloging cost in the sale price of these cards is contrary to the general governmental policy prescribed by law for the Superintendent of Documents in the sale of Government publications whereby the sales price is determined by adding a fixed percentage to the actual cost of printing the overrun copies produced for sale. Testimony in the hearings is to the effect that the volume of sales of cards in fiscal year 1948 was approximately 22,275,000, but that for 1949 the present estimate is for 20,500,000. It is believed, although not definitely known, that the principal reason for this decline in sales volume is due to the increased sales price. Be that as it may, this committee is of the opinion that this activity, which has approximately 8,300 customers, should not be singled out for separate and distinct treatment in the matter of arriving at the sales price while the long established Government policy on other Government publications remains unchanged and, accordingly, suggests that when the price structure is revised for the fiscal year 1950 the cataloging cost element be excluded.

By virtue of this agreeable reversal, the Card Division was enabled to write off its

books a deficit of almost \$150,000 incurred during the year, and to hold the price of cards at the present level. Had it been necessary to continue the charge for a share of the cost of cataloging and simultaneously to recapture the deficit, it would have been necessary to increase card prices by almost two cents.

The Card Division, meanwhile, more than ever impressed with its obligation to make its services more widely useful, increased its efforts to limit costs of maintenance and operation and began a five year project to discard almost 50 percent of its stock through the elimination of surplus cards representing titles in which interest has declined to the vanishing point. The result will be a future annual saving of approximately \$30,000 in terms of equipment and improved efficiency in inventory.

An analysis of the Division's special services such as filling subject orders or selling proof sheets, has been undertaken in an effort to determine the extent to which they may be made self-supporting. The editions printed for many card titles have been reduced in order to keep card stock at a minimum and the reprinting of out-of-print cards has been halted when there is little prospect that more than one order will be received.

The concentrated effort to reduce the number of orders unfilled and deferred because the cards wanted were out-of-print or in process of revision, was continued during 1949 with the result that they were reduced by the end of the fiscal year to approximately 30,000 as compared with a backlog two years before of almost half a million. This reduction process will be continued during 1950 until the file of delayed orders is no larger than warranted by normal delays in printing.

Elimination of so much of the backlog of delayed orders in 1949 was made possible by extensive use of the photo-offset process in reprinting. This method has enabled

the Card Division to have cards reprinted within three to four weeks as compared with a period of from two to four months previously required. But even a delay of three to four weeks is too long, and at the beginning of the fiscal year the Government Printing Office was directed to print a duplimate stencil for each card which came from its presses. These stencils are inserted in protective folders and filed against the day when the stock of printed cards for those titles which they describe is exhausted. Thereafter when orders are received cards will be reproduced from the stencils by a multilith process and promptly supplied to purchasers. This makes it unnecessary to print and store millions of cards for which no accurate forecast of continuing demand can be made.

Another improvement was initiated in the spring of 1949, when the Card Division announced that subscribers to proof sheets would thereafter be able to secure them cut to card dimensions and punched for filing in card trays, at no increase in price.

As had been suspected an analysis made during the year confirmed the fact that the sales of cards for current copyright titles is a mainstay of the Card Division's business. For many years the Library had struggled with the problem of procuring current American trade publications before they were generally distributed in order that catalog cards for them might be printed and shipped before the books were accessioned by American libraries. Since the Library of Congress has depended for its cataloging of such publications on the copies deposited for copyright purposes, the question resolved itself into one of persuading publishers of the advantages to the library world which would accrue from more prompt deposits of material in the Copyright Office. Despite some notable and isolated successes in this endeavor the general situation remained less than satis-

factory and the Library early in September began purchasing single copies of books listed in various book trade journals as about to be issued but which had not yet been received. By the end of the year more than 1,900 books had been acquired for this purpose.

In addition, arrangements were made in November to borrow review copies, sent, in advance of publication, to the *United States Quarterly Booklist*. These, if not otherwise received, are cataloged speedily so that cards may be available in time to be of maximum service. In this way it was possible in 1949 to distribute cards for 500 publications before the publications themselves were on the market. Late in the year similar arrangements were made with the Library Service, Special Services, Veterans Administration, and during June, cards for 32 publications were, in direct consequence, produced. These resorts, however, are necessarily fragmentary and inconclusive. The final solution of this problem will be reached only when publishers transmit depository copies to the Library at the same time as authors' copies are mailed.

At the end of February 1949, it was decided to return to the Superintendent of Documents responsibility for the sale of a number of the publications which the Card Division had been selling ancillary to its card distribution business. These publications included *Subject Headings Used in the Dictionary Catalogs of the Library of Congress*, 5th edition; the cumulative supplements to the list of subject headings, *The Monthly List of Russian Accessions*, the classification schedules, *Notes and Decisions on the Application of the Decimal Classification* and *L. C. Classification—Additions and Changes*. The Library agreed that the Superintendent of Documents should distribute these publications to the libraries which are depositories for Government documents. On the other hand the Library's Card Division undertook to sell

copies of those of the Library's near-print publications in which interest on the part of other libraries might be anticipated, at a price averaging two thirds of a cent per page. After October 1948, when this was started, 2,500 copies of near-print publications were sold and 102 subscriptions were placed for the serial publication issued by the Legislative Reference Service entitled *Atomic Energy, Significant References*. Although income from sales was small the service has made it possible to accede to requests for copies of significant publications which had hitherto not been available for distribution to other libraries. Titles of available publications are listed at intervals in the Library's *Information Bulletin* and in *Cataloging Service*. Out-of-stock publications are reprinted if fifty orders are received.

Proposal for Centralized Cataloging

The position of the Library of Congress in the sale and distribution of its printed catalog cards, its maintenance of the National Union Catalog, its obligation to acquire published materials from all parts of the globe, combine to stimulate proposals for new cooperative enterprises as outgrowths of services already provided. Occasionally, however, it seems advisable to take stock of such activities when they have been conducted over considerable periods of time. Thus, though the relations of the Library of Congress and other institutions in the cataloging of books have become firmly established, the Library during the past year instigated through the Association of Research Libraries a review of the present status of that relationship, on the one hand, and a study of the possibility of expanding it into a national centralized cataloging system on the other. The review was made by Andrew D. Osborn, Assistant Librarian of Harvard College; the study was conducted by Ralph E. Ellsworth, Director of Libraries, at the State University of Iowa.

The results of Mr. Osborn's enquiry have been reported in a previous section of this Report.

Mr. Ellsworth's study was an outgrowth of his studies of the possibility of a centralized cataloging system for midwestern libraries, and his report was based on the thesis that if it were possible to eliminate duplication of cataloging in American libraries, the collective funds available would be sufficient to catalog all books presently accessioned or committed to arrearsages. He proposed that the Library of Congress should undertake the cataloging and distribution of cards for all new books added to libraries in the United States, publish the entries for foreign titles in the *Cumulative Catalog*, arrange to have the entries for English language titles, including the Library of Congress call numbers, card numbers, and subject headings, published in the *Cumulative Book Index*, and expand the National Union Catalog to list the entire holdings of approximately one hundred selected United States libraries. Participating libraries would be called upon to transfer to the Library of Congress funds available to them for cataloging in order to secure the benefits of increased efficiency which would result from centralization. His plan required that the Library of Congress have printed cards ready for every publication at approximately the time that libraries received their copies. This assumed a willingness on the part of participating libraries to accept Library of Congress cards and to use them without adaptation of call numbers, subject headings and items of bibliographic description.

Mr. Ellsworth's study contained specific proposals for the methods to be employed in assessing each library for its share of the cataloging cost and for bringing to the Library of Congress for treatment copies of the books ordered by participating libraries. Apart from the increase in the number of books which might be cataloged

through a pooling of resources and the elimination of duplication, it was pointed out that this national plan would forestall the development of numerous regional, centralized processings schemes. Mr. Ellsworth stressed the savings which could be effected by the elimination of regional union catalogs as location tools, if the coverage of the National Union Catalog could be radically expanded. The considerations which this proposal did not and could not deal with fully pertain to the extent of the duplication in cataloging among American libraries. It is not known, for example, how many titles are presently cataloged at more than one library without the aid of Library of Congress cards, nor, considering the present high cost of cataloging at the Library of Congress, has it been ascertained how much duplication there would have to be in the cataloging, of any given title at libraries which employ simpler and less expensive techniques, before a saving could be effected. Except for his impressions based on conversations with other library administrators, Mr. Ellsworth did not have the assurance that a sufficient number of libraries could agree to transfer the major part of their cataloging funds to another institution over which they had little or no executive control. This he left to the Library of Congress to determine.

Finally, Mr. Ellsworth recognized that whereas it might be possible to procure copies of new books acquired by participating libraries in order that they might be cataloged with reasonable promptitude at the Library of Congress, no satisfactory method presented itself which assured early receipt of copies of books secured through other than trade channels. Further, the question of acceptance by participating libraries of the subject headings used by the Library of Congress offered difficulties which could not be resolved in theory. However, even if specific proposals in Mr. Ellsworth's plan prove de-

terrent, there seems to be little question that the objective is of such importance as to require consideration of alternatives.

Regional Catalogs

During the past two years, the Library has been faced with the problem of its optimum usefulness to major research centers providing bibliographic service. The abolition of the depository card system on December 31, 1946, simultaneously with the beginning of publication of the *Cumulative Catalog*, was a source of dissatisfaction to a number of libraries which felt that the book catalog was an inadequate, and, to some extent, an inconvenient substitute for the card record, inasmuch as their readers had found it advantageous to have the Library of Congress cards interfiled with those of local institutions. Despite the abolition of the depository system, the Library of Congress had continued to send cards to the regional union catalogs and bibliographical centers at Seattle, Denver and Philadelphia on the theory that it was proper to assist these organizations with entries which would not only extend their resources, but would also provide standard printed cards on which other locations might be recorded. The claim of other major libraries that they, too, provided a highly important service to their communities and to scholars from all parts of the Nation in the absence of existing regional union catalogs was recognized to be of considerable merit. Realizing that the limitation of its depository service to regional union catalogs was perhaps too narrow an interpretation of its obligations and opportunities, the Library called upon the Association of Research Libraries for a study of the question and, on its recommendation, issued the following announcement in the *Information Bulletin* of February 8-14, 1949:

1. The Library of Congress has previously indicated its willingness to

support regional union catalogs by providing its currently printed catalog cards for interfiling in them. Such a supply of cards constitutes a subsidy to the regional union catalogs which the Library of Congress considers to be justified by the services they render in lightening the load upon the National Union Catalog, in expanding the Nation's bibliographical resources, in facilitating interlibrary loans, and in providing a clearing-house service for bibliographic information.

2. The existing regional union catalogs do not, however, adequately serve all regions of the country. The Library of Congress is therefore willing to supply its currently printed cards to institutional catalogs performing in large measure the same service as regional union catalogs, to the extent necessary to provide a more nearly complete regional service. The following conditions would govern such a free supply of cards.

(a) The recipient library must be a center of research of recognized importance in a wide variety of fields. (In selecting institutions which meet this requirement the Library of Congress will consult particularly with library groups such as the ALA Board of Resources of American Libraries and its subcommittee on Union Catalogs and Bibliographical Centers.)

(b) The recipient library must agree to file cards provided by the Library of Congress into the most complete catalog of its own holdings which is generally available to its users; or to make some other filing arrangement deemed by the Library of Congress to be a satisfactory substitute.

(c) The recipient library must agree to make the resulting catalog readily available for consultation by the general public, regardless of any restrictions on the public availability and use of its collections.

(d) The recipient library must agree not to render illegible the information on the Library of Congress cards, although it may add information to the cards, either with or without canceling portions of the

printed text by drawing a light line through them.

(e) Because the Library of Congress must retain title to the cards, the recipient library may not dispose of them without the concurrence of the Librarian of Congress.

(f) The Library of Congress cannot undertake to supply cards printed prior to the date of the completion of the agreement with any given library. In cases in which an agreement is reached with a library which has purchased complete sets of printed cards in the period since the effective date of the cancellation of depository sets of card, the Library of Congress is prepared to credit the recipient library with the cost of such cards. This last undertaking will lapse as of December 31, 1949.

(g) All agreements made under this announcement are subject to reexamination at 5-year intervals. In any case of cancellation by the Library of Congress, the recipient library will be given one year's notice.

3. The Library of Congress will welcome requests for cards for the purposes mentioned herein from libraries which may be eligible and which are willing to accept the conditions named above. A period of six months from the date of this announcement will be allowed for the filing of applications before action is taken on any of them, in order that the Library of Congress may make the choices, where there are alternatives, best calculated to advance the national bibliographical interest.

By the end of the fiscal year there had been applications from eleven libraries.

Catalog Cards for Japanese and Chinese Materials

At a joint meeting of the National Committee on Oriental Collections and a section of the Far Eastern Association in New Haven, April 7, 1949, the Library of Congress announced that it was prepared to establish a new service for the reproduction and sale of Chinese and Japanese

catalog cards now being produced by American libraries. Subsequently, it was announced that this service would begin on July 1. As a first step the Library issued by photo-offset cards for materials cataloged by its Division of Orientalia. Moreover, other American libraries, known to be cataloging books in Chinese and Japanese, were invited to supply manuscript copy of their currently cataloged titles for reproduction. Cards for Japanese titles were limited to those which were printed prior to 1948 in expectation of the availability of printed cards from the National Diet Library in Japan. Cards resulting from this cooperative arrangement are sold only by subscription, either for the total production or for all cards produced in either the Chinese or Japanese series, at the price of three cents each. Extra copies of cards are available to subscribers at regular card prices, namely six cents for the first card and three and one-half cents for each additional card ordered at the same time by Library of Congress series number. This constitutes a departure from the Library's established cooperative cataloging program, inasmuch as the Library serves merely as a printing agency and does not undertake the editing of copy supplied to it. The increase of Chinese and Japanese cards available as a result of this program, however, will give sorely needed assistance not only to other libraries, but also to the Orientalia Division of the Library of Congress in controlling its material in Far Eastern languages.

Cumulative Catalog

The number of subscriptions to the *Cumulative Catalog*, which reproduces in book form by reduced facsimile all catalog cards currently printed by the Library of Congress, arranged alphabetically by authors, increased from 827 in 1948 to 865 during the past year. The increase in revenue, however, was offset by higher

production costs due largely to salary increases of staff members. The first annual cumulation for all cards printed in 1948 was issued in March in three volumes comprising 3,058 pages. Because the Army Medical Library had found it necessary to suspend its cooperative cataloging arrangement with the Library of Congress, which had led to the cessation of the Library's *Med Card* series, it was felt that the Army Medical Library catalog cards would be a serious omission. As a result the Library of Congress undertook to retype copy provided by the Army Medical Library for its cards, eliminate the duplicates of cards prepared by the Library of Congress itself, provide added entries, and publish them as a supplement to the annual volume of the *Cumulative Catalog*. This supplement contained approximately 3,000 main entries which formerly would have appeared as Library of Congress printed cards had it been possible for the Army Medical Library to continue the cooperative cataloging program.

During the course of the year considerable attention was devoted to the editorial and technical problems involved in publication of a cumulative subject index which would reproduce the Library of Congress printed catalog cards arranged by subject headings. At the end of the year, however, work had not progressed to a point where the form of the proposed publication could be predicted with certainty. Commencement of the publication of the subject index, planned for January 1950, will undoubtedly extend the value of the cataloging done by the Library of Congress into many fields of bibliographical activity and should prove of great importance to scholarship.

The Union Catalogs

The Library of Congress maintains not one but several union catalogs. Of these, the best-known and most important, the National Union Catalog, a location and

bibliographical register of research books in American and Canadian libraries, consists almost entirely of entries in the Roman alphabet. More than 700,000 cards were added to it in 1949, bringing the estimated total to almost 15 million. In addition, more than 600,000 additional locations for titles already represented in the Catalog were added to the cards. Supplementary additions consisting of printed added entry cards and cross-references totaled about 42,000, and brought the number of supplementary cards in the Catalog to roughly one and one-half million. Almost 32,000 cards were replaced by corrected and revised entries.

Early in 1948 a project had been undertaken to microfilm selected entries from the Yale University Catalog, make enlargement prints from the microfilm and file these into the National Union Catalog. In the spring of 1949 the project was completed, having produced approximately 550,000 cards. A similar project to film the North Carolina Union Catalog was begun in January 1949. Located at the University of North Carolina, this catalog consists of about 300,000 cards representing books in the Duke University Library as well as in the libraries of North Carolina State College, Wake Forest College, the Agricultural and Technical College of North Carolina, Guilford College, Bennett College, St. Augustine College, Johnson C. Smith University and the Charlotte Public Library. Cards from the North Carolina Union Card Catalog are shipped weekly by railway express to the Library of Congress Photoduplication Service laboratory where they are filmed. At the end of the year approximately 21,000 cards had been added to the National Union Catalog and there was reason to hope for completion of the project in July.

The past year was the sixth in which the staff of the Union Catalog Division engaged in checking the Philadelphia Union Catalog against the National Union Cata-

log. Because of the heavy burden of this work on the small staff, the regular checking of the Philadelphia cards was discontinued early in May at which time the work had been brought down to the name "Saunders." Almost 70,000 entries from the Philadelphia Union Catalog were typed in 1949 for filing in the National Union Catalog. In order to complete the project from "Saunders" to Z, the camera used in the filming of the Yale University Catalog was transferred to the Philadelphia Bibliographical Center where the remainder of the Philadelphia Union Catalog, approximately 450,000 cards, will be microfilmed.

Only 260 cards were received as a result of the checking by other libraries of the *Catalog of Books Represented by Library of Congress Printed Cards*. These cards came from the Amherst College Library which had completed the checking of the 167 volumes of the Library of Congress catalog in 1948. Libraries contributing cards to the National Union Catalog were 117 as compared with 108 in 1948. Their total contributions amounted to 291,177 cards as compared with 218,851 in 1948. There were 38 libraries which contributed more than a thousand cards each. Harvard supplied more than 37,000, the New York Public Library almost 33,000, the University of Chicago Library contributed 22,000 and the Yale University Library almost 23,000.

The Checklist of Certain Periodicals, the most comprehensive list of American library holdings of scientific and technical periodicals published by the warring nations of Europe and Asia during the years 1939-46 continued to prove highly useful to American libraries. During the past year 2,313 new entries were received from libraries and research institutions for incorporation in the list which now numbers approximately 31,000 titles.

At the beginning of 1949 the American Imprints Inventory file, arranged chrono-

logically by place of printing, contained 6,687,620 title slips. During the year over 2,000,000 previously stored miscellaneous slips were processed. Removal of duplicates from this group of slips left approximately 845,000 for addition to the active file. However, the removal of almost 400,000 other duplicates from the active file left a total net addition of 452,100 slips which brought the present total of slips in the active file to 7,139,720. The editing of the Philadelphia file was completed to the year 1789. A copy of this file has been forwarded to the University of Pennsylvania where Mr. John Alden under the sponsorship of the Bibliographical Society of America is preparing a checklist of Pennsylvania imprints to 1800. The checklist of Rhode Island imprints to 1800, also prepared by Mr. Alden, is now in galley sheet form. During the past year the Peabody Institute of Maryland assumed responsibility for preparation of a checklist of Maryland imprints.

The Hebrew Union Catalog in the custody of the Hebraic Section of the Orientalia Division contains about 30,000 cards representing entries received from the New York Public Library, the Jewish Institute of Religion, the Hebrew Teachers College, the American Jewish Historical Society, the Hebrew Union College, and the College of Jewish Studies. About 5,700 titles were received from the libraries mentioned above during 1949 and through the checking of the Philadelphia Union Catalog 2,280 additional cards were added. The filing arrearage amounts to 26,635 cards. Because of lack of staff no cards could be filed into the Catalog during the past year.

More than 36,000 cards were received during the year for inclusion in the Slavic Union Catalog, and 28,210 Slavic cards were alphabetized preparatory to filing.

At the end of the year the Japanese Union Catalog contained about 30,000

entries. As many more awaited romanization before they could be filed.

Service of the National Union Catalog

Members of the Union Catalog Division searched 12,522 items in response to enquiries from libraries, government agencies, business organizations, and individual investigators. Of these, 9,617 publications were located and through the weekly circularization list mailed each Friday to some 60 reference libraries and regional union catalogs, 1,060 items more were located. Those unlocated titles of monographs which had been identified were compiled and published in May 1949 as issue number 13 of the series, *Select List of Unlocated Research Books*.

In May 1948 a new service was inaugurated whereby unfilled card orders are searched in the National Union Catalog and photostat reproductions of entries made by other libraries are supplied when the ordering library so desires. The service is provided for a modest fee by the Photoduplication Service of the Library in conjunction with the Union Catalog Division. In 1949, 3,528 entries were searched. Of these, 2,490 entries were located and 1,854 were photostated.

A new edition of *Symbols Used in the National Union Catalog* was ready for the printer by the end of June 1949. This edition will contain many new symbols including those used in the *Checklist of Certain Periodicals* and those of the libraries represented in the Philadelphia, Cleveland, and North Carolina Union Catalogs.

For some time the Library has been considering the possibility of reproducing the National Union Catalog in order to insure its preservation and to make copies available for a variety of bibliographical purposes to such other libraries as might feel that the value of having the record at hand outweighed the inevitably high-cost. The requirements of preservation would be served by microfilming the Catalog;

from the bibliographical standpoint, however, it would have to be thoroughly edited and, to some extent, revised before its usefulness could be fully realized. The possibilities inherent in this project and in the proposed cumulative subject index are broad indeed, and the significance of each development for bibliography in America unpredictable. To assist with the preparation of a plan for these steps in the development of the complex of Library of Congress book catalogs, Dr. Robert B. Downs, Director of the University of Illinois Library, had agreed by the end of the fiscal year to serve during the month of July as Acting Chief of the Union Catalog Division.

The Association of Research Libraries has been, for some time, disturbed by the present unorganized condition which characterizes the long-run microfilming of newspapers by American libraries and other institutions. It had been observed that the lack of centralized information on the availability of negatives and on projects for such microfilming, both actually under way and contemplated, had led to frequent duplication of effort and consequent waste of resources. One requirement, if the long-run microfilming activities of research libraries is to be placed on a planned basis is the establishment of technical standards. A statement of such standards has been provided by a committee of the Association of Research Libraries. Another requirement was met when the Library of Congress volunteered to establish in its Union Catalog Division a clearing house of information regarding long-run microfilm programs. As a first step, the Library had prepared and the Association of Research Libraries had issued, in 1948, *Newspapers on Microfilm; a Union Checklist*. By the end of 1949 plans had been completed for the clearing house. The scope of the project was broadened to include serials and manuscript collections. An extensive "microfilm run" was arbitrar-

ily defined as a hundred foot reel of film. By the end of June an announcement of the service and forms for reporting to the Union Catalog Division were ready to be sent to the research libraries.

Processing of Special Materials

For the most part the Processing Department concentrates its attention on the cataloging of books and music, with the exception of publications in some of the Oriental languages. The following paragraphs refer to the treatment of other materials.

The Aeronautics Division recorded some 200 pamphlets, leaflets, brochures and other ephemeral publications, and arranged according to broad subject groupings two important collections: the Hildebrandt Collection, which comprises German books, documents, press clippings and historical photographs relating to aviation (altogether about 9,000 items); and the Ursinus Collection composed of correspondence, photographs and source materials used by Oskar Ursinus in compiling *Flugsport*, a magazine which he edited for more than thirty years.

During the past year the Division for the Blind cataloged and classified 673 publications embossed in Braille, 72 works in Moon type and 872 talking books (sound transcriptions).

The Cataloging Division of the Copyright Office, in compliance with statutory requirement, must catalog all forms of material deposited as a condition precedent to registration. In 1949, it treated nearly 13,500 books, about 48,500 pieces of published and unpublished music, some 2,300 maps, 3,300 works of art, 675 photographs and 1,100 other motion pictures, 1,200 photographs, 4,600 prints or pictorial illustrations, and 34,000 pamphlets. Copy for printed cards was prepared for approximately 13,500 books, 1,500 pieces of music, and almost 1,000 miscellaneous items such as maps, motion pictures, dramatic compo-

sitions and works of art. In addition, processed cards, representing less detailed cataloging treatment were added to various catalogs of the Library for about 16,000 pamphlets, maps, pieces of music, etc.

The Law Library completes the classification and shelvesting of some of the books intended for addition to its collections. In 1949, the number of items so processed by the Latin American Law Section was 852 as compared with 1,488 the year before; a consequence of a rising demand for reference and research service which required the attention of the staff. The Foreign Law Section processed 6,604 books; the arrearage, most of which would require special handling, amounted to slightly less than 2,500 volumes. A total of 6,762 issues of official gazettes were recorded as contrasted with 6,233 in 1948.

The Manuscripts Division made considerable progress with arranging, labeling and shelving the quantities of papers, constituting approximately one-third of its collections, which had been substantially untouched and unavailable at the beginning of the year. More than 3,000,000 pieces were assorted, shelved, and placed in approximately 7,500 containers during 1949. An inventory of the numerous finding aids, such as calendars, indexes, lists, reports and special catalogs was begun; and plans were formulated for further systematizing the work of accessioning, organizing and describing the collections. Under the sponsorship of the Abraham Lincoln Association, at Springfield, Illinois, Mrs. Helen Bullock, of the staff, continued to search out and catalog Lincoln documents. Having completed her work with the Library's collections, her work was largely confined to materials deposited in the National Archives. By the end of June 1949, Mrs. Bullock had located more than 2,000 Lincoln documents or endorsements, 1,300 communications addressed to him, and 1,300 records of his action on court-martial

cases. A project financed by the Oscar S. Strauss Memorial Association for the processing of the Oscar S. Strauss Papers was all but completed, the product consisting of some 9,000 calendar entries on cards chronologically arranged, containing a statement of the contents of all documents in the collection, and approximately 11,000 cards indexing the Papers by names of correspondents and subjects. Work continued on three prospective publications, a guide to manuscripts relating to American history in Spanish depositories, reproduced by the Manuscripts Division; a calendar of Mexican documents in the Harkness Collection, intended as the third in a series based on that notable gift, and a special catalog of Hispanic manuscripts in the Library.

The Maps Division indexed and shelf-listed about 30,000 map sheets, fully cataloged 380 maps and 554 atlases, and gave partial cataloging to almost 300 additional maps. A radically revised and expanded schedule for the classification of maps was prepared for publication in a preliminary edition.

In 1949, the Japanese Section of the Orientalia Division cataloged only 315 monographs. This relatively low record of production resulted from a necessary diversion of staff to the sorting, arranging and listing of Japanese periodicals. Ac-

cess to postwar monographic publications was provided by arranging them according to the subdivisions of the Nippon Decimal Classification system.

The Central Intelligence Agency completed, in 1948, a large-scale transfer of Japanese publications to the Library of Congress. Contained in more than 2,700 mail bags and about 150 boxes, it was possible to apply to this vast and important accession only the most limited controls. Almost 2,000 of the bags are numbered; by providing an index to their location and coordinating this with records existing in the Central Intelligence Agency, it was possible, during the past year, to provide a limited service on their contents.

Because of the extended leave of absence of the cataloger in the South Asia Section of the Orientalia Division, only half as many books in the Indic languages, 555, were cataloged in 1949, as were treated during the previous year. This had the effect of creating a backlog of current material, largely Sanskrit, Gujarati and Dravidian, which had to be added to the previous arrearage of some 20,000 pieces.

The Chinese Section, however, was more successful, cataloging some 8,000 volumes, and reducing the existing arrearage to less than 24,000 items.

Chapter VI

Administration, Finance, Personnel

Changes in Organization

THE principal change in the administrative organization of the Library during the fiscal year was the creation, on February 14, of the position of Assistant Librarian as a measure for lightening the load of work borne by the Librarian and the Chief Assistant Librarian. The Assistant Librarian has been given general responsibility for the conduct of a part of the Library's external relations, and the direction of the Exhibits Office and the Information Office; in addition, he reviews the recommendations of the Bibliography and Publications Committee and exercises general editorial supervision over the Library's publications. Appropriate functions relating to publications which had been carried on by the Secretary's Office were transferred to him on March 21, 1949, with the Secretary remaining in charge of the general stock and distribution of Library publications.

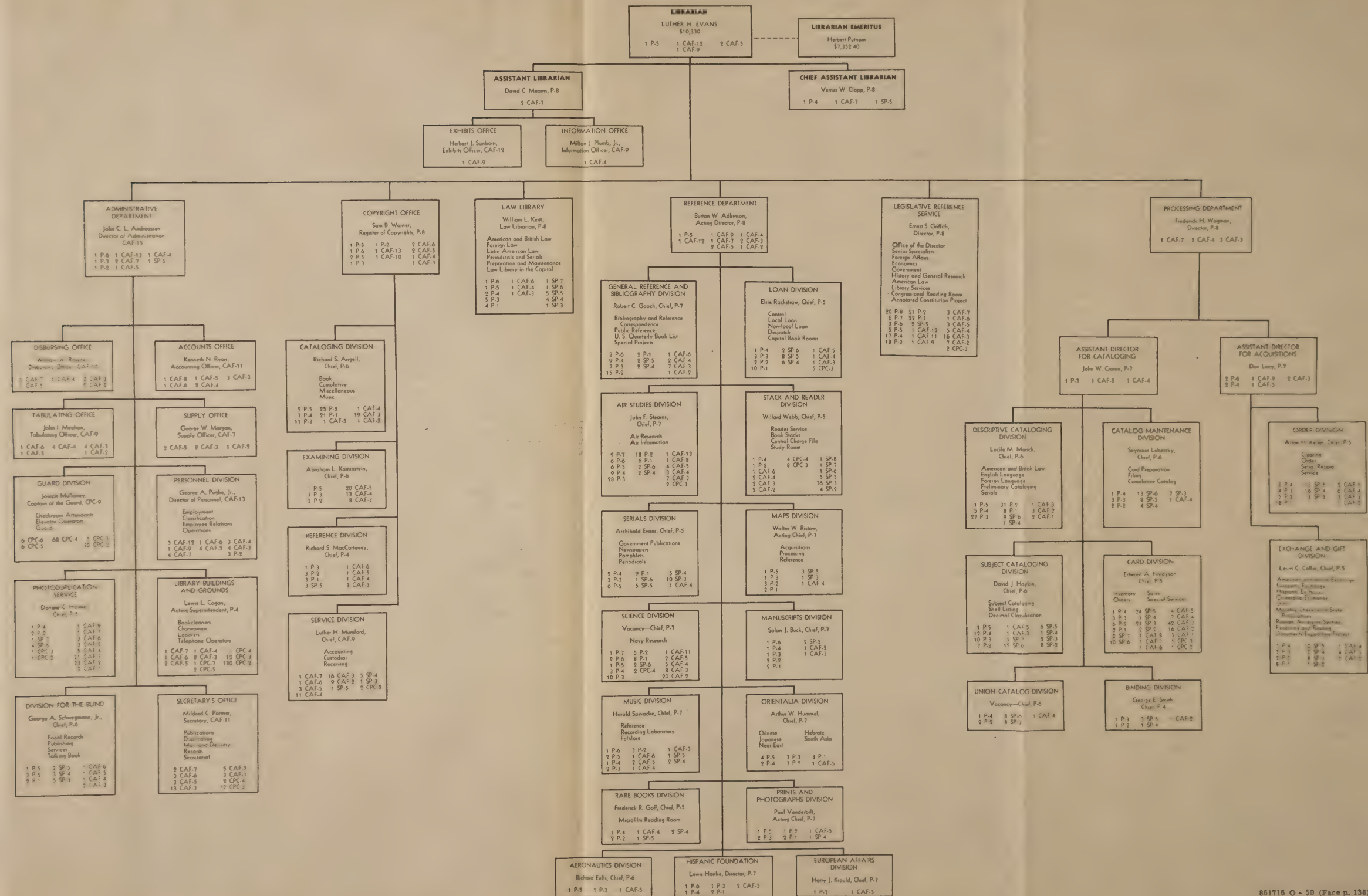
In the Administrative Department a number of organizational and functional changes were made. On September 17, 1948, a Receiving Unit was established under the Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds with duties for receiving all incoming shipments moving under instructions of the contracting officers of the Library and others. This relieved the Secretary's Office and the Supply Office of some of their burdens. Responsibility for scheduling monies received in the form of gift and trust funds and as miscellaneous items was transferred on April 28, 1949, from the Secretary's Office to the Disbursing Office.

On July 1, 1948, the Publication Board

Project was created, charged with servicing orders for photocopies of reports listed in the *Bibliography of Scientific and Industrial Reports*, prepared by the Office of Technical Services of the United States Department of Commerce. Another office was set up in September 1948 for the State Records Microfilm Project when it passed from the phase of collecting material on reels to that of editing what it had gathered for use by the public. Both of these projects are under the supervision of the Photoduplication Service.

In the Processing Department, the Exchange Section of the Exchange and Gift Division was abolished on November 5, 1948, and four exchange sections with specific area responsibility were brought into being: the American and British Exchange Section, the European Exchange Section, the Orientalia Exchange Section, and the Hispanic Exchange Section. To the latter was transferred the former Hispanic Exchange Project, financed by funds transferred to the Library by the Department of State as part of its program for cooperation with the other American Republics. In October 1948 the Chief of the Order Division was detailed to serve as Chief of the Serial Record Division and after the details of coordinating the work of the two units had been worked out the two were combined, with the larger part of the former Serial Record Division becoming the Serial Record Section of the Order Division. On June 10, 1949, a Slavic Section was established in the Descriptive Cataloging Division, charged with the preliminary cataloging both of monographic and serial Slavic language material.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS ORGANIZATION CHART, SEPTEMBER 30, 1949



The Legislative Reference Service was reorganized on June 27, 1949, so as to adapt itself better to an increasing workload and an enlarging staff. Sections were established for American Law, Economics, Foreign Affairs, Government, History and General Research, Library Services, and the Annotated Constitution Project. The Senior Specialists Section (known prior to December 8, 1948, as the Advanced Research Section), the Congressional Reading Room, and the Office of the Director remained unchanged, but the General Research, Information, and State Law Sections were abolished.

In the Reference Department the Air Research Unit, which had been first organized as a part of the Aeronautics Division, was given divisional status on July 22, 1948. Again, on January 17, 1949, the Air Studies Division was established, consisting of the Air Research Section and a newly formed Air Information Section, their operations being financed entirely with funds transferred by the United States Air Force. The European Affairs Division came into being on September 10, 1948, and its activities have been described previously in this Report. On November 16, 1948, the name of the War Agencies Collection was changed to the Federal Agencies Collection.

The position of Assistant Director for Circulation Service in the Reference Department was abolished on March 15, 1949. This was one which had been essential in earlier years, but the need for it had declined as the individual chiefs under the Assistant Director acquired experience and as experimental policies and procedures became moulded into established practice.

Space

Finding space in which to house the expanding activities and collections of the Library was more and more of a problem during the last year, and adjustments

continued to be made to insure the most effective use of available space. Office quarters in some parts of the buildings remain cramped, but several changes were devised which have proved advantageous. In the Main Building an office was established on Deck 38 for the State Records Microfilm Project; the Federal Agencies Collection was transferred from the Microfilm Reading Room area on Deck 38 to locked enclosures on Deck 37; and the Office of the Captain of the Guard was removed from the west main cellar to the southwest corner of the west basement lobby, a centralized location where the Captain can be in touch with all of his staff's operations. In the Annex, it was necessary to undertake important reallocations on the third floor in order to accommodate the Air Studies Division after it had been given divisional status in July: on the west side of the building a room was set aside for its Technical Analysis and Economic Reports units with space borrowed from the Division of Manuscripts, and the Cataloging Unit of the Preliminary Cataloging Section was transferred from the third floor to the northeast side of the second floor to make room for Air Information personnel. The Aeronautics Division office and reading room were shifted from the third floor, east, to new quarters on the ground floor, west, where they are more accessible to readers; and the Newspaper Reference Room moved from the ground floor to the North Reading Room, where it has better surroundings in which to conduct its services.

Other Administrative Services

The Secretary's Office has been attacking the space problem on quite another front, conducting a survey and appraisal of all divisional records in the Library and arranging for the removal of all those that have outlived their uses. About 2,500 square feet of storage has been set aside in the Annex for the temporary housing of

records which are to be disposed of after permission has been secured from the Archivist of the United States. While the space gain for each division does not seem large the total gain for the entire Library is not inconsiderable. Of 2,011 cubic feet of records which were surveyed last year, 1,635 were earmarked for immediate disposal. By the best estimates of statisticians this has freed the Library of the labor and expense of maintaining no less than 171 file cabinets.

Other savings of money were made possible by devising new techniques for familiar operations. In December the task of computing and checking pay rolls was transferred from the Personnel Division to the Tabulating Office, which employed a mechanical punch-card system so efficiently that it reduced the number of persons and machines needed for the work from three each to one each. The Supply Office has shown great ingenuity in putting old equipment to new uses and in giving discarded materials a further lease on life—as, for example, when it salvaged several hundred boxes no longer needed by the Division of Manuscripts for its collections and turned them over to the Secretary's Office to be used for filing correspondence. The Binding Division began applying on a large scale a reinforced cased binding, known as *élite*, which was recently developed by the Government Printing Office and can be applied with less expense to most material formerly bound in laced style. In addition, it developed a system of division of labor and assembly-line procedure for case-bound volumes by which it expects both to hold down unit costs and to increase the number of pieces it can handle each year.

Much of the Library's old equipment was repaired and re-serviced during the year, but it was found necessary to place orders for typewriters and other machines that had long since qualified for retirement. Useless pieces were sold as scrap.

Modern equipment obtained for the Photoduplication Service included a stainless steel chemical line and pump designed to improve the quality of all microfilm produced, and seven new microfilm cameras, one of which was installed in its Mexico City laboratory. Fluorescent lamps were purchased in quantity in an effort to improve the illumination in many areas of the two buildings where large-watt bulbs cannot be placed because of the limited capacity of the circuits which service the Library. Mastic tread covering was placed on stairways in the Annex, and two large cases of special design were constructed so that the Bill of Rights and the Articles of Confederation could be placed on permanent exhibit near the shrine of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution.

A new fire alarm and inspection system went into operation in the Main Building in November, by which word can be flashed immediately to the Office of the Captain of the Guard in case fire is discovered in any part of the structure; in the event of a serious blaze, a direct signal can be sent to the District of Columbia Fire Department. This equips the Main Building with the same degree of protection that the Annex has always had. The attention of the Keeper of the Collections has been bent upon measures to eliminate fire hazards by careless smoking and to protect books from insect infestation. One problem that has not been completely solved is the safe storage of nitrate motion picture films. Because of their high inflammability they are kept in vaults elsewhere. The most valuable collections are housed at Suitland, Maryland, and frequent checks have been made of their condition in order to insure their safety.

Photoduplication Service

The Photoduplication Service, a self-supporting operation maintained by a revolving fund which enables it to expand

or contract its plant and its personnel according to the volume of business it is called upon to do each year, began fiscal 1949 with a staff of 62 and ended the twelve months with 74. This expansion was chiefly due to the demands made upon it by special projects which are described elsewhere. Requests for photoduplicates received from the public fell from 115,393 to 67,348, but total receipts for the year's business show an increase of 13 percent (\$410,052 as compared with \$362,536). The latter can be attributed to payments received from the Superintendent of Documents for work completed during the previous fiscal year, plus a raise in the prices charged for photoduplicates, which had to be put into effect because of rising costs of labor and material.

Finance

A detailed statement of the Library's financial condition appears in the Appendix. This may be summarized here for the benefit of the general reader.

A gross total of \$9,839,884 was available to the Library for obligation during the year. Of this sum, \$7,439,346 was appropriated directly to the Library of Congress, \$1,129,637 was transferred from appropriations of other agencies, \$1,176,728 (including receipts from sale of photoduplicates and recordings) derived from gifts or grants of one kind or another, and \$94,173 was available for obligation from the previous fiscal year.

Obligations incurred during the year amounted to \$8,936,470, leaving an unobligated balance of \$903,414, of which \$895,782 is available for obligation during 1950; while \$7,632 lapsed for obligation purposes.

The \$895,782 remaining available for obligation during 1950 includes \$137,541 of multiple-year appropriations made by Congress; \$389,620 of working funds from other government agencies; and \$368,621 of Trust Funds.

Gifts for immediate expenditure received during the year included \$7,000 from the American Council of Learned Societies for classification and distribution of surplus Russian items and \$5,000 of a total grant of \$15,000 from the American Historical Association for the *Writings on American History*. From anonymous donors \$1,000 was received for the Thomas Mann lecture held in the Library of Congress Auditorium on May 2, 1949. Other gifts for immediate expenditure included \$400 from the Association of Research Libraries for the preparation in multilith form of a checklist of newspapers on microfilm, \$1,000 from the Bollingen Foundation for the annual prize in poetry, \$5,000 from Mrs. Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge toward expenses of concerts held under the auspices of the Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge Foundation, \$500 from Dr. M. L. Gitelson for the establishment and development of the Henry Gitelson Library of Israeli literature, \$2,000 from the Oberlaender Trust toward the establishment of a foreign consultants program, \$5,000 from the Old Dominion Foundation for cataloging and arranging the collection of architectural photographs of Miss Frances B. Johnston, \$19,000 from the United Nations to cover bibliographical services to be rendered by the Library, and \$46,956.84 from Mrs. Gertrude Clarke Whittall. Of the latter, \$8,444.22 applied to expenses of concerts held under the auspices of the Gertrude Clarke Whittall Foundation, \$29,012.62 was for the purchase of collections of musical manuscripts, \$8,750 was expended for a collection of literary manuscripts, and \$750 was for the purchase of lamps for the Whittall Pavilion.

During the year there were also received and deposited in the Gift Fund additional sums which were not previously pledged—\$60,905.49 from various libraries and universities for the Cooperative Acquisitions Project conducted by the Library, \$11,893 for the Documents Expediting

Project, \$5,483.43 to continue the preparation of an index of Abraham Lincoln holographs in uncataloged manuscript collections, \$40 for the program for the Blind, and \$11,000 from the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization for continuation of a survey of bibliographic services.

There were no new endowments received by the Trust Fund Board during the year. The Nicholas Longworth Foundation in the Library of Congress was augmented by an additional gift of \$1,000 from Mrs. Walter Bruce Howe.

Income from holdings of the Library Trust Fund Board amounted to \$98,814. The Permanent Loan Account in the Treasury amounted at the end of the year to \$2,142,384, representing an increase over the previous year of \$12,230. The income for the year was \$85,500 as compared with \$81,909 for the previous year. The Investment Account at the end of the year was valued at \$38,199—the income for the year being \$13,314.¹ The total endowment held by the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board was thus \$2,180,583.

Of the \$841,816 transferred to the Library during the year from other government agencies, the Department of State provided \$26,700 for projects in connection with the program for Cooperation with the other American Republics, and \$2,000 to conduct an examination of United States libraries abroad. From the Department of the Air Force \$387,000 was received for the Air Studies Division in the Library. A total of \$400,015 was transferred from the Navy Department, of which \$367,015 was for a survey of scientific information, \$3,000 for the Ronne Antarctic Scientific Expedition, and \$30,000 for the preparation of bibliographies. From the Commission on Organization of

the Executive Branch of the Government came \$26,100.76 for studies connected with its work.

During the year there was deposited in the Treasury of the United States as miscellaneous receipts \$908,596 from the sale of card indexes, \$824,585 from copyright fees, and \$12,060 from other sources, amounting to a total of \$1,745,241.

During the year the Photoduplication Service Revolving Fund received \$410,052 and incurred obligations amounting to \$360,569. Assets at the end of the year amounted to \$128,077, not including accounts receivable in the amount of \$87,600 and equipment and supplies on hand. The receipts of the Revolving Fund of the Recording Laboratory during the year amounted to \$31,039, and obligations incurred amounted to \$27,517. The capital of the fund at the end of the year amounted to \$7,833. This does not include accounts receivable in the amount of \$5,018 and equipment and supplies on hand. Statements of the operations of these units appear in the Appendix.

During the year the Disbursing Officer of the Library issued 5,298 U. S. Savings Bonds, having a maturity value of \$221,250. As of June 30, 1949, there were 453 employees participating in the pay roll deduction plan for the purchase of bonds, or 28 percent of the total number of employees. The proportion of the gross pay roll invested in these bonds amounted to 3.1 percent.

Employment and Recruitment

The task of maintaining a full and effective staff has been more successfully performed than at any time since the outbreak of World War II. Vacant positions have averaged 25 as compared with an average employment of 1,800.

In the search for new personnel the guide published last year under the title of *Representative Positions in the Library of Congress* has amply justified the labor

¹ Includes \$10,093 in the Huntington Fund, the principal of which is not held by the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board.

spent in preparing it. This detailed description of the kinds of work performed by the staff and the qualifications required for each position has been sent to all accredited library schools in the United States. It has also been distributed to public and research libraries and to the major colleges and universities. Letters received show that it is carefully examined and that many applications for positions have resulted from it.

The Library's *Information Bulletin*, which carries a weekly list of vacant positions, has also been useful in recruitment. Its wide distribution among libraries and librarians brings notice of the needs for staff to a group which can be reached in no other satisfactory way. The same vacancy list is given to the Interdepartmental Placement Committee, which meets each Monday at the Civil Service Commission, and the Committee passes the information on to its member agencies. The United States Employment Service also sends the list by teletype to its State offices, some of which give it further circulation. The Personnel Division supplements all of this by sending the list out to a selection of libraries, library schools, and university placement offices so as to insure its being seen by those not reached through other channels.

Several kinds of positions have been hard to fill, in spite of the improved employment "market." Throughout the year some of the positions for stenographers and typists were vacant because grades and salaries were low compared to those offered elsewhere for similar positions. It has not been difficult to find candidates for typist positions offered at GS-3 or higher, but few persons have been attracted to those at GS-2. Applications from skilled catalogers have been infrequent although the wish to fill such posts in the Copyright Office and other units has been frequently advertised. The shortage of candidates might be laid to any number of reasons—

perhaps to fewer students taking cataloging courses in library schools, or to the special language skills required for most of these positions.

One of the Personnel Division's principal problems has been to find properly qualified candidates to perform highly technical work in the Air Studies Division and the Navy Research Section of the Science Division. In the case of the former it had to discover reliable men and women who had not only been trained in science but were well versed in languages and reasonably familiar with librarianship. By the end of the year it had placed 68 persons in the professional grades, but there still were a number of vacancies which remained unfilled. Fourteen professional-grade vacancies had been filled successfully in the Navy Research Section during the year in spite of similar difficulties.

Training

Two years ago an intern program was begun which offered superior students in the schools an opportunity to come to the Library of Congress for a kind of one-year post-graduate course, working in one of the Departments and learning its practices. Four interns took part in the program in 1948 and two in 1949. The next fiscal year will see the program transformed and enlarged into one which will bring fifteen promising young graduates to the Library for employment. Deans and directors of professional schools were asked to nominate candidates for these assignments from among those who would be receiving their degrees in June or August. Selections were made from 55 students so nominated. Four of these chose to report for duty on July 1, and the remaining 11 will arrive on September 1. They will immediately embark on three months of intensive orientation in the Library's methods, after which they will be assigned to positions where they can make the best use of their aptitudes.

A training program aimed at improving the level of performance in certain types of work was launched in November 1948. Five bulletins were issued covering Induction Training, Classification Training, Job Relations Training, Shorthand Training, and Training for Secretaries, Receptionists, and Typists. The first of a series of courses for the Library's secretaries, typists, and receptionists began on April 27 and continued for eight weeks. *The Library of Congress Correspondence Manual* was also put in general circulation, furnishing the first written guide to accepted clerical practice within the Library and supplying information which hitherto they had had to learn by oral instruction and daily practice.

Plans have also been made for teaching courses in Job Instruction Training and Job Methods Training. Activities of this kind can only be carried out gradually because they must be fitted into the crowded workday schedules of a busy staff.

Induction Training, by which new employees are introduced to the Library's rules and regulations and informed of provisions for their health and welfare, has been improved in technique by the showing of a twenty-minute film on the Library, followed by talks by the Personnel Division's officers and a sightseeing tour of the two buildings.

Miss Jean Bundy Goodwyn of the Exchange and Gift Division and Mr. C. Sumner Spalding of the Descriptive Cataloging Division, served in the Federal Government's Administrative Intern Program, designed to train promising employees for administrative duties.

The Library served as a training-ground during the past year for six undergraduates from Antioch College, who worked for three months in the Copyright Office, Law Library and the Legislative Reference Service to study operations. Visiting librarians from the National Library of Turkey, the Pan American Union, and

the Colegio de México at Mexico City worked in the Processing Department for several months in order to learn the principles of cataloging. Three members of the Washington Student Citizenship Seminar joined the staff during the months of July and August 1948—one of them on a voluntary basis—to secure experience, and seven others are expected to be placed with the Library during the coming summer. One of the most unusual, and not the least important, of the ways in which the Library has helped in the training of individuals has been an arrangement with the National Training School, which is responsible for rehabilitating juvenile delinquents by teaching them useful vocations. Of seven boys who were given work operating machines in the Tabulating Office, only one got into trouble again, while the other six give every promise of becoming law-abiding citizens.

Welfare and Recreation Association

The Welfare and Recreation Association, organized by the staff for purposes explained by its title, received a vigorous impetus during the year. Its membership now approaches one-third of all the Library's employees. Committees were formed to handle activities, auditing, discounts from local merchants, insurance, memberships, publicity, ticket distribution, and welfare; clubs have been organized which meet after working hours to give those interested in art, chess, choral singing, cooking, the drama, golf, hiking, photography, or tennis an opportunity to find expression. Agreements were made with many stores to allow the members discounts on merchandise; free tickets for sporting events have been secured and distributed; two travel lectures by a member of the staff were arranged; the Budapest String Quartet was scheduled for a special concert open to the Library's employees; and Christmas baskets were collected for several members of the staff. A pleasant

event of the Christmas season, sponsored by the Association took place around a brilliantly decorated tree in the Library's Great Hall where carols were sung by members of the staff and their colleagues from other offices on Capitol Hill.

Physical Examinations

Since September 1948 physical examinations have been given to prospective appointees and to those members of the staff whose fitness for duty is for any reason questionable. By the end of the fiscal year 343 persons had been examined at the Public Health Service Dispensary. Soon after the commencement of this program, the Employee Relations Officer and the Library's nurses began a series of weekly conferences with physicians of the Public Health Service to discuss the proper disposition of individual cases where physical condition raised doubts of employability. In some cases it was found possible to adapt work requirements to disability without impairment of effectiveness. In others, when such adjustments could not be made either by treatment for a specific position or by transfer to a more suitable position elsewhere in the Library, efforts were made to assist in securing employment in another organization, or to put the handicapped in touch with rehabilitation agencies through which appropriate medical attention could be assured.

Classification Section

The Classification Section submitted 329 classification sheets to the Civil Service Commission (425 in 1948) and had 186 more in final form for the Commission's scrutiny at the end of the fiscal year. Of the job-descriptions which were submitted, 89.7 percent were approved at the grades recommended by the Library, a very slight increase over the previous year. More than a third of the positions

involved—129 in all—were in the Reference Department, 90 in Processing, 57 in the Administrative Department, and 30 in the Copyright Office. The remaining 23 were distributed among the Legislative Reference Service, the Law Library, and the offices of the Librarian, Chief Assistant Librarian, and Assistant Librarian.

Changes in Personnel

Appointments made during fiscal year 1949 included the promotion of a number of employees. David C. Mearns, Director of the Reference Department and a member of the Library staff for more than thirty years, was appointed Assistant Librarian on February 14, 1949. Burton W. Adkinson, who had carried a twofold assignment since March 24, 1948, as Chief of the Maps Division and Acting Assistant Director for Public Reference Service of the Reference Department, became Acting Director when Mr. Mearns assumed his new post. Leslie W. Dunlap, who had served for three years as Assistant Chief of the General Reference and Bibliography Division, was transferred to the Manuscripts Division on September 22, 1948, where he remained as Assistant Chief until his resignation at the end of the fiscal year to become Librarian of the University of British Columbia. Harry J. Krould, who had been Consultant on Library Service to Federal Agencies since July 1, 1947, was appointed Chief of the European Affairs Division of the Reference Department in September 1948. Kathrine O. Murra of the staff of the General Reference and Bibliography Division was appointed to the temporary position of Executive Secretary of the UNESCO/Library of Congress Bibliographical Planning Group on January 31, 1949. Donald G. Patterson was detailed to the position of Assistant Chief of the General Reference and Bibliography Division in September 1948 and

was transferred to it in permanent status on March 16, 1949, when the office which he formerly held as Assistant Director of the Reference Department for Circulation was abolished.

Marguerite V. Quattlebaum, Assistant Editor of Subject Headings in the Subject Cataloging Division, became Editor upon the retirement of Nella J. Martin in October 1948, and Katherine D. Beck of the Card Division staff was appointed Assistant Editor. John F. Stearns, who had been serving as Chief of the Air Research Section of the Air Studies Division, was appointed Chief of the Air Studies Division on January 17, 1949. Mortimer Taube, who resigned as Chief of the Science and Technology Project in January 1949 to accept an appointment with the Atomic Energy Commission, was named Consultant in Scientific Documentation and thus continues to advise us.

New appointments to the staff during the year included the following:

Charles R. Boxer, incumbent of the Camões Chair of Portuguese at the University of London, served as Consultant in Portuguese Studies for two months beginning August 24, 1948, and gave us helpful advice on developing our collections in the history of Portuguese civilization in the Far East.

Ralph E. Ellsworth, Librarian of the State University of Iowa, served as Visiting Chief to the Union Catalog Division during October 1948.

Mark W. English was appointed Assistant Budget Officer in the Administrative Department in March 1949. He came to the Library from the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, Federal Security Agency.

Edythe W. First was appointed Consultant in War History of the Library of Congress in July 1948. Well experienced in research, editorial work, and general administration, Mrs. First came to the Library from the National Security Resources Board, where she had been Con-

sultant for the General Reports and Research Division.

It gave me great pleasure when Dr. Vlastimil Kybal, distinguished diplomat and former professor of history at Charles University, accepted an appointment as Honorary Consultant on the Czech Collection. Dr. Kybal began his service with us in March 1949.

Waldo Gifford Leland, Director *emeritus* of the American Council of Learned Societies, has been giving the Library the benefit of his broad experience in scholarly programs, serving as Consultant in the History of International Intellectual Relations.

Archibald MacLeish, former Librarian of Congress and now Boylston Professor of Rhetoric and Oratory at Harvard University, did us the honor of becoming one of the Fellows in American Letters.

Lawrence Marwick was appointed Chief of the Hebraic Section, Orientalia Division, on October 1, 1948. Dr. Marwick had previously been engaged in educational work in St. Louis, Missouri.

Henriette Mertz was appointed as an Attorney in the Copyright Office December 6, 1948. Miss Mertz had been in charge of the Foreign Law Department of the law firm of Brown, Jackson, Boettcher and Dienner since September 1919, working almost exclusively in the field of copyright, patent and trade mark law.

William Nelson was appointed Head of the Abstracting Unit of the Air Studies Division's Information Section in February 1949. Dr. Nelson came to the Library from the Columbia Broadcasting System, where he had been consultant to the Department of Sales Promotion.

Reuben L. Revens, who had previously served as statistician with the War Assets Administration, was appointed to the position of social science analyst in the Air Research Section of the Air Studies Division.

Léonie Adams Troy served as Consultant

in Poetry in English for one year beginning in September 1948, succeeding Robert Lowell. Mrs. Troy's own successor as Consultant following her year's tour of duty will be Elizabeth Bishop.

Max Leopold Wagner, Professor of Romance Philology at the University of Coimbra, Portugal, served for one week (March 21-25, 1949) as Consultant in Hispanic Philology, analyzing our collections in the field of Iberian dialects.

Dr. T. L. Yuan, for twenty years Director of the National Library of Peiping, became Honorary Consultant in Chinese Literature for a six-month period beginning in March 1949.

Retirement and death removed from our ranks a number of persons whose skill and loyal endeavor had given strength to the Library's structure. It is appropriate to record the names of some of these individuals, whose work has not been forgotten.

When Clarence P. Berkeley retired on October 31, 1948, from the Library Buildings and Grounds staff, we lost a friendly person whose cheery talk always made riding in his elevator a bright moment of the day.

Margaret G. B. Blachly retired on November 17, 1948, from the position of Chief of the Information Section in the Legislative Reference Service, after twenty-six years of faithful service. Her patience, kindness, efficiency and expertness in general reference work are sorely missed.

Edgar B. Boykin, a staff member for sixteen years, retired from the Library Buildings and Grounds Division on July 31, 1949.

Faith Bradford retired from her position as Chief of the Serial Record Division on September 30, 1948, after more than forty years of outstanding service to the Library.

A distinguished public servant brought his long career with the Government to a close on July 30, 1948. John G. Bradley,

Consultant in Motion Pictures, who retired on that date, had joined the Library three years earlier as Director of the Motion Picture Project then being organized. Prior to that he had served for more than a decade as head of motion picture activities for the National Archives.

Marie A. Cook, head of the subject order work in the Card Division since 1923, and a faithful employee of the Library for forty years, retired on August 31, 1948.

Mary B. Davis retired from her position in the Copyright Office on June 30, 1949, after almost forty-eight years' service in the Library. Miss Davis joined the staff August 7, 1901. On August 29, 1917, she transferred to the Copyright Office and since that time had been engaged in cataloging work. Miss Davis was best known for the conscientious attitude she always maintained toward her duties and the efficient manner in which she performed them.

Mary P. Fauntleroy retired from the Copyright Office staff on September 30, 1948, after fifteen years of service.

Kizzie B. Haines, a member of the staff since June 1, 1928, retired from her position in the Loan Division on February 28, 1949.

Grace W. Harris retired on September 30, 1948, from her post as head of the English Language Section of the Descriptive Cataloging Division, where she had served with distinction. Miss Harris had joined the Library staff in September 1928.

J. Howard Heizer, who had been on military furlough from the Copyright Office since January 1941, retired from the Library on February 23, 1949, because of a permanent disability incurred in the military service. Mr. Heizer had been appointed to the staff on October 1, 1927.

Mary F. Howard, who had served as searcher in the Card Division since July 1935, retired on September 15, 1948.

The retirement of Nella Jane Martin on October 18, 1948, from the position of

Editor of Subject Headings in the Subject Cataloging Division, withdrew from our ranks a person of great versatility, good judgment, and long experience. Miss Martin had served in the Library from 1907 to 1913 and from 1928 until her retirement.

William R. Querns, who retired on July 31, 1948, from the position of fiscal accounting clerk in the Disbursing Office, had served the Library faithfully and efficiently for seventeen years.

Effie A. Shea, principal filer in the Law Library catalogs, retired on August 31, 1948 after completing twenty-six years of service.

Rev. Paul Sperry retired on January 31, 1949. Although his service with the Library dated only from November 1946, when the National Library for the Blind (with which he was associated) was merged with the Division for the Blind, he was able to give us much assistance and valuable counsel based on fifty years of work for the sightless.

Edwin M. Thomasson, a member of the guard force since 1927, retired from the staff on September 30, 1948.

It saddens me to see several well-remembered names in the year's necrology.

The death of Walter Buhler on October 7, 1948, was a loss greatly felt by the Loan Division, where he had labored faithfully and loyally for many years.

It was a profound sorrow to me to learn of the death of Dr. Eldon R. James, early in January 1949, at Gloucester, Massachusetts. Dr. James accepted the appointment as Law Librarian in June 1943 and brought to the post a remarkable record of achievement and experience as lawyer, teacher, Judge of the Supreme Court of Siam, administrator in the Harvard Law School Library, and servant of government. During his tenure at the Library of Congress, which ended with his retirement on April 30, 1947, the Law Library and the Library as a whole benefited

greatly from his broad administrative experience, his wise counsel, and his scholarship.

George Heron Milne of the Congressional Reading Room staff, who died on October 25, 1948, was paid this tribute by Representative Brooks Hays of Arkansas: "A gentle man, quiet, unassuming, and patient, even with all his vast and heterogeneous store of knowledge, his simple dignity and quiet character secured and maintained the affectionate esteem of the Members of the Congress. Whatever their political loyalty or intellectual interest, he was completely at their command."

Theodore Francis Werner, who died on January 18, 1949, after a long illness, had been a member of the Guard force since August 2, 1943.

Walter Livingston Wright, Jr., who died May 16, 1949, at his home in Princeton, N. J., had served the Library as Fellow in Near East Studies for five and one half years. Formerly president both of Robert College and the American College for Girls in Istanbul, Dr. Wright at the time of his death was Professor of Turkish Language and History at Princeton University.

Meritorious Service

The Library of Congress exists for the service of great collections. The service, in turn, exists in the great collection of men and women who compose the staff. Each participates individually in the operation of the institution, together they endow it with personality, intelligence and action. That almost without exception their contribution has surpassed reasonable expectation is attributable not so much to the refinements of organization as it is to the selfless dedication of fine talents and rare capacities. It would be pleasant to enumerate their separate attainments, but the list would be long and would convey only the impression of a plateau high above sea level. Those who are mentioned in

the succeeding paragraphs are mentioned quite as much as representatives of their associates as they are singled out for particular commendation. For however high the common standard of performance, it is neither flat nor planed to anonymity.

Superior Accomplishment Awards were made during the year to Mary Virginia Slaughter, 'Legare H. B. Obear, Harry G. Ritchey and Francis Valeo. Miss Slaughter planned and most effectively executed the conversion of the Library's shelflist of the classified collections from a record on sheets to a record on cards; Mr. Obear wound up the affairs of the Cooperative Acquisitions Project to the eminent satisfaction of its constituents and with credit to the Library of Congress; Mr. Ritchey compiled a comprehensive study of labor and housing as a special act in the public interest over and beyond the requirements of his position. Mr. Valeo prepared a scholarly report, published by the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives under the title *Communism in China*.

Others who have displayed remarkable versatility, aptitudes and accomplishments are many; all deserve grateful recognition. By way of example it is possible to cite the following:

Seymour Lubetzky, Chief of the Catalog Maintenance Division, who was detailed for five months to plan and organize the Air Information Section of the Air

Studies Division. His able work in launching this important activity gave further evidence of unusual attainments.

Vincent L. Eaton, Assistant Chief of the Rare Books Division, who was frequently impressed to assist in the preparation of publications on a variety of subjects. His scholarly virtuosity, gifts of expression, and cheerful accommodation to interruption, have combined to make him useful beyond the dimensions of his regular assignment.

Mary McFarlane, who served with notable success as Administrative Assistant, first in the Air Research Section, later in the Air Studies Division office. Her abilities in orienting the procedures of new activities to the general practices of a large establishment were as helpful as they were uncommon.

Ethelyn M. O'Connell, as secretary in the Order Division, who materially assisted in organizing and developing its Service Section. Miss O'Connell's understanding, imagination and skills were significant factors in the auspicious inauguration of that unit.

Elizabeth L. Tate, Head of the Cataloging Unit of the Preliminary Cataloging Section, who had an active part in effecting the Section's removal to new quarters. For that and for her assistance in readjustment to new surroundings, Miss Tate is particularly to be congratulated.

Chapter VII

The Copyright Office

Copyright Business

AS a result of Public Law 501 which became effective May 27, 1948 and which increased copyright fees, there was, during the year under review, a marked rise in the revenues of the Copyright Office. The total revenues were \$834,738.05, or an increase of 71 percent over the highest previous year. As had been anticipated, the number of registrations decreased (15 percent), the largest decline being in the categories of unpublished music and certain miscellaneous classes. Registrations for books increased 5 percent and motion pictures 8 percent; registrations for periodicals decreased 9 percent and renewals of registrations 13 percent. Of the 193,236 items transferred to the collection of the Library, 48,320 were books and pamphlets.

Improvements in the Catalog of Copyright Entries

Volume 2 of the Third Series of the *Catalog of Copyright Entries*, covering the calendar year 1948, was produced with no change in plan, but with a number of added features designed to improve its usefulness. Important among these additions was a classified index in the Published Music Catalog, which provides access to current productions by medium-of-performance and broad subject headings. The inclusion of brief, objective summaries for most motion pictures furnishes a guide to the content of films. Brief sections were added to the Works of Art and Periodical Catalogs, consisting of lists of books on art and photography, and lists of new periodicals published for the first time during the

year. Additional indexing features were also added to the Works of Art Catalog, and to the Map Catalog.

Public response to these changes has been encouraging. Each year more people are using the *Catalog* and recognizing it as constituting in effect a national bibliography in each of the fields represented by copyright registrations. The *Catalog* provides information as to a number of types of writings not available in any other publication.

Producing the *Catalog* by the most economical process, namely by photographing typewritten cards, involves numerous technical difficulties. Marked progress was made during the year in overcoming these and in improving the readability and general appearance of the *Catalog*.

Consolidation of the Card Catalog Files

One of the duties of the Copyright Office is to supply information concerning copyright claims which have been registered. Because of the uncertainty of many enquirers as to when claims were recorded it is usually more expeditious to refer to the record in the card catalog rather than to other sources. The administration of the Copyright Office has been aware of the multiplicity of its files and the advisability of consolidating all entries for a given class of material in a single file thus increasing their prompt accessibility to the public. As early as 1937 plans were drawn effecting a reorganization and consolidation of the registration files. Owing to lack of personnel and funds, and to an increasing workload, the consolidation could only be undertaken on a piecemeal basis.

In 1949, however, some thirty people were assigned for the purpose, and they reviewed and refiled more than 10,000,000 cards. In addition more than 50,000 new guide cards were inserted. The result will be an appreciable reduction in the amount of time required to answer enquiries from the public.

The Compliance Section of the Reference Division

A new service of the Copyright Office to the public was inaugurated, during fiscal 1949, in the establishment and successful operation of a Compliance Section as a part of the Reference Division. The purpose of this Section is, through search and correspondence, to advise owners and agents of owners of copyrights how to perfect their claims, when they have not done so, by registering them in the Copyright Office, as required by law.

This service has been profitable, not only to the holders of copyrights, who, having registered may thus enforce their rights at law, but to the Copyright Office and the Library of Congress as well. In eight months, the Copyright Office received through the Compliance Section fees in the amount of \$18,014.00. The Library, on its part, received books and other materials valued at \$13,023.00. Fees and materials together thus totaled \$31,357.00, which is almost three times the expense incurred by the project. Having proved itself a practical asset to the Library, however, the Section, with additional personnel, proposes to extend its service to other fields, including music, maps, motion pictures, periodicals, etc., in which there would appear to be many published, but as yet unregistered claims to copyright.

Amendment of Copyright Law: Public Law 84

For many years English authors and publishers have complained about the "manufacturing clause" in the copyright law of

the United States. Recently dollar shortages, together with exchange regulations in force in many countries, have made it extremely difficult for most foreign authors to register copyrights in this country. On June 3, 1949, Public Law 84, an act designed to remedy the situation, became law.

1. The law removes the impediments which foreign authors encountered in the payment of fees by relieving them of the necessity of payment. Before the enactment of this legislation foreign authors and publishers were required to pay a \$4 fee and to deposit in the Copyright Office one copy of their book or other work. The new law gives them the option of sending an additional copy of the work and a catalog card in lieu of payment of the fee.

This provision will be helpful to Americans as well as to foreigners, because it will increase the number of foreign books and other works received in the Copyright Office. Thus it will make publicly available information, otherwise difficult to obtain, concerning works published abroad that have American copyright. The law may also, to some degree, promote the gradual attainment of world-wide bibliographical controls. National libraries abroad will doubtless prepare many of the catalog cards produced in response to the new act, in cooperation with the United States Copyright Office. This joint labor should go a long way toward standardizing American and foreign library techniques.

The loss of the \$4 fee will reduce the revenues of the Copyright Office, but probably, on balance, will not result in loss to the Federal Government. The Library of Congress now buys and catalogs each year thousands of foreign works. Most, if not all, of the foreign works sent to the Copyright Office will be needed by the Library for its own collections or for its exchange operations. The increase in the number of works deposited, and a consequent reduction in the number which

must be purchased, the value of the extra copy and the saving of the expense of cataloging should more than offset the loss of the fee on the small number of deposits made prior to the new act.

2. Even more important are the changes wrought by this act in provisions of the copyright law regarding books and periodicals in the English language. Prior to the passage of Public Law 84 a book published abroad in the English language had to be registered in the United States Copyright Office within sixty days of publication and was required to be manufactured in the United States within four months thereafter in order to secure United States copyright protection. With a few exceptions no copy manufactured abroad could be imported into the United States while the American copyright subsisted.

The effect was to deprive almost all works published abroad in the English language of American copyright protection. During the last few years only a few hundred books and periodicals were so registered and many less were in fact manufactured in this country.

Public Law 84 allows six months from publication abroad within which to register and five years in which to manufacture in the United States. It also adds 1,500 to the number of copies that may be imported under the provisions of the Copyright Act without loss of copyright.

It is expected that the new law will increase the number of English books reprinted in the United States. The ex-

tension of the period of five years should make it possible for an American publisher to determine whether a book is a success in England and Canada before deciding whether to publish it here. The right to import 1,500 copies to test the American market should greatly assist in determining whether the Act will appeal to American as well as to British and Canadian tastes.

Philippine Proclamations

The President of the United States of America and the President of the Republic of the Philippines issued proclamations on October 21, 1948 which extended copyright protection in each country to the nationals of the other. The Philippine copyright law is modeled after the law in this country and like it requires registration, and that a copyright notice be placed in each work.

China Treaty

On January 12, 1949 the President of the United States proclaimed the Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation with China. Article IX and the Protocol contain provisions relative to copyright. The Proclamation of the President quotes the reservation and understandings adopted by the United States Senate in advising and consenting to the ratification of the treaty with particular reference to the most-favored-nation treatment and translations. Translation rights will be interpreted in accordance with the provisions

of Article XI of the Treaty as to Commercial relations signed at Shanghai, October 8, 1903.

Outstanding Copyright Cases

The outstanding court decision of the year, as far as international copyright law is concerned, is *Todamerica Musica Ltda. v. Radio Corporation of America*, 171 F (2d) 369 (C. C. A. 2d, 1948). It was an action for infringement of the mechanical reproduction rights to the Brazilian tune "Tico Tico." The plaintiff relied upon the Buenos Aires Convention of 1910, to which both Brazil and the United States are signatories. The court held that neither that Convention nor the Presidential Proclamation relating thereto specifically mentioned mechanical reproduction rights and that section 1(e) of the copyright law required a Presidential Proclamation for the enforcement of such rights by the owner of a foreign copyright who is not domiciled in the United States. This decision indicates a need for the establishment, by means of Presidential Proclamations, of reciprocal relations concerning mechanical reproduction rights, with each of the thirteen member republics of the Buenos Aires Convention which have previously relied upon it for international protection of those rights.

In the Annual Report for last year mention was made of the possibility that the Supreme Court would have an opportunity to review the holding of the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals that copyright

was a divisible, rather than an indivisible bundle of rights. In the case of *Wodehouse v. Commissioner*, 69 S. Ct. 1120 (1949), a majority of the court based its decision on the tax question and omitted any discussion of the interesting copyright problem. The minority noted that the court's decision, by the plain implication of its silence, rejected the notion of indivisibility of copyright but clung to the conclusion which was derived from that concept. Thus the validity of the concept of the indivisibility of copyright is probably still uncertain.

In *Khan v. Leo Feist, Inc.*, 78 F. Supp. 754 (D. C. N. Y., 1948) the court threw doubt on the rule that it is not a violation of copyright to make and sell phonograph records of a copyrighted non-dramatic song, saying: "*Corcoran v. Montgomery Ward & Co., Inc., et al.*, 9 Cir., 121 F. (2d) 572, is not the law in this Circuit so far as I am advised. I hesitate to believe, for instance, that the copyright of a book could be avoided by reading it over the radio to a public audience, instead of printing it." Cf. *Kreymborg v. Durante*, 21 U. S. P. Q. 557 (S. D. N. Y., 1934); 22 U. S. P. Q. 248 (S. D. N. Y., 1934).

Important monopoly decisions dealing with copyright were handed down in *Alden-Rochelle, Inc. et al. v. American Society of Composers, Authors, and Publishers et al.*, 80 F. Supp. 900 (D. C. N. Y., 1948) and *M. Witmark & Sons v. Jensen et al.*, 80 F. Supp. 843 (D. C. Minn., 1948).

NUMBER OF ARTICLES DEPOSITED DURING THE FISCAL YEARS 1945 TO 1949, INCLUSIVE

Class	Subject matter of copyright	1949	1948	1947	1946	1945
A	Books:					
	(a) Printed in the United States:					
	Books proper	20, 508	19, 572	19, 806	15, 358	13, 924
	Pamphlets, leaflets, etc.	67, 854	71, 594	69, 880	61, 108	55, 872
	Contributions to newspapers and periodicals	3, 815	5, 963	4, 410	5, 504	4, 878
	Total	92, 177	97, 129	94, 096	81, 970	74, 674
	(b) Printed abroad in a foreign language	2, 644	2, 545	3, 970	3, 660	113
	(c) English books registered for ad interim copyright	595	683	713	610	655
	Total	95, 416	100, 357	98, 779	86, 240	75, 442
B	Periodicals	108, 374	119, 398	116, 680	96, 578	91, 526
C	Lectures, sermons etc.	1, 036	1, 263	972	1, 129	1, 177
D	Dramatic or dramatico-musical compositions	5, 720	6, 659	7, 056	5, 877	5, 182
E	Musical compositions	58, 087	85, 359	79, 428	72, 824	67, 173
F	Maps	4, 627	2, 855	3, 526	2, 558	1, 709
G	Works of art, models or designs	4, 349	5, 055	5, 454	3, 938	2, 392
H	Reproductions of works of art	469	609	1, 064	596	341
I	Drawings or plastic works of a scientific or technical character	1, 603	2, 336	3, 014	2, 375	2, 017
J	Photographs	1, 891	2, 945	2, 982	2, 605	1, 953
KK & K	Prints, labels and pictorial illustrations	35, 577	34, 563	31, 848	26, 344	19, 780
L	Motion picture photoplays	1, 330	1, 254	1, 312	1, 545	1, 228
M	Motion pictures not photoplays	2, 111	1, 914	2, 741	2, 440	2, 172
	Total	320, 590	364, 567	354, 856	305, 049	272, 092

GROSS RECEIPTS, ETC., SINCE JULY 1, 1897

Since July 1, 1897, the date of organization of the Copyright Office, the total registrations have been 7,457,073 and the total receipts for fees \$10,704,950.95. The figures, year by year, appear in the following table:

STATEMENT OF GROSS CASH RECEIPTS, YEARLY FEES, NUMBERS OF REGISTRATIONS ETC., FOR
51 FISCAL YEARS

Year	Gross receipts	Yearly fees applied	Number of registrations	Increases in registrations	Decreases in registrations
1897-98	\$61, 099. 56	\$55, 926. 50	75, 545		
1898-99	64, 185. 65	58, 267. 00	80, 968	5, 423	
1899-1900	71, 072. 33	65, 206. 00	94, 798	13, 830	
1900-1901	69, 525. 25	63, 687. 50	92, 351		2, 447
1901-2	68, 405. 08	64, 687. 00	92, 978	627	
1902-3	71, 533. 91	68, 874. 50	97, 979	5, 001	
1903-4	75, 302. 83	72, 629. 00	103, 130	5, 151	
1904-5	80, 440. 56	78, 058. 00	113, 374	10, 244	
1905-6	82, 610. 92	80, 198. 00	117, 704	4, 330	

STATEMENT OF GROSS CASH RECEIPTS, YEARLY FEES, NUMBERS OF REGISTRATIONS ETC., FOR
51 FISCAL YEARS—Continued

Year	Gross receipts	Yearly fees applied	Number of registrations	Increases in registrations	Decreases in registrations
1906-7.....	87, 384. 31	84, 685. 00	123, 829	6, 125	
1907-8.....	85, 042. 03	82, 387. 50	119, 742		4, 087
1908-9.....	87, 085. 53	83, 816. 75	120, 131	389	
1909-10.....	113, 662. 83	104, 644. 95	109, 074		11, 057
1910-11.....	113, 661. 52	109, 913. 95	115, 198	6, 124	
1911-12.....	120, 149. 51	116, 685. 05	120, 931	5, 733	
1912-13.....	118, 968. 26	114, 980. 60	119, 495		1, 436
1913-14.....	122, 636. 92	120, 219. 25	123, 154	3, 659	
1914-15.....	115, 594. 55	111, 922. 75	115, 193		7, 961
1915-16.....	115, 663. 42	112, 986. 85	115, 967	774	
1916-17.....	113, 808. 51	110, 077. 40	111, 438		4, 529
1917-18.....	109, 105. 87	106, 352. 40	106, 728		4, 710
1918-19.....	117, 518. 96	113, 118. 00	113, 003	6, 275	
1919-20.....	132, 371. 37	126, 492. 25	126, 562	13, 559	
1920-21.....	141, 199. 33	134, 516. 15	135, 280	8, 718	
1921-22.....	145, 398. 26	138, 516. 15	138, 633	3, 353	
1922-23.....	153, 923. 62	149, 297. 00	148, 946	10, 313	
1923-24.....	167, 705. 98	162, 544. 90	162, 694	13, 748	
1924-25.....	173, 971. 95	166, 909. 55	165, 848	3, 154	
1925-26.....	185, 038. 29	178, 307. 20	177, 635	11, 787	
1926-27.....	191, 375. 16	184, 727. 60	184, 000	6, 365	
1927-28.....	201, 054. 49	195, 167. 65	193, 914	9, 914	
1928-29.....	322, 135. 82	308, 993. 80	161, 959		31, 955
1929-30.....	336, 980. 75	327, 629. 90	172, 792	10, 833	
1930-31.....	312, 865. 41	309, 414. 30	164, 642		8, 150
1931-32.....	284, 719. 20	280, 964. 90	151, 735		12, 907
1932-33.....	254, 754. 69	250, 995. 30	137, 424		14, 311
1933-34.....	258, 829. 53	251, 591. 50	139, 047	1, 623	
1934-35.....	269, 348. 81	259, 881. 70	142, 031	2, 984	
1935-36.....	293, 149. 82	285, 206. 90	156, 962	14, 931	
1936-37.....	295, 313. 24	280, 541. 40	154, 424		2, 538
1937-38.....	326, 326. 67	298, 799. 60	166, 248	11, 824	
1938-39.....	330, 466. 37	306, 764. 40	173, 135	6, 887	
1939-40.....	341, 061. 35	320, 082. 90	176, 997	3, 862	
1940-41.....	347, 125. 35	347, 430. 60	180, 647	3, 650	
1941-42.....	376, 906. 63	351, 158. 10	182, 232	1, 585	
1942-43.....	324, 300. 99	306, 836. 70	160, 789		21, 443
1943-44.....	333, 270. 24	319, 466. 30	169, 269	8, 480	
1944-45.....	367, 402. 04	338, 812. 90	178, 848	9, 579	
1945-46.....	405, 740. 58	379, 738. 00	202, 144	23, 296	
1946-47.....	471, 119. 41	442, 626. 10	230, 215	28, 071	
1947-48.....	525, 510. 25	487, 475. 20	238, 121	7, 906	
1948-49.....	889, 105. 92	834, 738. 05	201, 190		36, 931
Total.....	11, 222, 929. 83	10, 704, 950. 95	7, 457, 073		

REGISTRATION BY SUBJECT MATTER CLASSES FOR THE FISCAL YEARS 1945 TO 1949, INCLUSIVE

Class	Subject matter of copyright	1949	1948	1947	1946	1945
A	Books:					
	(a) Printed in the United States:					
	Books proper	10, 254	9, 786	9, 903	7, 679	6, 962
	Pamphlets, leaflets, etc.	33, 929	35, 797	34, 940	30, 554	27, 936
	Contributions to newspapers and periodicals	4, 140	5, 963	4, 400	5, 504	4, 856
	Total	48, 323	51, 546	49, 243	43, 737	39, 754
	(b) Printed abroad in a foreign language	2, 644	2, 545	3, 970	3, 513	111
	(c) English books registered for ad interim copyright	595	683	712	610	679
	Total	51, 562	54, 774	53, 925	47, 860	40, 544
B	Periodicals (numbers)	54, 163	59, 699	58, 340	48, 289	45, 763
C	Lectures, sermons, addresses	1, 036	1, 263	972	1, 129	1, 177
D	Dramatic or dramatico-musical compo- sitions	5, 159	6, 128	6, 456	5, 356	4, 714
E	Musical compositions	48, 210	72, 339	68, 709	63, 367	57, 835
F	Maps	2, 314	1, 456	1, 779	1, 304	857
G	Works of art, models, or designs	3, 281	3, 938	4, 044	3, 094	1, 821
H	Reproductions of works of art	239	309	540	317	186
I	Drawings or plastic works of a scientific or technical character	1, 063	1, 619	2, 147	1, 777	1, 554
J	Photographs	1, 134	1, 844	1, 838	1, 752	1, 258
KK	Commercial prints and labels	13, 233	10, 619	9, 674	7, 975	7, 403
K	Prints and pictorial illustrations	4, 358	6, 686	6, 506	5, 384	2, 634
L	Motion picture photoplays	667	632	666	774	615
M	Motion pictures not photoplays	1, 096	999	1, 418	1, 250	1, 120
RR	Renewals of commercial prints and labels		20	21	33	30
R	Renewals of all other classes	13, 675	15, 796	13, 180	12, 483	11, 337
	Total	201, 190	238, 121	230, 215	202, 144	178, 848

SUMMARY OF COPYRIGHT BUSINESS, FISCAL YEAR 1949

Balance on hand July 1, 1948.....		\$137, 369. 39
Gross receipts July 1, 1948 to June 30, 1949.....		889, 105. 92
Total to be accounted for.....		1, 026, 475. 31
Refunded.....	\$38, 859. 51	
Check returned unpaid.....	2, 102. 00	
Deposited as earned fees.....	824, 584. 75	
Balance carried over to July 1, 1949:		
Fees earned in June 1949 but not deposited until July		
1949.....	\$68, 397. 00	
Unfinished business balance.....	15, 280. 00	
Deposit accounts balance.....	77, 252. 05	
		160, 929. 05
		1, 026, 475. 31
<i>Fees Applied</i>		
Registrations for prints and labels.....	13, 233 at 6. 00	79, 398. 00
Registrations for published works.....	130, 799 at 4. 00	523, 196. 00
Registrations for published works.....	208 at 2. 00	416. 00
Registration for unpublished works.....	43, 236 at 4. 00	172, 944. 00
Registration for unpublished works.....	39 at 1. 00	39. 00
Registration for renewals.....	13, 640 at 2. 00	27, 280. 00
Registration for renewals.....	35 at 1. 00	35. 00
Total number of registrations.....	201, 190	
Fees for registrations.....		803, 308. 00
Fees for recording assignments.....	\$15, 384. 30	
Fees for indexing transfers of proprietorship.....	5, 588. 75	
Fees for notices of user recorded.....	2, 136. 00	
Fees for certified documents.....	1, 976. 00	
Fees for searches made.....	6, 345. 00	
		31, 430. 05
Total fees earned.....		834, 738. 05

Respectfully submitted,

WASHINGTON, D. C.
July 27, 1949

SAM BASS WARNER
Register of Copyrights

APPENDICES

Appendix I. Appendices to Information Bulletins

(June 29, 1948–June 6, 1949)

1948

June 29–July 5. The 67th Annual Conference of the American Library Association, Atlantic City, N. J., June 13–19, 1948. A Summary of Impressions by Various Members of the Staff. (Edited by V. W. C.) 10 p.

July 13–19. Summaries of Annual Reports: I. (Prepared by Verner W. Clapp.) Multilithed. 4 p.

July 20–26. Summaries of Annual Reports: II. (Prepared by Marlene Wright and Verner W. Clapp.) Multilithed. 10 p.

July 27–August 2. Summaries of Annual Reports: III. (Prepared by Verner W. Clapp.) Multilithed. 10 p.

August 3–9. Summaries of Annual Reports: IV. (Prepared by Verner W. Clapp.) Multilithed. 7 p.

August 10–16. Summaries of Annual Reports: V. (Prepared by Marlene Wright and Verner W. Clapp.) Multilithed. 9 p.

August 17–23. Summaries of Annual Reports: VI. (Prepared by Verner W. Clapp and Marlene Wright.) Multilithed. 12 p.

August 24–30. Summaries of Annual Reports: VII. (Prepared by Verner W. Clapp and Marlene Wright.) Multilithed. 10 p.

August 31–September 6. Summaries of Annual Reports: VIII. (Prepared by Verner W. Clapp and Marlene Wright.) Multilithed. 7 p.

September 7–13. Summaries of Annual Reports: IX. (Prepared by Verner W. Clapp and Marlene Wright.) Multilithed. 9 p.

September 21–27. Announcement. Sale of Near-Print Publications [by Card Division, Library of Congress]. 2 p.

October 26–November 1. Letter to the Secretary of State from the Chairman of the United States

Advisory Commission on Educational Exchange, October 19, 1948. (For the U. S. Advisory Commission on Educational Exchange, by Harvie Branscomb, Chairman.) Multilithed. 3 p.

November 9–15. Important Documents of the Fifth Meeting of the United States National Commission for UNESCO, held at Boston, Massachusetts, September 27–29, 1948. Table of Contents: I. Text of Resolutions; II. Reports of Section Meetings; III. Reports of General Section Meetings; Annexes 1–9. (Bracketed material supplied by editor.) Multilithed. 59 p.

November 16–22. Mr. Ellsworth's Report [on the National Union Catalog]. Multilithed. 13 p.

1949

January 18–24. (A supplement to the material which appeared as an Appendix to the *Information Bulletin*, November 9–15, 1948.) Multilithed. 1 p.

January 25–31. Notes on the Midwinter Meeting of the American Library Association, January 20–23, 1949.

Round up of reports by Miss Morsch and Messrs. Angell, Cronin, Dunlap, Keller, Lacy and Wagman (all LC), Miss Nora Beust (U. S. Office of Education), and Miss Viola Mauseth (ALA Washington Office). (Edited by V. W. Clapp.)

Résumé of the Minutes of the Joint Meeting of the ALA International Relations Board and the Federal Relations Committee, January 21, 1949, 1:00 p. m. Edgewater Beach Hotel, Chicago. Multilithed. 16 p.

February 8–14. Supply of Library of Congress Catalog Cards to Research Centers, February 8, 1949. Multilithed. 2 p.

March 22-28. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. *Libraries Division Activities 1949.* A summary of action in fulfilment of the Third General Conference Resolution. Multilithed. 11 p.

April 12-18. The Acquisitions of Japanese Publications. (By Edwin G. Beal, Jr.) Multilithed. p. 1-3.

List of Near-Print Publications available for sale by the Card Division until supply is ex-

hausted. Orders should be addressed to Card Division, Library of Congress, Washington 25, D. C. Multilithed. p. 4-6.

April 26-May 2. Processing Department Memorandum No. 60. Changes in Descriptive Cataloging Procedures. Multilithed. 5 p.

May 31-June 6. UNESCO-IFLA Summer School. (By David C. Mearns.) Multilithed. 7 p.

Appendix II. Statistics of Reader and Reference Service¹ CIRCULATION OF MATERIALS AND RESPONSE TO REFERENCE INQUIRIES, FISCAL YEAR 1949

	Readers served	Material issued for use		Reference and loan requests received by telephone				Readers aided	Reference conferences	Bibliographies prepared			Translations prepared (pages)	Items serviced for the Photoduplication Division	Reference service through correspondence		Articles prepared for publication			Special reference studies or reports			
		Inside the buildings		Outside the buildings	Congress	Government	Other			Total	Number	Number of pages			Number of entries	Individual replies	Form letter replies	Number	Number of pages	Reference-research hours required	Number	Number of pages	Reference-research hours required
		Volumes	Other units																				
REFERENCE DEPARTMENT:																							
Aeronautics Division.....	1, 649	3, 629		² 456	74	905	686	1, 665	1, 279	337	82	329	4, 086	37	386	165	4	3	127	246	2	25	33
European Affairs Division ³					57	245	226	528		455	6	295	668	5	5	39		2	287	970			
General Reference and Bibliography Division.....		154, 223	20, 337		722	9, 740	19, 395	29, 857	265, 118	3, 549	40	451	7, 752	205		5, 354	3, 116	6	157	460	32	85	224
Hispanic Foundation.....	3, 241	17, 072		² 2, 609	65	486	541	1, 092	789	248	122	485	4, 475	52		322	5	19	26	23			
Loan Division.....				167, 498	13, 478	5, 194	2, 866	21, 538							173	333	168						
Manuscripts Division.....	4, 857		37, 492	² 214		72	369	441	9, 534	1, 121	1	4	58	1	56, 839	833		22	544	693	40	149	301
Maps Division.....	4, 004	10, 942	65, 460	² 2, 190	329	840	1, 858	3, 027	7, 881	34	2	506	3, 065	25	1, 251	586	5	21	184	1, 162			
Music Division.....	16, 482	45, 018		² 3, 452			16, 880	16, 880	7, 131	4, 652	6	7	53	1	1, 353	2, 438	21, 984	2	26	220			
Orientalia Division.....	6, 316	24, 521	8, 888	² 1, 502	64	2, 041	3, 861	5, 966	4, 849	1, 729	92	237	7, 257	519	230	546		39	116	217	8	166	271
Prints and Photographs Division.....	1, 802	1, 578	3, 957		61	326	1, 318	1, 705	1, 380	117					11, 470	779	49	2	19	45			
Rare Books Division.....	7, 161	28, 186					973	973	1, 287	638	7	13	258		1, 413	501		6	186	379	3	57	96
Microfilm Reading Room.....	1, 992	2, 499	2, 726	² 231	2	20	441	463	246	76					1, 824	86							
Science Division.....	1, 177			17, 990		4, 155		4, 155	1, 385	348	117	1, 206	6, 148	7	869	811	1, 602	11	295	1, 126	3	29	520
Serials Division.....	⁴ 163,639	87, 944	428, 833	² 24, 106	3, 680	8, 878	7, 903	20, 461	92, 993	2, 288	49	270	2, 244	48	2, 511	1, 358	141						
Stack and Reader Division.....	⁴ 580,102	956, 501		² 131,264																			
LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE.																							
	3, 992	15, 270		16, 100	24, 270	816	659	25, 745	3, 992	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	2, 353	(⁵)	3, 521		96	2, 810	(⁵)	1, 646	11, 522	(⁵)
LAW LIBRARY.....	70, 186	227, 426		² 8, 909	7, 020	6, 599	5, 057	18, 676	74, 489	4, 666	27	76	837	430	3, 087	606	48				28	398	545
PROCESSING DEPARTMENT.....	64	145	1		18	2, 169	2, 274	4, 461	1, 454	196	52	255	3, 028	40	1, 837	3, 624							
DIVISION FOR THE BLIND.....	⁶ 5	⁶ 5		49, 973	8	25	2, 641	2, 674	39	15	55	84	1, 805			149							
Total for fiscal year 1949.....	866, 669	1, 574, 959	567, 694	239, 188	49, 848	42, 511	67, 948	160, 307	473, 846	20, 469	638	4, 218	41, 734	3, 723	81, 460	20, 264	30, 746	229	4, 777	⁵ 5, 541	1, 762	12, 431	⁵ 1, 990
		2, 142, 653																					
Comparative totals:																							
1948.....	878, 362	2, 081, 483		218, 141	57, 603	41, 645	72, 125	171, 373	452, 613	21, 450	654	2, 652	28, 266	4, 079	146, 496	20, 223	9, 437						
1947.....	823, 434	⁷ 1, 971, 419		211, 024	43, 581	35, 341	65, 339	144, 261	389, 442	15, 698	535	3, 502	28, 823	2, 844	57, 707	17, 695	7, 641						

¹ This statement covers major reference and circulation services, only; many staff hours were required for acquisitions and processing work.

² Included in the Loan Division figure, except for 5,182 units charged by Law Library in the Capitol.

³ The European Affairs Division was established Sept. 10, 1948, by General Order 1382.

⁴ Readers in the Main Reading Room and the Periodicals Reading Room are computed. An actual count is not feasible due to several entrances to the rooms and because of a substantial amount of reader self-service especially in the Periodicals Reading Room.

⁵ No precise figures available.

⁶ Plus 1,500 registered borrowers (readers at home) to whom 17,457 loans were made.

⁷ For valid comparison, the figure for units of material serviced by the Prints and Photographs Division for 1946-47, and hence that year's grand total for volumes and units issued for use inside the buildings, has been adjusted to the unit basis established for the Division in fiscal 1948.

Appendix III. List of Publications, Fiscal Year 1949

A. PRINTED PUBLICATIONS ¹

ADMINISTRATIVE

Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1948. 1949. 199 p. Cloth \$1.75. (5,000 copies)

Centennial of the Oregon Territory Exhibition September 11, 1948—January 11, 1949. 1948. 76 p. Paper 65 cents. (1,500 copies)

Centennial of the Territory of Minnesota Exhibition March 5, 1949—June 15, 1949. 1949. 74 p. Paper 50 cents. (1,500 copies)

The Constitution of the United States together with An Account of Its Travels since September 17, 1787. Compiled by David C. Mearns and Verner W. Clapp. 4th Ed. (unrevised). 1948. 44 p. Paper 15 cents. (5,000 copies)

An Exhibition Commemorating the Settlement of Georgia, 1733-1948. Library of Congress, February 14-May 12, 1948. 1948. 92 p. Paper 60 cents. (1,500 copies)

How Can UNESCO Contribute to Peace? A Statement by Archibald MacLeish Before the Fifth Meeting of the United States National Commission for UNESCO, September 29, 1948, at Boston, Mass. 1948. 4 p. Free. (5,000 copies)

Library of Congress [Procedures]. Reprinted from the *Federal Register*, Vol. 13, no. 249, December 23, 1948. 4 p. Free. (2,000 copies)

The Neksei-Lipócz Bible. A Fourteenth Century Manuscript from Hungary in the Library of Congress. Ms. Pre-Accession 1. 1949. 99 p. Cloth \$24.00. (600 copies)

AERONAUTICS DIVISION

Aviation History, 1903 to 1960. An Address by John K. Northrop with Introductory Remarks by S. Paul Johnston. 1948. 31 p. Free. (4,750 copies)

The Economic Consequences of Air Power. An Address by J. Carlton Ward, Jr., with Introductory Remarks by Luther H. Evans. 1949. 31 p. Free. (14,450 copies)

¹ All priced publications are for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., unless otherwise indicated.

CATALOG MAINTENANCE DIVISION

*Cumulative Catalog of Library of Congress Printed Cards.*² July, August, October, November, 1948. January, February, April, May, 1949. 8 monthly issues. April-June, July-September, 1948, January-March, 1949. 3 quarterly issues. \$100.00 per year, including 8 monthly issues, 3 quarterly issues and an annual cumulation, \$50.00 per year for monthlies and quarterlies, \$65.00 for annual issues. (800 copies each issue)

———. *Annual Issue.* 3 vols. 3058 p. 1948. (1,250 copies)

CENSUS LIBRARY PROJECT

National Censuses and Vital Statistics in Europe, 1940-1948. Supplement. An Annotated Bibliography. Prepared by Henry J. Dubester. 1948. 48 p. Paper 15 cents. (250 copies)

COPYRIGHT OFFICE

Annual Report of the Register of Copyrights for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1947. 1948. 10 p. Free. (600 copies)

———. *Ending June 30, 1948.* 1948. 12 p. Free. (600 copies)

*Catalog of Copyright Entries. Third Series. Volume 2*³

Part 1A, nos. 1-2. Books. January-December 1948. 483 p. (600 copies)

Part 1B, nos. 1-2. Pamphlets, Serials, and Contributions to Periodicals. January-December 1948. 676 p. (700 copies)

Part 2, nos. 1-2. Periodicals. January-December 1948. 280 p. (400 copies)

Part 3-4, nos. 1-2. Dramas and Works Prepared for Oral Delivery. January-December 1948. 211 p. (400 copies)

Part 5A, nos. 1-2. Published Music. January-December 1948. 715 p. (1,700 copies)

Part 5B, nos. 1-2. Unpublished Music. January-December 1948. 488 p. (700 copies)

² Subscription to be sent to the Card Division, Library of Congress, Washington 25, D. C.

³ Annual subscription price for the complete yearly *Catalog of Copyright Entries* is \$20.00 payable to the Register of Copyrights, Library of Congress, Washington 25, D. C.

Part 6, nos. 1-2. Maps. January-December 1948. 58 p. (800 copies)

Parts 7-11A, nos. 1-2. Works of Art, Reproductions of Works of Art, Etc. January-December 1948. 240 p. (700 copies)

Part 11B, nos. 1-2. Commercial Prints and Labels. January-December 1948. 175 p. (400 copies)

Parts 12-13, nos. 1-2. Motion Pictures. January-December 1948. 96 p. (700 copies)

Part 14A, nos. 1-2. Renewal Registrations—Literature, Art, Film. January-December 1948. 102 p. (400 copies)

Part 14B, nos. 1-2. Renewal Registrations—Music. January-December 1948. 179 p. (500 copies)

Copyright Law of the United States of America, Bulletin No. 14. 1948. 40 p. Paper 15 cents. (1,000 copies)

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGING DIVISION

Final Report on the Rules for Descriptive Cataloging in the Library of Congress. Adopted at the Annual Business Meeting of the American Library Association's Division of Cataloging and Classification at the Atlantic City Conference, June 16, 1948. 1948. 34 p. Free. (12,000 copies)

DIVISION FOR THE ADULT BLIND

Catalog of Talking Books for the Blind, 1934-1948. Compiled by Division for the Blind, Library of Congress. 1948. 186 p. Distributed to the Regional Libraries for the Blind throughout the United States by the Library of Congress. (35,000 copies)

HISPANIC FOUNDATION

A Guide to the Art of Latin America. Edited by Robert C. Smith and Elizabeth Wilder. 1948. 480 p. Paper \$1.50. Latin American Series No. 21. (100 copies cloth, 900 copies paper)

A Guide to the Official Publications of the Other American Republics. III. Brazil. Compiled by John De Noia. 1948. 223 p. Paper 40 cents. Latin American Series No. 35. (100 copies cloth, 900 copies paper)

———. *XVII. Peru*. Compiled by John De Noia. 1948. 90 p. Paper 25 cents. Latin American Series No. 36. (100 copies cloth, 900 copies paper)

———. *XVIII. Uruguay*. Compiled by John De Noia and Glenda Crerenna. 1948. 88 p. Paper 25 cents. Latin American Series No. 37. (100 copies cloth, 900 copies paper.)

———. *XIX. Venezuela*. Compiled by Otto Neuburger. 1948. 59 p. Paper 15 cents. Latin American Series No. 34. (100 copies cloth, 900 copies paper)

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

Digest of Public General Bills with Index. 80th Congress, 2d session, No. 6. 1948. 152 p. No. 7, Final Issue 1948. 207 p. \$2.00 per session subscription. (1,500 copies each issue)

———. 81st Congress, 1st session. No. 1, 1949. 192 p.; No. 2, 1949. 379 p.; No. 3, 1949. 462 p. \$2.00 per session subscription. (1,500 copies each issue)

MUSIC DIVISION

Early Music Books in the Rare Books Division of the Library of Congress. By Frederick R. Goff. Reprinted from *Notes*, the quarterly journal of the Music Library Association. December 1948. 16 p. Free. (1,000 copies)

Folk Music of the United States and Latin America.⁴ Combined Catalog of Phonograph Records, 1948. 47 p. Paper 10 cents. (10,000 copies)

On the Meaning of Music. A lecture delivered by Glen Haydon, Professor of Music, University of North Carolina in the Coolidge Auditorium of the Library of Congress, November 28, 1947. 1948. 26 p. Free. (3,000 copies)

Twentieth Century Poetry in English.⁴ Contemporary Recordings of the Poets Reading their Own Poems * * *. 1949. Leaflets. (750 copies for each album)

———. ⁴ *Catalog of Phonograph Records*. 1949. 12 p. Paper 5 cents. (10,000 copies)

ORIENTALIA DIVISION

Bibliography of Periodical Literature on the Near and Middle East. Prepared by the Near East Section. Nos. 7-10. 1948-1949. Reprinted from *The Middle East Journal*, Vol. 2, nos. 3-4, Vol. 3, nos. 1-2. Available to depository libraries. (500 copies)

PERSONNEL DIVISION

Representative Positions in the Library of Congress. 1948. 576 p. Paper \$3.00. (1,000 copies)

⁴ Obtainable upon remittance of this amount, only from the Recording Laboratory, Division of Music, Library of Congress, Washington 25, D. C.

PRINTS AND PHOTOGRAPHS DIVISION

Catalog of the Seventh National Exhibition of Prints Made During the Current Year, Held at the Library of Congress May 1, to August 1, 1949. 1949. 23 p. Free. (1,500 copies)

PROCESSING DEPARTMENT

*Cataloging Service.*⁵ Bulletins 18-20. 1948-1949. (Free of charge to subscribers to the Card Distribution Service). (12,000 copies each issue)

Monthly Checklist of State Publications. Vol. 39, nos. 7-12 (July-December 1948) and Vol. 40, nos. 1-6 (January-June 1949). 1948-1949. 15 cents per copy, \$1.50 per year, domestic; \$2.25 per year, to foreign countries that do not extend the franking privilege. (800 copies each issue)

———. *Index*, 1945 (Vol. 36). 15 cents per copy. (800 copies)

———. *Index*, 1946 (Vol. 37). 15 cents per copy. (800 copies)

———. *Index*, 1948 (Vol. 39). 15 cents per copy. (800 copies)

Monthly List of Russian Accessions. Vol. I, nos. 3-12 (June-December 1948, January-March 1949) and Vol. II, nos. 1-2 (April-May 1949). 1948-1949. Subscription \$3.00 per year (12 issues). (1,500 copies each issue)

Outline of Library of Congress Classification. (Revised and Enlarged Edition of "Outline Scheme of Classes"). 1942 reprinted 1948. 21 p. Free. (5,000 copies)

Quarterly Journal of Current Acquisitions. Vol. 5, no. 4 and Vol. 6, nos. 1-3. 1948-1949. Published as a supplement to the *Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress*. 35 cents per copy, \$1.50 per volume, including the *Annual Report* * * * domestic; \$2.00 per volume, foreign. (4,000 copies each issue)

SCIENCE DIVISION (NAVY RESEARCH SECTION)

Memorandum for a Conference on Bibliographical Control of Government Scientific and Technical Reports.

B. PROCESSED PUBLICATIONS⁶

ADMINISTRATIVE

Books Presented to the Library of Congress by Mr. Herbert Claiborne Pell. February 1948. 50 p. Multilithed. Distribution limited. (100 copies)

⁵ For sale by the Card Division, Library of Congress, Washington 25, D. C.

⁶ All priced publications are for sale by the Card Division, Library of Congress, Washington 25, D. C., the others may be obtained by applying to the

By Mortimer Taube. Reprinted from *Special Libraries*, Vol. 39, no. 5, pp. 154-160. May-June 1948. Free. (100 copies)

SUBJECT CATALOGING DIVISION

Classification. Class K. Law. Prepared by Elizabeth V. Benyon, Senior Assistant in Charge of Preparations, the Law Library, the University of Chicago. Printed as manuscript. 172 p. Distribution restricted.

———. *Subclass PG (In Part). Russian Literature.* 1948. 256 p. Paper \$1.15. (1,000 copies)

———. *Class S. Agriculture.* 3d ed. 1948. 101 p. Paper 45 cents. (1,000 copies)

———. *Class T. Technology.* 4th ed. 1948. 325 p. Paper \$1.50. (1,000 copies)

Cumulative Supplement to the Subject Headings Used in the Dictionary Catalogs of the Library of Congress. Supplement to the Fifth Edition. June 1948-December 1948, January-May 1949. (1,300 copies each issue)

The *Cumulative Supplement* will appear monthly, and will be cumulated each month through the June issue, and the July to November issues will cumulate again from July. The December issue will ordinarily cover the entire year, but the issue for December 1949 will also incorporate the months July 1947 to December 1948.

L. C. Classification—Additions and Changes. Nos. 70-73 (April-June 1948-January-March 1949). 1948-1949. \$1.50 per year, or \$14.95 for complete set. (500 copies each issue)

Notes and Decisions on the Application of Decimal Classification. Second Series. Nos. 25-28 (July 1948-April 1949). 1948-1949. 30 cents per year, or \$3.45 for complete set. (600 copies each issue)

Subject Headings Used in the Dictionary Catalogs of the Library of Congress. Edited by Nella Jane Martin. 5th ed. 1948. 1204 p. Cloth \$6.50. (3,500 copies)

Information Bulletin. July 6-12, 1948 thru June 28-July 4, 1949. 52 nos. Multilithed. Free to libraries, \$2.00 a year to individuals. (4,500 copies each issue)

Press Releases. Nos. 493-583. 1948-1949. Multilithed. Free. (900 copies each)

Publications Section, Office of the Secretary, Library of Congress, Washington 25, D. C., in most cases unless restricted or for Administrative use.

AERONAUTICS DIVISION

Aeropolitics. A Selective Bibliography on the Influence of Aviation on Society. Compiled by Arthur G. Renstrom. 1948. 31 p. Mimeographed. Available to libraries only. (500 copies)

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS DIVISION

Reference Notes on the Press in European Countries participating in the European Recovery Program. August 1948. 39 p. Multilithed. Price 25 cents. (300 copies)

Textbooks; Their Examination and Improvement. A Report on International and National Planning and Studies. October 1948. 155 p. Multilithed. Paper \$1.05. (1,000 copies)

The United States and Postwar Europe. A Bibliographical Examination of Thought Expressed in American Publications During 1948. December 1948. 123 p. Multilithed. Paper 80 cents. (1,000 copies)

GENERAL REFERENCE AND BIBLIOGRAPHY DIVISION

Presidential Inaugurations. A Selected List of References. January 1949. 58 p. Multilithed. Paper 40 cents. (1,500 copies)

Reference Correspondence Manual. Preliminary Edition. 1948. 11 p. Multilithed. For Administrative Use. (200 copies)

Sources of Information for Fundamental Education with Special Reference to Education for Literacy. A Preliminary Report by Kathrine Oliver Murra. 1948. 123 p. Multilithed. Restricted. (400 copies)

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). A Selected List of References. Compiled by Helen Dudenbostel Jones. 1948. 56 p. Multilithed. Paper 40 cents. (1,500 copies)

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

Atomic Energy: Significant References Covering Various Aspects of the Subject. Arranged Topically. Series II, nos. 15-19, July 1-November 1, 1948; Series III, nos. 1-7, January 1-July 1, 1949. Compiled by Janie E. Mason. Multilithed. Paper 15 cents, single copy. Annual subscription rate \$1.50. (580 copies each issue)

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Selected List of Groups Set Up by Statute to Study Government Problems with a View to Possible Legislative Action. May 26, 1949. 19 p.

Horne, Frank B.:

The claim of the Cheyenne-Arapaho Indians to the Fort Reno Military Reservation, Oklahoma. May 19, 1949. 10 p.

Question relating to the President's Power to Pardon. June 29, 1949. 18 p.

The Relation of the Anti-Trust Laws to the Activities of Trade Associations. December 6, 1948. 17 p.

Sharp, Freeman W.:

Items relating to claims against Foreign Governments After World War I and World War II. February 18, 1949. 8 p.

Administrative Organization of "Socialized Medicine" under the proposed National Health Insurance and Public Health Acts, S. 5 and S. 1679, 81st Congress (2 charts). April 30, 1949.

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Suspension of Limitation Statutes. Digest of State Laws. February 21, 1949. 12 p.

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ERP Dollars and the Nationalization of British Industries. May 11, 1949. 11 p.

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Investments of Tax Exempt Organizations. April 3, 1949. 12 p.

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Events leading to the Diplomatic Deadlock in Berlin. August 25, 1948. 16 p.

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Summaries of Recent Major International Agreements Affecting the Ruhr. January 12, 1949. 7 p.

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although index was not published. (The actual work on both projects was done by Angeline Bogucki and Mr. Dudley Ball.)

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Appendix V. Record of Principal Exhibits, Fiscal Year 1949

Date	Subject	Location
1. July 1, 1948–July 31, 1949.	H. Blakiston Wilkins Collection of viols.	Main Building, Second Floor, Rare Books Division.
2. July 1, 1948–August 15, 1948.	Sixth Pennell Fund National Exhibition.	Main Building, South Gallery, Second Floor.
3. July 1, 1948–August 31, 1948.	Wisconsin Centennial of Statehood . .	Main Building, First Floor Exhibition Hall.
4. July 1, 1948–September 30, 1948.	Important additions to the Lessing J. Rosenwald Collection.	Main Building, Second Floor, Main Exhibition Hall.
5. July 1, 1948–July 31, 1949.	Dayton C. Miller Collection of flutes .	Main Building, Ground Floor.
6. July 1, 1948–July 31, 1948.	"Inter-American Library Cooperation." Publications, documents and photographs concerning the Assembly of Librarians of the Americas.	Main Building, Second Floor, Hispanic Foundation.
7. July 1, 1948–August 31, 1948.	Recent Acquisitions from the countries of Southeast Asia.	Annex Building, Fifth Floor, Orientalia Division.
8. July 3, 1948–July 11, 1948.	Paintings by Hector Poleo, Venezuelan artist, on the occasion of the visit of His Excellency Rómulo Gallegos, President of Venezuela.	Main Building, Ground Floor Gallery.
9. July 6, 1948–August 31, 1948.	America's Vacation Lands	Main Building, First Floor, Maps Division.
10. July 23, 1948–October 18, 1948.	Historic Gardens of Massachusetts in plans, photographs and early books.	Main Building, Ground Floor Gallery.
11. July 29, 1948–June 1, 1949.	"Know Your Library" – Exhibit on the Photoduplication Service.	Annex Building, Ground Floor, West Lobby.
12. August 1, 1948–September 30, 1948.	<i>Handbook of Latin American Studies</i> an exhibit of the publications.	Main Building, Second Floor, Hispanic Foundation.
13. August 15, 1948–August 22, 1948.	First Anniversary of Independence of India and Pakistan.	Main Building, Entrance to Main Reading Room.
14. September 1, 1948–October 29, 1948.	The Development of Printing in China.	Annex Building, Fifth Floor, Orientalia Division.
	Extended: November 1, 1948–April 27, 1949.	Main Building, Second Floor, Main Exhibition Hall.
15. September 1, 1948–October 31, 1948.	Works of Alfonsina Storne, Argentine poet.	Main Building, Second Floor, Hispanic Foundation.
16. September 11, 1948–February 11, 1949.	An exhibition commemorating the Centennial of the Oregon Territory.	Main Building, First Floor Exhibition Hall.
17. September 12, 1948–October 31, 1948.	Origin and Development of Geological Maps.	Main Building, Main Floor, Maps Division.
18. September 12, 1948–November 30, 1948.	American Nobel Prize Winners in Science.	Main Building, Ground Floor Gallery.
19. September 12, 1948–November 30, 1948.	The American Presidents and Science.	Main Building, Second Floor, South Gallery.
20. September 12, 1948–November 30, 1948.	Significant Achievements in American Science.	Main Building, Second Floor, South Gallery.
21. September 12, 1948–November 30, 1948.	Treasures of Science	Main Building, Second Floor, Rare Books Division.
22. October 24, 1948–November 30, 1948.	The Story of the Birth of a United Nations Document.	Main Building, Ground Floor Gallery.
23. October 28, 1948–March 1, 1949.	Thirty Years of the Czechoslovak Republic, an exhibit in honor of its founders.	Main Building, Second Floor, Main Exhibition Hall.
24. November 1, 1948–November 30, 1948.	Election Maps	Main Building, First Floor, Maps Division.
25. November 1, 1948–	Historic Buildings, some buildings now destroyed, some examples of restoration. Frances Benjamin Johnston.	Main Building, Second Floor, South Gallery.

Date	Subject	Location
26. November 1, 1948–November 30, 1948.	Works of James Fitzmaurice-Kelly, Hispanic literary historian.	Main Building, Second Floor, Hispanic Foundation.
27. November 19, 1948–November 21, 1948.	T. S. Eliot Exhibit and Edgar Allan Poe's influence in France.	Main Building, Ground Floor, Entrance to Coolidge Auditorium.
28. December 1, 1948–December 10, 1948.	School Wall Maps.....	Main Building, First Floor, Maps Division.
29. December 1, 1948–December 31, 1948.	Selection of works by Montiero Lobato, Brazilian writer.	Main Building, Second Floor, Hispanic Foundation.
30. December 15, 1948–January 15, 1949.	Christmas Exhibit.....	Main Building, First Floor, Maps Division.
31. December 20, 1948–February 28, 1949.	Selections from the Woodrow Wilson Library.	Main Building, Second Floor, Rare Books Division.
32. December 20, 1948–March 15, 1949.	The Presidential Election.....	Main Building, Ground Floor Gallery.
33. December 28, 1948–December 31, 1948.	Selections of Literature Pertaining to Drama.	Main Building, Ground Floor Gallery.
34. January 3, 1949–January 31, 1949.	The Latin American Series, Guides to publications in several fields prepared and published by the Library of Congress.	Main Building, Second Floor, Hispanic Foundation.
35. January 4, 1949–February 1, 1949.	Johannes Brahms Ms. Violin Concerto in D Major, Op 77 and Ernest Chausson's <i>Poème</i> for Violin and Orchestra, Op 25, gifts of Fritz Kreisler.	Main Building, First Floor, Main Hall.
36. January 18, 1949–March 23, 1949.	Maps of Natural Resources of the United States.	Main Building, First Floor, Maps Division.
37. February 1, 1949–March 7, 1949.	The Principal Languages of India, Pakistan and adjacent countries, illustrated by an exhibit on lexicons.	Annex Building, Fifth Floor, North Reading Room and West Lobby.
38. February 1, 1949–February 8, 1949.	An exhibit in observance of National Freedom Day, February 1.	Main Building, First Floor Exhibition Hall.
39. February 1, 1949–March 11, 1949.	An exhibition commemorating the 90th anniversary of the birth of Victor Herbert, American composer.	Main Building, Second Floor, South Gallery.
40. February 2, 1949–February 28, 1949.	Colonial Latin American Furniture. Photographs from the Archive of Hispanic Culture.	Main Building, Second Floor, Hispanic Foundation.
41. February 3, 1949–February 28, 1949.	Autograph Songs of Schubert and Brahms.	Main Building, Ground Floor, Entrance to Coolidge Auditorium.
42. February 7, 1949–February 21, 1949.	Documents of World War II. Historical Division, Department of the Army, Exhibit of historical publications of World War II.	Main Building, Ground Floor Gallery.
43. February 15, 1949–March 31, 1949.	Books of the Presidents.....	Main Building, Second Floor, Rare Books Division.
44. February 20, 1949–February 26, 1949.	Brotherhood Week, sponsored by the National Conference of Christians and Jews.	Main Building, Main Floor, Main Hall.
45. March 2, 1949–March 31, 1949.	Latin American Metal Work. Photographs from the Archive of Hispanic Culture.	Main Building, Second Floor, Hispanic Foundation.
46. March 5, 1949–June 15, 1949.	An exhibition commemorating the Centennial of the Territory of Minnesota.	Main Building, First Floor Exhibition Halls.
47. March 4, 1949–May 1, 1949.	Some Arabic Manuscripts from the Mansuri Collection.	Annex Building, Fifth Floor, North Reading Room and West Lobby.
48. March 3, 1949.....	Brahms Manuscripts.....	Main Building, Ground Floor, Entrance to Coolidge Auditorium.
49. March 15, 1949–April 27, 1949.	Books of Switzerland.....	Main Building, Second Floor, South Gallery.

Date	Subject	Location
50. March 1, 1949–March 31, 1949.	Autograph Choral Music of Brahms, Bach and Michael Haydn.	Main Building, Ground Floor, Entrance to Coolidge Auditorium.
51. April 1, 1949–April 30, 1949.	Springtime in Maps.	Main Building, First Floor, Maps Division.
52. April 1, 1949–April 30, 1949.	Choice Manuscripts from the Gertrude Clarke Whittall Foundation Collections.	Main Building, Ground Floor, Foyer of the Coolidge Auditorium.
53. April 5, 1949–April 22, 1949.	50 Books of the Year 1948. An exhibit of the American Institute of Graphic Arts.	Main Building, Ground Floor Gallery.
54. April 9, 1949–April 30, 1949.	A collection of Panamanian Publications on History, Literature and Politics, the gift of the Honorable Edwin C. Wilson.	Main Building, Second Floor, Hispanic Foundation.
55. May 1, 1949–August 1, 1949.	National Exhibition of Prints Made During the Current Year.	Main Building, Second Floor, South Gallery.
56. April 25, 1949–May 25, 1949.	The Berlin Story. Photographs of the airlift, from <i>The New York Times</i> , shown in cooperation with the Department of State.	Main Building, Ground Floor Gallery.
57. May 2, 1949–May 15, 1949.	Goethe and America and Goethe's Faust.	Main Building, Ground Floor, Entrance to the Coolidge Auditorium.
58. May 2, 1949–May 31, 1949.	The 100th Anniversary of the Birth of José Enrique Varona, Cuban patriot and man of letters.	Main Building, Second Floor, Hispanic Foundation.
59. May 2, 1949–June 30, 1949.	Post-War Japanese Periodicals.	Annex Building, Fifth Floor, West Lobby.
60. May 3, 1949–June 15, 1949.	National Geographic Maps, 1899 to 1949.	Main Building, First Floor, Maps Division.
61. May 5, 1949–June 15, 1949.	The State of Israel, an Exhibition in Honor of Its Founding.	Main Building, Second Floor, Main Exhibition Hall.
62. May 18, 1949–May 25, 1949.	Brazilian Books available in English translations and books on Brazilian subjects by United States authors.	Main Building, First Floor, Main Hall.
63. June 1, 1949–June 27, 1949.	An exhibit of the United States Information Service, from the Department of State.	Main Building, Ground Floor Gallery.
64. June 1, 1949–June 30, 1949.	Recent acquisitions of rare books. . . .	Main Building, Second Floor, Rare Books Division.
65. June 1, 1949–June 30, 1949.	Publications on Indian Life, shown on the occasion of the Second Inter-American Indian Congress in Cuzco, Peru, on June 24.	Main Building, Second Floor, Hispanic Foundation.
66. June 3, 1949–June 30, 1949.	An exhibit of legal literature on the occasion of the visit of delegates from Latin America and Canada to the Inter-American Bar Association.	Main Building, Second Floor, Law Library.
67. June 7, 1949.	Burma Books, recent acquisitions and books being sent to Burma.	Main Building, Ground Floor, Whittall Pavilion.
68. June 17, 1949–July 15, 1949.	Polish Graphic Arts Exhibition, from the Polish Research and Information Service.	Main Building, Second Floor, Main Exhibition Hall.

Appendix VI. Record of Concerts, Fiscal Year 1949

THE ELIZABETH SPRAGUE COOLIDGE FOUNDATION

CONCERTS PRESENTED IN THE COOLIDGE AUDITORIUM

1948

- October 29.* The Albeneri Trio.
October 30. The Berkshire Quartet, and Erich Itor Kahn, piano.
November 5. The London String Quartet.
November 12. The Loewenguth Quartet.
December 3. The Bach Aria Group, William H. Scheide, Director.
December 10. The Juilliard String Quartet.

1949

- January 14.* The Kroll Quartet.
February 25. Antonio Brosa, violin, and Kathleen Long, piano.

EXTENSION CONCERTS

1948

- August 18.* The Berkshire Quartet, at The Berkshire Museum, Pittsfield, Mass.
August 25. The Berkshire Quartet, and David Glazer, clarinet, at The Berkshire Museum, Pittsfield, Mass.
September 1. The Berkshire Quartet, and Carleton Sprague Smith, flute, at The Berkshire Museum, Pittsfield, Mass.
September 8. The Berkshire Quartet, and Natasha Magg, piano, at The Berkshire Museum, Pittsfield, Mass.
September 15. The Berkshire Quartet, and Albert Sprague Coolidge, viola, at The Berkshire Museum, Pittsfield, Mass.
September 22. The Berkshire Quartet, and Leland R. Lincoln, oboe, at The Berkshire Museum, Pittsfield, Mass.
September 29. The Berkshire Quartet, at The Berkshire Museum, Pittsfield, Mass.
October 15. The London String Quartet, at Cornell College, Mt. Vernon, Ia.
October 17. The London String Quartet, at the University of Kansas City, Kansas City, Mo.
October 18. The London String Quartet, at the University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kan.
October 23. The London String Quartet, at The Chamber Arts Society, Durham, N. C.
October 25. The London String Quartet, at Jonathan Edwards College, New Haven, Conn.

- October 27.* The London String Quartet, at Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.
October 28. The London String Quartet, at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass.
November 1. The London String Quartet, at Colgate University, Hamilton, N. Y.
November 2. The London String Quartet, at Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.
November 4. The London String Quartet, at Hood College, Frederick, Md.
November 10. The London String Quartet, at Miami University, Oxford, O.
November 16. The London String Quartet, at Ohio University, Athens, O.
November 18. The London String Quartet, at Indiana University, Bloomington, Ind.

1949

- January 21.* The Paganini Quartet, at North Texas State Teachers College, Denton, Tex.
February 12. The Albeneri Trio, at the Winfield High School Auditorium, Winfield, Kan.
February 13. The Albeneri Trio, at Kansas State College, Manhattan, Kan.
February 15. The Albeneri Trio, at Iowa State University, Cedar Falls, Ia.
February 16. The Pro Arte Quartet of the University of Wisconsin, at Illinois Wesleyan University, Bloomington, Ill.
February 17. The Albeneri Trio, at The University of Notre Dame, South Bend, Ind.
February 23. Antonio Brosa, violin, and Kathleen Long, piano, at The College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Va.
February 26. Antonio Brosa, violin, and Kathleen Long, piano, at The Peabody Conservatory of Music, Baltimore, Md.
February 28. Antonio Brosa, violin, and Kathleen Long, piano, at The University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C.
March 3. The Berkshire Woodwind Ensemble, Louis Speyer, Director, at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass.
March 7. Antonio Brosa, violin, and Kathleen Long, piano, at Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Pa.
March 20. Antonio Brosa, violin, and Kathleen Long, piano, at Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

1949

- April 12.* The Kroll Quartet, at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass.
April 18. The Kroll Quartet, at Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, O.

- April 21.* The Kroll Quartet, at Grinnell College, Grinnell, Ia.
April 23. The Kroll Quartet, at Stephens College, Columbia, Mo.

THE GERTRUDE CLARKE WHITTALL FOUNDATION

CONCERTS PRESENTED IN THE COOLIDGE AUDITORIUM

1948

- October 7, 8.* The Budapest String Quartet, Carlton Cooley, viola, and Benar Heifetz, violoncello.
October 14, 15. The Budapest String Quartet, Carlton Cooley, viola, and Benar Heifetz, violoncello.
October 21, 22. The Budapest String Quartet, and Milton Katims, viola.
November 17, 18. The Busch Quartet, and Rudolf Serkin, piano.
December 18. The Hungarian Quartet.

1949

- January 7, 8.* Zino Francescatti, violin, and Robert Casadesus, piano.
January 27, 28. The Pasquier Trio.
February 3, 4. Set Svanholm, tenor.
March 2, 3. A Chamber Choral Group conducted by Paul Callaway.
March 17, 18. The Budapest String Quartet.
March 24, 25. The Budapest String Quartet.
March 31, April 1. The Budapest String Quartet.
April 7, 8. The Budapest String Quartet.
April 14, 15. The Budapest String Quartet.
April 21, 22. The Budapest String Quartet.
April 28, 29. The Budapest String Quartet.

THE NICHOLAS LONGWORTH FOUNDATION

CONCERTS PRESENTED IN THE COOLIDGE AUDITORIUM

1949

- February 11.* The Fine Arts Quartet.

THE LOUIS C. ELSON FUND

LECTURE PRESENTED IN THE COOLIDGE AUDITORIUM

1949

- April 25.* Curt Sachs.

Appendix VII. Photoduplication Statistics

A. DISPOSITION OF ORDERS FOR PHOTODUPLICATION, FISCAL YEARS 1948 AND 1949

	1948	1949
Total number of requests for photoduplicates and estimates	115, 393	67, 348
Total number of requests (orders) filled	112, 717	62, 852
Total number of official orders	5, 863	5, 833
Total number of estimates made	2, 054	4, 617
Total number of items requested and searched	161, 889	128, 842
Total number of items supplied	144, 809	114, 553
Total number of items referred to other libraries	928	868
Total number of items not supplied due to copyright restrictions	408	291

B. PHOTODUPPLICATES PRODUCED, FISCAL YEARS 1948 AND 1949

	For official use		All other photo-duplicates		Total production	
	1948	1949	1948	1949	1948	1949
Photostat exposures	49, 696	43, 940	365, 992	278, 418	415, 688	322, 358
Negative exposures of microfilm (including newspapers)	31, 856	26, 352	2, 591, 156	2, 367, 428	2, 623, 012	2, 393, 780
Positive feet of microfilm (including newspapers)	4, 116	1, 688	1, 587, 346	1, 424, 992	1, 591, 462	1, 426, 680
Enlargements from microfilm	33, 654	27, 534	564, 774	871, 059	598, 428	898, 593
Photograph copy negatives	804	1, 006	4, 433	10, 207	5, 237	11, 213
Photograph contact prints	2, 353	1, 159	7, 200	11, 296	9, 553	12, 455
Photograph projection prints	2, 164	1, 983	5, 305	3, 307	7, 469	5, 290
Photograph view negatives	129	176	2	10	131	186
Color transparencies	39	41	32	41	71	82
Lantern slides	116	12	219	283	335	295
Blueprints (square feet)	72	346	10, 700	8, 100	10, 772	8, 446
Ozolid prints	15	336	2, 416	67	2, 431	403
Zinc plates	328	522	1, 513	3, 854	1, 841	4, 376
Dry mounting	288	476	1, 621	195	1, 909	671

Appendix VIII. Recording Laboratory Statistics, Fiscal Year 1949

Production:

13 $\frac{3}{4}$ " masters for pressing	62
17 $\frac{3}{4}$ " masters for pressing	0
10" instantaneous acetate records	7
12" instantaneous acetate records	1, 410
16" instantaneous acetate records	854

Sale of Pressings:

10" AAFS records	2, 921
12" AAFS records	8, 259
12" POETRY records	4, 165

Receipts, Obligations, and Potential Value:

Unobligated balance, June 30, 1948	\$4, 310. 77
Receipts, fiscal year 1949	31, 039. 22
Total available	\$35, 349. 99
Obligations, fiscal year 1949	27, 517. 24
Unobligated balance, June 30, 1949	\$7, 832. 75
Funds to be transferred from Special Deposits	2, 357. 29
Accounts receivable (work completed)	5, 018. 28
Supplies on hand	17, 756. 61
Supplies on order, June 30, 1949	2, 860. 00
Potential value, June 30, 1949	\$35, 824. 93

Appendix IX. Statistics of Acquisitions

A. ADDITIONS TO THE COLLECTIONS AND TOTAL CONTENTS OF THE LIBRARY, FISCAL YEARS, 1948 AND 1949

	Additions to the collections		Total contents of the Library	
	1948	1949	1948	1949
Volumes and pamphlets.....	200,321	302,254	8,387,385	8,689,639
Bound newspaper volumes.....	3,368	3,436	124,619	128,055
Manuscript (pieces).....	276,435	820,000	10,500,000	11,320,000
Maps and views.....	58,101	59,663	1,868,911	1,928,574
Microfilms (reels and strips).....	4,879	5,549	71,060	76,609
Motion pictures (reels).....	3,351	16,827	64,451	81,278
Music (volumes and pieces).....	45,055	31,160	1,788,449	1,819,609
Phonograph recordings (records).....	13,322	18,434	287,414	305,848
Photographic negatives, prints, and slides....	644,368	254,984	1,708,247	1,963,231
Prints, fine (pieces).....	238	533	578,765	579,298
Other (broadsides, photostats, posters, etc.)..	63,975	44,569	624,163	668,732
Total.....	1,313,413	1,557,409	26,003,464	27,560,873

¹ Adjusted count (estimated).

B. UNBOUND MATERIAL AWAITING BINDING PREPARATION

	1948	1949	Total contents of Library	
			1948	1949
Unbound serial parts.....	1,493,103	1,757,747	1,493,103	1,757,749
Newspapers (issues).....	898,952	516,750	898,952	516,750
Total.....	2,392,055	2,274,497	2,392,055	2,274,497
Grand total.....	3,705,468	3,831,906	28,395,519	29,835,370

C. RECEIPTS, FISCAL YEARS 1948 AND 1949, BY SOURCE

Sources	Pieces, 1948	Pieces, 1949
1. By purchase from—		
Atherton Bequest.....		3
Babine Bequest.....	1	
Books for the Supreme Court.....	2, 771	
Committee on Organization of Executive Branch of the Government, Transfer.....		12
Cooperation with American Republics.....	5, 056	19, 402
Friends of Music.....		1, 001
Huntington Fund.....	545	647
Increase of the Law Library.....	33, 544	49, 334
Increase of the Library of Congress, General.....	588, 670	534, 904
Loeffler Bequest.....		1
Miller Fund.....	14	2
Pennell Fund.....	702	766
Science and Technology Project.....		10
Semitic Fund.....		71
Whittall Fund.....	17	163
Wilbur Fund.....	1, 520	188
Total.....	632, 840	606, 504
2. By virtue of law from—		
Books for the Adult Blind.....	14, 307	18, 315
Copyright.....	409, 523	345, 317
Public Printer.....	576, 582	913, 315
Smithsonian Institution		
Regular deposit.....	5, 785	6, 323
Langley Aeronautical Library.....	334	237
Total.....	1, 006, 531	1, 283, 507
3. By official donations from—		
Local agencies.....	5, 003	6, 416
State agencies.....	84, 283	71, 443
Transfers from Federal agencies.....	1, 949, 435	1, 917, 353
Total.....	2, 038, 721	1, 995, 353
4. By exchange from—		
Domestic exchange (duplicate).....	73, 608	56, 478
Foreign governments (including international exchange).....	480, 466	572, 839
Total.....	554, 074	629, 317
5. By gift from individual and unofficial sources.....	270, 777	889, 641
6. From material not identified as to source—		
Unbound serial parts.....	126, 901	86, 145
Unbound newspaper issues.....	2, 976, 564	2, 395, 780
Manuscripts.....		
Maps.....	168	96
Total.....	3, 103, 633	2, 482, 021
Total receipts.....	7, 606, 576	7, 886, 343

D. STATISTICS OF ACQUISITIONS WORK, FISCAL YEARS 1948 AND 1949

	1948	1949
Order Division:		
Purchase requisitions acted upon.....	36, 339	29, 288
Purchase searching:		
Titles searched.....	33, 044	16, 831
Titles found to be already represented in collections.....	15, 408	7, 345
Invoices:		
Received.....	6, 263	8, 273
Cleared.....	6, 473	8, 624
On hand at end of period.....	873	347
Pieces accessioned in Purchase Clearing Section.....	758, 512	188, 140
Evaluations:		
Official evaluations.....	3, 721	1, 712
Reference enquiries rec'd and answered by letter (letters).....	1, 200	1, 173
Exchange and Gift Division:		
Exchange Section:		
Requests sent (letters).....	6, 735	7, 502
Acknowledgments.....	3, 717	6, 807
Incoming pieces handled.....	3, 225, 768	3, 232, 803
Outgoing pieces handled.....	194, 814	68, 705
Unaccessioned receipts (estimated).....	1, 750, 000	700, 000
Gift Section:		
Requests sent (letters).....	2, 835	4, 747
Acknowledgments.....	4, 933	4, 662
Incoming pieces handled.....	253, 449	965, 168
Unaccessioned gift items (estimated).....	3, 157	3, 689
Monthly Checklist of State Publications:		
Items listed for publication.....	14, 024	13, 846
Titles searched.....	16, 377	17, 813
Items requested.....	1, 031	1, 685
Incoming pieces handled.....	78, 868	79, 077
Serial Record Division:		
Unbound serial parts processed.....	1, 333, 441	1, 007, 833
Volumes added to classified collections.....	32, 173	15, 187
Reference enquiries handled (total).....	24, 624	18, 756
Telephone enquiries.....	21, 497	16, 218
New checking entries made.....	21, 741	11, 945
Materials awaiting disposition:		
Bound volumes (estimated).....	18, 088	13, 000
Other (pieces) (estimated).....	75, 360	88, 490

Appendix X. Statistics of Cataloging and Maintenance of Catalogs

A. DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGING OF MATERIAL, FISCAL YEARS 1948 AND 1949

	1948	1949
<i>I. Preparation for Collection</i>		
1. Preliminary cataloging (entries prepared):		
a. Descriptive Cataloging Division.....	87,904	63,527
b. Copyright Cataloging Division.....	12,615	12,749
c. Slavic Cataloging.....	5,624	4,311
d. O. S. R. D. Project.....	2,846	0
e. Total entries prepared.....	108,989	80,587
2. Titles awaiting preliminary cataloging:		
a. Descriptive Cataloging Division.....	8,350	891
b. Copyright Cataloging Division.....	0	0
c. Total.....	8,350	891
3. Titles cataloged for printing:		
a. Regular cataloging:		
1. Descriptive Cataloging Division.....	31,912	42,507
2. Copyright Cataloging Division.....	14,048	14,967
3. Maps Division.....	643	1,410
4. Total.....	46,603	58,884
b. Cooperative titles adapted:		
1. Descriptive Cataloging Division.....	13,011	7,147
2. Copyright Cataloging Division.....	672	398
3. Total.....	13,683	7,545
c. Total titles cataloged for printing.....	60,286	66,429
4. Form card cataloging:		
a. Descriptive Cataloging Division.....	2,352	4,049
b. Copyright Cataloging Division.....	0	131
c. Total.....	2,352	4,180
5. Titles in process:		
a. Titles cataloged awaiting revision:		
1. Descriptive Cataloging Division.....	300	770
2. Copyright Cataloging Division.....	56	308
3. Total.....	356	1,078
b. Titles preliminarily prepared awaiting cataloging:		
1. Descriptive Cataloging Division.....	105,408	121,921
2. Copyright Cataloging Division.....	30	85
3. Total.....	105,438	122,006
<i>II. Maintenance of Catalogs</i>		
6. Titles recataloged or revised:		
a. Titles recataloged:		
1. Descriptive Cataloging Division.....	2,680	3,894
2. Copyright Cataloging Division.....	262	79
3. Total.....	2,942	3,973
b. Titles revised:		
1. Descriptive Cataloging Division.....	2,709	9,182
2. Copyright Cataloging Division.....	1,199	1,457
3. Total.....	3,908	10,639
c. Total titles recataloged and revised.....	6,850	14,612
7. Titles in process:		
a. Titles recataloged awaiting revision:		
1. Descriptive Cataloging Division.....	79	59
2. Copyright Cataloging Division.....	0	20
3. Total.....	79	79
b. Titles awaiting recataloging or review:		
1. Descriptive Cataloging Division.....	748	211
2. Copyright Cataloging Division.....	0	12
3. Total.....	748	223

A. DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGING OF MATERIAL, FISCAL YEARS 1948
AND 1949—Continued

	1948	1949
III. For Other Libraries		
8. Cooperative titles edited:		
a. Titles edited.....	8,736	8,806
b. Titles edited awaiting revision.....	0	158
c. Titles awaiting editing.....	300	555
IV. Development of Catalog Tools		
9. Authority cards:		
a. Established:		
1. Descriptive Cataloging Division.....	23,448	24,038
2. Copyright Cataloging Division.....	5,309	5,392
3. Total.....	28,757	29,430
b. Changed:		
1. Descriptive Cataloging Division.....	6,313	4,924
2. Copyright Cataloging Division.....	2,271	1,915
3. Total.....	8,584	6,839

B. SUBJECT CATALOGING OF MATERIAL, FISCAL YEARS 1948 AND 1949

1. Résumé of Activities

	1948	1949
I. Preparation for Collections		
1. Subject Cataloging:		
a. Catalog titles classified and subject headed.....	59,464	58,910
b. Catalog titles awaiting revision.....	350	0
c. Titles awaiting subject cataloging.....	3,200	6,500
d. Uncataloged pamphlets classified and subject headed.....	80	3
e. Uncataloged sheet music classified.....	1,613	3,369
2. Shelflisting:		
a. Titles shelflisted.....	52,595	56,948
b. Volumes and pieces shelflisted.....	91,509	98,088
c. Other shelflisting.....	5,227	7,312
d. Other shelflisting (volumes).....	3,706	6,327
e. Titles awaiting shelflisting.....	8,500	4,000
f. Volumes and pieces awaiting shelflisting.....	15,500	11,000
3. Labeling:		
a. Volumes labeled.....	179,046	177,778
b. Volumes awaiting labeling.....	3,000	15,000
II. Maintenance of Catalogs		
4. Titles recataloged or revised:		
a. Titles recataloged.....	3,837	3,944
b. Titles revised.....	12,838	9,575
c. Total titles recataloged and revised.....	16,675	13,519
d. Titles awaiting recataloging or review.....	275	110
5. Reshelflisting:		
a. Titles reshelflisted.....	6,471	6,208
b. Volumes reshelflisted.....	10,611	11,069

B. SUBJECT CATALOGING OF MATERIAL, FISCAL YEARS 1948 AND 1949—Continued

1. *Résumé of Activities*—Continued

	1948	1949
<i>III. For Other Libraries</i>		
6. Decimal classification:		
a. Titles classified.....	30, 499	31, 151
b. Titles awaiting classification.....	0	0
7. Cooperative titles edited.....	8, 736	8, 806
<i>IV. Development of Cataloging Tools</i>		
8. Subject headings:		
a. Established.....	1, 455	1, 506
b. Cancelled or changed.....	148	86
9. Class numbers:		
a. Established.....	442	470
b. Changed.....	171	118

2. *Material Shelflisted¹ During Fiscal Years 1948 and 1949, and Approximate Total Number of Volumes in the Classified Collections of the Library of Congress, by Class, as of June 30, 1949*

	1948		1949		Total volumes
	Titles	Volumes	Titles	Volumes	
A Polygraphy.....	405	5, 487	517	3, 721	188, 693
B-BJ Philosophy.....	882	1, 350	1, 118	1, 801	61, 902
BL-BX Religion.....	2, 573	4, 775	3, 051	4, 474	218, 714
C History auxiliary sciences.....	509	1, 062	559	1, 109	91, 573
D History (except American).....	5, 335	10, 191	6, 103	10, 336	302, 185
E-F American history.....	1, 954	4, 925	1, 996	4, 308	297, 663
G Geography-anthropology.....	902	1, 843	1, 217	2, 370	79, 246
H Social science.....	6, 275	21, 561	6, 500	16, 873	850, 799
J Political science.....	1, 552	7, 770	1, 841	7, 429	347, 730
L Education.....	1, 055	3, 157	1, 088	2, 963	188, 365
M Music.....	5, 167	9, 560	4, 326	9, 132	119, 053
N Fine Arts.....	1, 630	2, 559	2, 109	3, 562	100, 161
P Language and literature.....	13, 807	17, 941	14, 007	19, 035	662, 356
Q Science.....	2, 530	6, 106	2, 702	5, 607	332, 469
R Medicine.....	1, 563	3, 526	1, 323	2, 583	145, 661
S Agriculture.....	1, 230	2, 996	1, 357	2, 934	159, 262
T Technology.....	3, 177	10, 203	4, 134	9, 215	341, 705
U Military science.....	506	2, 007	468	2, 046	73, 401
V Naval science.....	238	837	246	642	44, 265
Z Bibliography.....	856	3, 657	1, 036	3, 525	201, 764
Inc Incunabula.....	180	174	168	227	401
Total.....	52, 326	121, 687	55, 866	113, 892	4, 807, 368

¹ Includes monographs and bound volumes of periodicals recorded in the Serial Record.

B. SUBJECT CATALOGING OF MATERIAL, FISCAL YEARS 1948 AND 1949—Continued

3. *Number of Titles Classified by Decimal Classification
(Fiscal Years 1930 to 1949)*

April 1–June 30, 1930.....	3, 917	1941.....	27, 939
1931.....	31, 285	1942.....	32, 512
1932.....	33, 829	1943.....	27, 594
1933.....	33, 251	1944.....	34, 328
1934.....	42, 314	1945.....	32, 020
1935.....	34, 709	1946.....	32, 292
1936.....	34, 267	1947.....	30, 184
1937.....	33, 371	1948.....	30, 499
1938.....	34, 060	1949.....	31, 151
1939.....	27, 436		
1940.....	28, 977	Total.....	615, 935

C. MAINTENANCE OF THE CATALOGS, FISCAL YEARS 1948 AND 1949

	1948	1949
1. Cataloged titles sent to printer.....	67, 382	78, 388
2. Proofreading:		
a. Galleys read.....	11, 142	11, 146
b. Galleys in process: C and H.....	51	5
c. Galleys in process: Other.....	61	102
3. Cataloged titles received from printer.....	68, 898	81, 613
4. Cards written up for the catalogs:		
a. Cards written up.....	1, 091, 091	1, 468, 880
b. Titles in process.....	11, 593	5, 390
c. Cards awaiting writing up.....	173, 900	80, 843
5. Cards filed:		
a. Public Catalog.....	207, 183	223, 748
b. Official Catalog.....	254, 175	282, 837
c. Annex Catalog.....	205, 304	222, 559
d. Process File.....	348, 238	237, 008
e. Music Catalog.....	46, 455	105, 017
f. Cards in process ¹	151	50, 874

¹ Cards on hand to be filed—June 30: a. Annex Catalog—28,030; b. Music Catalog—22,844.

D. STATISTICS OF THE NATIONAL UNION CATALOG, FISCAL YEARS 1948 AND 1949

[Total regular contents as of June 30, 1949]

	1948	1949
<i>I. Titles</i>		
1. New Library of Congress printed cards.....	56,671	67,703
2. Cards from other libraries, including:		
a. Cards from regular contributors.....	218,851	291,177
b. Cards from other contributors resulting from the checking of the book-form catalog of the Library of Congress.....	8,003	260
c. Cards typed for titles located through specific enquiry.....	939	1,190
d. Titles clipped and pasted from book-form catalogs of other libraries.....	766	0
e. Total number of cards received from other libraries.....	228,559	292,627
3. Cards typed from records found in other union catalogs.....	77,005	80,870
4. Entries copied from records found in other union catalogs.....		493,641
5. Total number of cards received and prepared.....	362,235	934,841
6. Duplicate cards cancelled in editing.....	179,315	201,055
7. Net total additions to the catalog.....	182,920	733,786
8. Estimated number of cards for titles in catalog.....	14,198,311	14,932,097
<i>II. Auxiliary Additions</i>		
9. Library of Congress printed, added entry cards for personal and corporate authors.....	23,284	20,078
10. Library of Congress printed cross-reference cards.....	20,050	13,195
11. Cross-references from other sources made by Union Catalog Staff.....	11,493	8,673
12. Total supplementary additions to the catalog.....	54,827	41,946
13. Estimated number of supplementary cards in catalog.....	1,437,683	1,479,629
<i>III. Replacements</i>		
14. Corrected and revised reprints for Library of Congress titles.....	15,258	24,037
15. Corrected and revised added entry cards.....	4,337	7,921
16. Total replacements added to the catalog.....	19,595	31,958
<i>IV. Locations</i>		
17. Locations transferred from duplicate cards (see No. 6 above).....	179,315	201,055
18. Locations established from other union catalogs.....	726,239	409,685
19. Total replacements added to the catalog.....	905,554	610,740
<i>V. Auxiliary Catalogs</i>		
20. Cards received from foreign libraries.....	23,383	31,756
21. Microfilm cards.....	0	0
22. Photo-facsimile cards.....	1	0
23. Total cards for the auxiliary catalogs.....	23,384	31,756
<i>VI. Service</i>		
24. Titles searched.....	11,745	12,522
25. Titles located.....	9,243	8,557
26. Titles not located.....	2,502	3,965

Appendix XI. Statistics of Distribution of Card Indexes, Fiscal Years 1948 and 1949

A. TOTAL INCOME FROM CARD SALES AND TECHNICAL PUBLICATIONS

	1948	1949
Sales (regular).....	\$659, 548. 32	\$882, 752. 14
Sales (to Government libraries).....	43, 577. 83	63, 842. 81
Sales (to foreign libraries).....	11, 808. 70	18, 467. 40
Total.....	714, 934. 85	965, 062. 35

B. ANALYSIS OF SALES BY CLASS

	1949			
	Rate per card	First cards	Second cards	Amount
Class 1: Regular orders.....	\$0. 100	1, 178, 673		\$117, 867. 30
	.090	9		.81
	.080	81, 265		6, 501. 20
	.060	2, 534, 172		152, 050. 32
	.050	9		.45
	.030	5, 484		164. 35
	.010	12		.12
	.035		16, 668, 547	583, 399. 14
	.024		840	20. 16
	.018		40, 630	731. 38
Total.....		3, 799, 624	16, 710, 017	860, 735. 23
Class 3: Series orders.....	.080	13, 783		1, 102. 64
	.070	44, 213		3, 094. 91
	.035		214, 390	7, 503. 65
Total.....		57, 996	214, 390	11, 701. 20
Class 4: Subject orders.....	.075	9, 981		748. 60
	.065	64, 268		4, 177. 29
	.060	50		3. 00
	.055	60		3. 30
	.050	2, 005		100. 15
	.035	1, 185		41. 47
	.010	735		7. 35
	.035		56, 620	1, 932. 20
	.024		6, 995	167. 88
Total.....		78, 284	63, 615	7, 181. 24
Class 5: Agriculture cards.....	.055	3, 746		206. 03
	.035		11, 149	390. 22
Total.....		3, 746	11, 149	596. 25

B. ANALYSIS OF SALES BY CLASS—Continued

	1949			
	Rate per card	First cards	Second cards	Amount
Class 6: Proofsheets		1, 838, 744		\$6, 280. 87
Class 7: Special sets		852		10. 00
Class 8: Map cards	\$0. 080	94		7. 52
	. 035		330	11. 55
	Sets	65, 398		2, 031. 65
Total		65, 492	330	2, 050. 72
Class 9: Miscellaneous				23. 03
Class 10: Anonymous headings	. 035		4, 025	140. 87
Class 11: Waste cards				685. 70
Class 25: Depository cards	. 010	629, 732		6, 297. 32
Class 30: L. C. Cumulative Catalog (annual)				11, 375. 00
Class 31: L. C. Cumulative Catalog (monthlies and quarterlies)				5, 925. 00
Class 32: L. C. Cumulative Catalog (all issues)				61, 800. 00
Class 90: Classification Schedules				2, 060. 25
Class 91: Additions and Changes				917. 60
Class 92: Notes and Decisions				214. 45
Class 93: Cumulative Supplement to Subject Headings				2, 490. 25
Class 94: List of Russian Accessions				238. 60
Class 95: Information Bulletin				14. 00
Class 96: Near-print publications				1, 697. 30
Class 97: Army Medical Supplement				170. 00

C. CARDS DISTRIBUTED

	1948	1949
Cards sold	22, 272, 564	21, 639, 252
Cards supplied to other sources:		
To depository libraries	1, 532, 738	1, 725, 053
For the Library of Congress catalogs	1, 580, 377	1, 544, 522
To other divisions in Library of Congress	147, 696	427, 736
To South American institutions and other foreign institutions	53, 878	25, 542
To U. S. Government libraries	209, 385	117, 451
To cooperating libraries	180, 000	119, 228
To individuals (book donors, etc.)	53, 725	43, 952
	3, 757, 799	4, 003, 484
Total cards distributed	26, 030, 363	25, 642, 736
Cards received from the bindery	30, 526, 060	33, 849, 664
Less cards distributed	26, 030, 363	25, 642, 736
Cards added to stock	4, 495, 697	8, 206, 928

C. CARDS DISTRIBUTED—Continued

	1948	1949
Author-title searches.....	1, 656, 649	1, 645, 792
Serial number orders.....	2, 706, 823	2, 539, 656
Number of active subscribers (estimated).....	8, 000	8, 496
New subscribers added:		
Regular.....	322	272
Foreign.....	30	36
U. S. Government libraries.....	41	67
Firms and individuals.....	141	121
Total.....	534	496

D. PRINTING AND REPRINTING OF CATALOG CARDS

1. New Cards Printed During Fiscal Years 1948 and 1949

Abbrevia- tion	Series	Number of titles printed	
		1948	1949
Reg.....	Regular.....	41, 568	51, 354
A.....	American libraries.....	7, 553	10, 019
AE.....	Cooperative Foreign Acquisitions.....	6, 872	2, 007
Agr.....	Department of Agriculture.....	442	392
E.....	Office of Education.....	34	34
GS.....	Geological Survey.....	316	376
L.....	Department of Labor.....	102	149
Map.....	Maps Division.....	143	854
Map sets.....	Maps Division.....	464	94
Med.....	Army Medical Library.....	3, 608	
PO.....	Patent Office.....		71
S.....	Smithsonian Institution.....	40	10
SS.....	Social Security Board.....	13	26
SD.....	State Department.....	20	130
SG.....	Surgeon General's Office.....		
X.....	Cross-References.....	14, 136	12, 785
	Total.....	75, 311	78, 300

2. Titles Reprinted, Fiscal Years 1948 and 1949

	1948	1949
Daily reprints.....	47, 405	34, 800
Offset reprints.....	37, 417	58, 737
Special reprints.....	16, 914	11, 957
Revised reprints.....	7, 381	9, 779
Corrected reprints.....	1, 947	3, 124
Total.....	111, 064	118, 397

Appendix XII. Statistics of Binding, Fiscal Years 1948 and 1949

	1948	1949
Volumes transmitted to the Bindery:		
Full binding:		
Books.....	21,056	20,690
Newspapers.....	3,123	3,101
Quarter-binding.....	19,716	20,477
Total new binding.....	43,645	44,268
Rebinding.....	9,045	7,971
Total volumes transmitted.....	52,940	52,239
Volumes returned from the Bindery:		
Full binding:		
Books.....	23,275	23,390
Newspapers.....	3,269	3,511
Quarter-binding.....	22,061	21,988
Total new binding.....	48,605	48,889
Rebinding.....	11,651	9,022
Total volumes returned.....	60,256	57,911
Pamphlets stitched in covers.....	22,957	24,396
Rare books repaired, cleaned and conditioned.....	3,911	5,249
Other books repaired without binding.....	4,390	5,497
Prints and fine arts books given preservative treatment.....	9,316	10,842
Manuscripts restored and repaired.....	62,917	66,335
Maps mounted and conditioned.....	36,500	36,974

Appendix XIII. General Orders Issued, Fiscal Year 1949

- No. 1370, June 28, 1948. States that the Russian Accessions Unit in the Office of the Assistant Director for Acquisitions will issue *The Monthly List of Russian Accessions* as a technical publication of the Processing Department.
- No. 1371, June 29, 1948. States that members of the staff will refrain from wearing campaign buttons while on duty or on the premises of the Library.
- No. 1372, July 15, 1948. Announces the new procedure for the cataloging of copyrighted music.
- No. 1373, July 16, 1948. Announces the position of the Library of Congress concerning the granting of sick and annual leave to part-time employees.
- No. 1374, July 22, 1948. Announces the rescission of General Order No. 1318 and the new regulations concerning penalty indicia reports.
- No. 1375, July 22, 1948. Establishes the Air Research Unit as a division in the Library of Congress.
- No. 1376, July 27, 1948. Changes the title of the head of the Division for the Blind from Director to Chief in accordance with Special Order No. 423.
- No. 1377, August 5, 1948. Changes the name of the Mimeograph and Multilith Section to the Duplicating Unit, Office of the Secretary.
- No. 1378, August 6, 1948. Revises General Order No. 1319 and announces that Loyalty Board recommendations relating to Library of Congress employees can be appealed only to the Library Loyalty Board and then, if the decision is adverse, to the Librarian.
- No. 1379, August 25, 1948. Outlines the policies and procedures to be followed in recommending the purchase of materials for the Library's collections.
- No. 1380, September 14, 1948. Supersedes General Order No. 1042 and announces the policy in the Library of Congress of continuing work in hot weather.
- No. 1381, September 17, 1948. Establishes and prescribes the general functions of a Receiving and Inspection Unit, Office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds.
- No. 1382, September 24, 1948. Announces the establishment as of September 10, 1948 of the European Affairs Division as a Division in the Reference Department.
- No. 1383, October 7, 1948. Announces that members of the Library staff are not permitted in any of the special shops under the direction of the Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds.
- No. 1384, November 5, 1948. Adds to the listed classes of materials excepted from the provisions of General Order No. 1348, which gives the Processing Department responsibility for the disposal of material not needed for the Library's collections, embossed books, talking book records, and other Library materials for the blind.
- No. 1385, November 5, 1948. Announces the regulations concerning the removal of trays from the Public Catalog.
- No. 1386, November 5, 1948. Announces the policies of the Library of Congress under the Retirement Act concerning retirement of Library personnel on account of age.
- No. 1387, November 5, 1948. Establishes organizational changes in the Exchange and Gift Division.
- No. 1388, November 12, 1948. Announces the policies and procedures which will govern the development of employee training programs in the Library.
- No. 1389, November 16, 1948. Changes the name of the War Agencies Collection to the "Federal Agencies Collection" and provides space in the Main Building to house the collection.
- No. 1390, November 18, 1948. Transfers responsibility for pay roll preparation from the Personnel Office to the Tabulating Unit and sets forth the responsibilities of the several offices in the Administrative Department with respect to matters related to pay roll.
- No. 1391, November 19, 1948. Establishes priorities in processing new material received for the collections of the Library of Congress.
- No. 1392, December 8, 1948. Changes the name of the Advanced Research Section, Legislative Reference Service to the Senior Specialists Section.
- No. 1393, January 17, 1949. Establishes an Air Studies Division in the Reference Department and states its general functions.
- No. 1394, February 11, 1949. Implements General Order No. 1390 by outlining the general procedure to be followed in the preparation and processing of pay rolls.

- No. 1395, February 11, 1949. Establishes the conditions, limitations, and procedures under which overtime may be earned or worked and compensatory leave may be taken.
- No. 1396, February 14, 1949. Announces the modification of the duties of the Chief Assistant Librarian and the creation of the position of Assistant Librarian, with the related organizational and personnel changes.
- No. 1397, March 15, 1949. Abolishes the position of Assistant Director for Circulation Service in the Reference Department and assigns Mr. Donald Patterson to the position of Assistant Chief of the General Reference and Bibliography Division.
- No. 1398, March 21, 1949. Describes the functions and duties of the editorial assistant in the office of the Assistant Librarian and of the Publications Section of the Office of the Secretary.
- No. 1399, April 6, 1949. Replaces Special Order 470, announcing that the Serial Record Division becomes the Serial Record Section of the Order Division as a result of the merger of the Serial Record and Order Divisions.
- No. 1400, April 26, 1949. Requests the leaders of the Staff Discussion Group Meetings to attend the meetings of the Professional Forum.
- No. 1401, April 28, 1949. Transfers the responsibility for the scheduling of collections from the Office of the Secretary and sets forth the responsibilities of the several departments and divisions relating to collections resulting from the transfer.
- No. 1402, May 2, 1949. States the precautions to be taken with mailing addresses in order to prevent delay in the delivery of mail between Government agencies.
- No. 1403, June 3, 1949. Rescinds General Order 1323 in part, establishing a Science Division in the Reference Department. Changes the Science and Technology Project to the Navy Research Section of the Science Division.
- No. 1404, June 10, 1949. Announces changes in the organization of the Descriptive Cataloging Division.
- No. 1405, June 24, 1949. Establishes the procedure for designating certifying officers for various types of vouchers.
- No. 1406, June 27, 1949. States the legal requirements for the use of penalty indicia so that the Librarian may be in a position to execute the quarterly certification required by law.
- No. 1407, June 27, 1949. Outlines the reorganization plan for the Legislative Reference Service.
- No. 1408, June 30, 1949. States the amendments to the Standardized Government Regulations.

Appendix XIV. Statistics of Employment and Personnel Actions

A. EMPLOYMENT IN THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, FISCAL YEAR 1949

	Author- ized positions 1949	Employed on pay period pending—			
		Oct. 3, 1948	Dec. 26, 1948	April 3, 1949	June 26, 1949
Salaries, Library Proper:					
Office of Librarian.....	5	4	6	6	6
Office of Chief Assistant Librarian.....	3	5	5*	6	6
Information Office.....	2	2	2	3	3
Exhibits Office.....	2	2	2	2	2
Total.....	7	9	9	11	11
Director of Administrative Department.....	6	5	5	7	7
Accounts Office.....	8	8	8	8	8
Disbursing Office.....	8	7	7	7	8
Personnel Division.....	19	22	22	20	20
Secretary's Office.....	44	45	48	46	48
Supply Office.....	5	5	5	5	5
Tabulating Office.....	10	8	10	10	10
Total.....	100	100	105	103	106
Director of Reference Department.....	12	11	11	11	12
Aeronautics Division.....	4	4	5	5	6
European Affairs Division.....	3	3	3	3	3
General Reference and Bibliography Division.....	52	48	52	54	52
Hispanic Foundation.....	5	6	7	7	6
Loan Division.....	43½	45	46	45	46
Manuscripts Division.....	15	15	19	19	19
Maps Division.....	13	13	14	14	12
Music Division.....	14	13	14	15	14
Orientalia Division.....	17	18	16	15	17
Prints and Photographs Division.....	9	9	9	9	9
Rare Books Division.....	8	8	8	9	9
Stack and Reader Division.....	66½	66	73	69	73
Serials Division.....	38	39	40	43	43
Science Division.....	3				
Total.....	303	298	317	318	321
Law Library.....	30	29	31	32	33
Director of Processing Department.....	21	16	16	16	18
Descriptive Cataloging Division.....	77	76	75	76	73
Subject Cataloging Division.....	53	51	63	51	50
Binding Division.....	8	7	7	8	9
Catalog Maintenance Division.....	30	28	36	32	31
Exchange and Gift Division.....	28	27	26	28	28
Order Division.....	33	33	39	35	*67
Serial Record Division.....	18	16	24	32	
Total.....	268	254	286	278	276
Special and Temporary Services.....		2		2	2
Total, Salaries, Library Proper ¹	713	696	754	750	755

See footnotes at end of table.

A. EMPLOYMENT IN THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, FISCAL
YEAR 1949—Continued

	Author- ized positions 1949	Employed on pay period pending—			
		Oct. 3, 1948	Dec. 26, 1948	April 3, 1949	June 26, 1949
Salaries:					
Copyright Office:					
Register's Office.....	12	10	12	13	14
Cataloging Division.....	84	79	83	79	77
Examining Division.....	49	44	49	54	49
Reference Division.....	15	12	13	15	15
Service Division.....	47	53	66	68	57
Total.....	207	198	223	229	212
Legislative Reference Service.....	108	100	105	118	125
Distribution of Printed Cards.....	149	150	156	153	156
Index to State Legislation.....	6	6	6	6	6
Union Catalog.....	19	19	17	22	24
Division for the Blind.....	17	17	17	16	14
Library Buildings and Grounds.....	279	279	280	280	280
Total, Other Appropriations ²	785	769	804	824	817
Total, Library Appropriations.....	1,498	1,465	1,558	1,574	1,572
Working Funds					
Air Research Project.....		38	51	48	55
Navy Research.....		65	64	63	70
Cooperation with American Republics.....		2	3	6	6
Air Information Project**.....			1	24	52
Various Working Funds, Administrative Salaries***.....				10	10
Surplus Books for Veterans Project.....					
Natural Resources Project.....		13			
Card Division.....		4	5	5	6
War Assets Administration.....		1			
War Department Research Project.....		2	2		
Total, other agencies ³		125	126	156	199
Gift and Trust Funds					
Cooperative Acquisitions Project.....		26	30	14	12
Photoduplication Service Revolving Fund.....		69	66	68	73
Other Gift Funds.....		19	18	24	23
Trust Funds.....		2	1	2	5
Permanent Loan.....		4	4	4	4
Mexican Microfilming Project.....			1	1	1
Total, Gift and Trust Funds ⁴		120	120	113	118
Grand total, All Funds ⁵		1,710	1,804	1,843	1,889

See footnotes at end of table.

A. EMPLOYMENT IN THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, FISCAL
YEAR 1949—Continued

	Author- ized positions 1949	Employed on pay period pending—			
		Oct. 3, 1948	Dec. 26, 1948	April 3, 1949	June 26, 1949
¹ Also divided as follows:					
Less than 40 hours.....		13	7	4	5
Hour Roll.....				1	
Other.....		683	747	745	750
² Also divided as follows:					
Less than 40 hours.....		5	5	9	6
Hour Roll.....		11	96	97	91
Other.....		666	703	718	720
³ Also divided as follows:					
Less than 40 hours.....		3	1	4	1
Hour Roll.....		7			
Other.....		115	125	152	198
⁴ Also divided as follows:					
Less than 40 hours.....		2	2	1	2
Hour Roll.....		11	11	12	15
Other.....		107	107	100	101
⁵ Also divided as follows:					
Less than 40 hours.....		23	15	18	14
Hour Roll.....		116	107	110	106
Other.....		1,571	1,682	1,715	1,769

*Serial Record and Order Divisions combined. **December 13, 1948. ***January 10, 1949.

B. PERSONNEL ACTIONS, FISCAL YEARS 1945-1949

Nature of action	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
Appointments.....	840	639	934	562	616
Promotions.....	164	251	277	227	309
Transfers.....	340	483	646	417	372
Increases within grade.....	384	916	1,047	1,153	1,094
Superior accomplishment awards.....	6	4	3	1	3
Details.....	42	81	99	65	28
Extensions.....	162	344	427	1,134	492
Reclassifications.....	86	125	205	204	129
Demotions.....		3	38	87	31
Returns from military furlough.....		160	42	0	Misc.
Military furlough.....	20	8	0	1	6
Administrative furlough.....					7
Miscellaneous (LWOP, etc.).....					356
Separations:					
Resignations.....	562	412	473	347	304
Terminations.....	309	84	248	257	156
Dismissals.....	4	11	16	2	4
Retirements.....	15	12	13	27	21
Deaths.....	5	6	6	7	5
Total.....	895	525	756	640	490

A. STATEMENT OF ACTIVITY FOR FISCAL

Appropriation title	Current appropriation	Funds transferred from other Government agencies	Reimbursements to appropriations	Unexpended balances of appropriations brought forward from prior year	Unliquidated obligations brought forward from prior year ¹	Unobligated funds
						Not available for obligation
ANNUAL APPROPRIATIONS						
Salaries, Library Proper:						
1949	\$2,705,571.00					
1948				\$118,742.24	\$118,368.78	\$373.46
1947				749.61		749.61
Salaries, Copyright Office:						
1949	742,300.00					
1948				30,131.54	29,752.29	379.25
1947				2,249.56		2,249.56
Legislative Reference Service:						
1949	514,700.00					
1948				28,360.94	27,430.83	930.11
1947				266.78		266.78
Revision of Annotated Constitution: No year						
Distribution of printed cards:						
1949	448,900.00					
1948				21,420.71	21,227.05	193.66
1947				837.71	-7.80	845.51
Index to State legislation:						
1949-50	26,800.00					
1948-49				711.63	17.64	
1947				120.32	36.50	83.82
Union catalog:						
1949	70,200.00					
1948				5,253.50	5,034.35	219.15
1947				266.43		266.43
Motion picture project:						
1948				94.85	49.34	45.51
1947				9,996.82	3,418.17	6,578.65
Increase, general:						
1949-50	300,000.00					
1948-49				233,362.76	160,596.77	
1947-48				85,294.70	84,490.93	803.77
1946-47				17,954.55	17,589.10	365.45
Increase, Law Library:						
1949-50	95,000.00					
1948-49				80,693.77	59,980.56	
1947-48				56,892.81	30,679.58	26,213.23
1946-47				47,497.74	45,409.15	2,088.59
Books for Supreme Court:						
1949	24,000.00					
1948				3,500.91	3,435.68	65.23
1947				634.01	275.50	358.51
Books for adult blind:						
1949	979,400.00					
1948				681,568.82	658,902.33	22,666.49
1947				19,458.03	15,151.55	4,306.48
Printing and binding, general:						
1949	381,500.00					
1948				66,969.23	63,800.15	3,169.08
1947				709.92		709.92
Printing the catalog of title entries of the Copyright Office:						
1949	39,500.00					
1948				26,912.37	11,753.28	15,159.09
1947				2,953.19		2,953.19
Printing catalog cards:						
1949	448,475.00					
1948				83,911.98	80,343.29	3,568.69
1947				66,967.18	40,535.16	26,432.02
Contingent expenses:						
1949	40,000.00					
1948				6,872.78	2,627.60	4,245.18
1947				422.63	9.33	413.30
Photoduplicating expenses:						
1949	20,700.00					
1948				12,535.42	12,535.42	
1947				2,423.46	2,044.45	379.01
Penalty mail costs:						
1948				21,042.68	9,892.73	11,149.95
1947				7,076.70		7,076.70
Salaries, Library Buildings:						
1949	571,800.00					
1948				29,369.82	29,165.80	204.02
1947				2,297.79		2,297.79
Maintenance, Library Buildings:						
1949	30,000.00					
1948				8,602.77	8,528.43	74.34
1947				533.31		533.31

See footnotes at end of table.

Financial Statistics

YEAR 1949, AS OF JUNE 30, 1949

Unobligated funds—Con.	Obligations incurred during current fiscal year	Expenditures during current fiscal year	Transfers to surplus fund of Treasury	Unexpended balances	Unliquidated obligations	Unobligated funds		Appropriated for fiscal year 1950
						Not available for obligation fiscal year 1950	Available for obligation fiscal year 1950	
\$2,705,571.00	\$2,705,385.99	\$2,561,053.64 118,318.18		\$144,517.36 424.06	\$144,332.35 50.60	\$185.01 373.46		\$2,829,600.00
742,300.00	741,995.46	701,101.68 29,752.29	\$749.61	41,198.32 379.25	40,893.78	304.54 379.25		798,700.00
514,700.00	514,544.03	475,434.19 27,430.83	2,249.56	39,265.81 930.11	39,109.84	155.97 930.11		700,000.00
448,900.00	448,784.09	424,702.41 21,227.05 -7.80	266.78	24,197.59 193.66	24,081.68	115.91 193.66		35,000.00
26,800.00 693.99	22,946.50 693.99	22,270.18 711.63 36.50	845.51	4,529.82	676.32		\$3,853.50	490,000.00
70,200.00	70,034.28	60,849.61 5,024.64	83.82	9,350.39 228.86	9,184.67 9.71	165.72 219.15		70,500.00
		26.29 3,418.17	266.43	68.56	23.05	45.51		
300,000.00 72,765.99	207,337.79 72,710.85	60,138.84 206,149.69 60,970.82 17,589.10	6,578.65	239,861.16 27,213.07 24,323.88	147,198.95 27,157.93 23,520.11		92,662.21 55.14 803.77	300,000.00
95,000.00 20,713.21	53,975.15 20,713.21	10,399.13 49,284.91 19,472.93 45,409.15	365.45	84,600.87 31,408.86 37,419.88	43,576.02 31,408.86 11,206.65		41,024.85	95,000.00
24,000.00	23,997.79	20,086.82 3,280.81 275.50	2,088.59	3,913.18 220.10	3,910.97 154.87	2.21 65.23		25,000.00
979,400.00	978,238.89	221,562.24 561,812.33 15,151.55	358.51	757,837.76 119,756.49	756,676.65 97,090.00	1,161.11 22,666.49		1,000,000.00
381,500.00	380,699.97	299,783.26 54,897.78	4,306.48	81,716.74 12,071.45	80,916.71 8,902.37	800.03 3,169.08		450,000.00
39,500.00	36,384.62	15,383.17 11,753.28	709.92	24,116.83 15,159.09	21,001.45	3,115.38 15,159.09		39,500.00
448,475.00	447,833.88	329,970.48 77,343.29 40,535.16	2,953.19	118,504.52 6,568.69	117,863.40 3,000.00	641.12 3,568.69		535,000.00
40,000.00	39,989.36	34,648.68 2,624.94 9.33	26,432.02	5,351.32 4,247.84	5,340.68 2.60	10.64 4,245.18		45,000.00
20,700.00	20,700.00	17,545.36 12,535.42 2,044.45	413.30	3,154.64	3,154.64			31,000.00
		9,892.73	379.01	11,149.95		11,149.95		
571,800.00	571,647.31	541,224.05 29,165.80	7,076.70	30,575.95 204.02	30,423.26	152.69 204.02		604,000.00
30,000.00	29,776.29	24,298.41 8,479.24	2,297.79	5,701.59 123.53	5,477.88 49.19	223.71 74.34		34,000.00
			533.31					

A. STATEMENT OF ACTIVITY FOR FISCAL

Appropriation title	Current appropriation	Funds transferred from other Government agencies	Reimbursements to appropriations	Unexpended balances of appropriations brought forward from prior year	Unliquidated obligations brought forward from prior year ¹	Unobligated funds
						Not available for obligation
ANNUAL APPROPRIATIONS—Con.						
Expenses, Library of Congress, Trust Fund Board:						
1949	\$500.00					
1948				\$387.41		\$387.41
1947				500.00		500.00
Total annual appropriations	7,439,346.00			1,786,549.38	\$1,543,073.94	149,302.25
TRANSFERS FROM OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES						
<i>Appropriated funds</i>						
Department of State:						
Cooperation with the American Republics:						
1949		\$26,700.00				
1948				3,669.86	3,530.35	139.51
1947				27,985.74	22,811.28	5,174.46
Veterans' Administration:						
Salaries and expenses:						
1948				5,693.32	3,151.04	2,542.28
1947				104,321.35	2,568.29	101,753.06
Printing and binding:						
1948				7.75		7.75
1947				7,000.00		7,000.00
Total appropriated funds		26,700.00		148,678.02	32,060.96	116,617.06
<i>Working Funds</i>						
Transfers from:						
Department of Air Force:						
1949		387,000.00				
1948				100,626.77	6,594.57	
Navy Department:						
1949		365,398.00				
1948		34,617.00		149,351.16	17,058.89	
1947				4,628.44	4,027.56	
Department of State: 1949		2,000.00				
Veterans' Administration: 1948				50,046.00		
Office of Scientific Research and Development Board: 1946					—101.72	101.72
Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government: No year.		26,100.76		9,626.11	4,319.33	
War Department: 1947				5,179.72	138.50	
War Assets Administration: 1948				3,153.14	2,650.90	
Total working funds		815,115.76		322,611.34	34,688.03	101.72
Total transfers from other Government agencies.		841,815.76		471,289.36	66,748.99	116,718.78
<i>Trust Accounts ²</i>						
Bequest of Gertrude M. Hubbard, principal account.				20,000.00		20,000.00
Bequest of Gertrude M. Hubbard, interest account.	800.00			5,464.23		
Library of Congress Trust Fund, permanent loan.	12,229.94			2,130,153.69		2,142,383.63
Library of Congress Trust Fund, interest on permanent loan account.	85,500.25			115,879.08	17,803.02	
Library of Congress Trust Fund, income from investment account.	13,313.55			6,363.25	357.70	
Library of Congress Gift Fund	243,061.49		\$441,103.85	346,571.79	127,282.29	
Unearned copyright fees, Library of Congress	25,000.00			27,009.03		
Unearned catalog card fees, Library of Congress	5,000.00			1,819.03		
Expenses of depository sets, Library of Congress				232.60	144.68	
catalog cards.						
Cataloging Project, Copyright Office, Library of Congress.	2,540.50			2,672.61	15.69	
Total Trust Accounts	387,445.73		441,103.85	2,656,165.31	145,603.38	2,162,383.63
Grand total	7,826,791.73	841,815.76	441,103.85	4,914,004.05	1,755,426.31	2,428,404.66

¹ Includes adjustments made during fiscal year 1949.² For analysis of Gift and Trust Fund by Donors (see Exhibit "C").

YEAR 1949, AS OF JUNE 30, 1949—Continued

Unobligated funds—Con.	Obligations incurred during current fiscal year	Expenditures during current fiscal year	Transfers to surplus fund of Treasury	Unexpended balances	Unliquidated obligations	Unobligated funds		Appropri- ated for fiscal year 1950
						Not available for obligation fiscal year 1950	Available for obliga- tion fiscal year 1950	
Available for obligation								
\$500.00	\$115.85	\$115.85		\$384.15 387.41		\$384.15 387.41		\$500.00
			\$500.00					
7,533,519.19	7,388,505.30	7,255,183.99	59,454.63	1,911,256.76	\$1,676,395.25	97,320.95	\$137,540.56	8,082,800.00
26,700.00	26,543.26	14,458.14 3,530.35 22,811.28		12,241.86 139.51	12,085.12	156.74 139.51		
		2,472.11 2,568.29	5,174.46	3,221.21	678.93	2,542.28		
			101,753.06	7.75		7.75		
			7,000.00					
26,700.00	26,543.26	45,840.17	113,927.52	15,610.33	12,764.05	2,846.28		
387,000.00 94,032.20	274,051.78 93,948.66	239,470.05 100,523.07		147,529.95 103.70	34,581.73 20.16		112,948.22 83.54	
365,398.00 166,909.27 600.88 2,000.00 50,046.00	126,897.14 150,296.76 598.72 2,000.00 28,601.15	99,152.40 165,689.32 4,626.28 23,509.56 —101.72		266,245.60 18,278.84 2,060.00 26,536.44	27,744.74 1,666.33 2,000.00 5,091.59		238,500.86 16,612.51 21,444.85	
			2.16					
			101.72					
31,407.54	31,407.54	35,726.87						
5,041.22 502.24	5,041.22 471.85	5,179.72 3,122.75		30.39			30.39	
1,102,937.35	713,314.82	676,898.30	103.88	460,724.92	71,104.55		389,620.37	
1,129,637.35	739,858.08	722,738.47	114,031.40	476,335.25	83,868.60	2,846.28	389,620.37	
6,264.23				20,000.00 6,264.23		20,000.00	6,264.23	
				2,142,383.63		2,142,383.63		
183,576.31	87,226.63	83,256.77		112,122.56	15,772.88		96,349.68	
19,319.10	13,456.08	11,982.94		7,693.85	1,830.84		5,863.02	
903,454.84 52,009.03 6,819.03 87.92	661,438.26 38,859.51 3,406.56 21.97	687,234.81 38,859.51 3,406.55 107.81		343,502.32 13,149.52 3,412.47 124.79	101,485.74 58.84		242,016.58 13,149.52 3,412.47 65.95	
5,197.42	3,697.34	1,883.85		3,329.26	1,829.18		1,500.08	
1,176,727.88	808,106.35	832,732.25		2,651,982.64	120,977.48	2,162,383.63	368,621.53	
9,839,884.42	8,936,469.73	8,810,654.71	173,486.03	5,039,574.65	1,881,241.33	2,262,550.86	895,782.46	8,082,800.00

B. STATEMENT OF OBLIGATIONS INCURRED

Appropriation title	Total obligation	Personal services	Travel	Transportation of things
		01	02	03
ANNUAL APPROPRIATIONS				
Salaries, Library Proper: 1949	\$2,705,385.99	\$2,700,785.99		
Salaries, Copyright Office: 1949	741,995.46	741,995.46		
Legislative Reference Service: 1949	514,544.03	492,963.71		
Distribution of printed cards: 1949	448,784.09	441,963.15	\$1,749.61	\$488.70
Index to State Legislation:				
1949-50	22,946.50	22,900.87		
1948-49	693.99	693.99		
Union catalogues: 1949	70,034.28	63,156.29	110.00	574.43
Increase, general:				
1949-50	207,337.79		24,752.70	8,355.13
1948-49	72,710.85			251.29
Increase, Law Library:				
1949-50	53,975.15		2,499.24	57.19
1948-49	20,713.21			
Books for Supreme Court: 1949	23,997.79			
Books for adult blind: 1949	978,238.89	55,400.00	999.28	2,973.48
Printing and binding, general: 1949	380,699.97			
Printing the catalog of title entries of the Copyright Office: 1949	36,384.62			
Printing catalogue cards: 1949	447,833.88			
Contingent expenses: 1949	39,989.36		504.67	641.95
Photoduplicating expenses: 1949	20,700.00			
Salaries, Library Buildings: 1949	571,647.31	571,647.31		
Maintenance, Library Buildings: 1949	29,776.29			
Expenses, Library of Congress Trust Fund Board: 1949	115.85			
Total annual appropriation	7,388,505.30	5,091,506.77	30,615.50	13,342.17
TRANSFERS FROM OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES				
<i>Appropriated Funds</i>				
Department of State:				
Cooperation with the American Republics, 1949	26,543.26	14,451.92	211.96	
<i>Working Funds</i>				
Transfers from:				
Department of Air Force:				
1949	274,051.78	243,800.96	427.22	10.63
1948	93,948.66	16,375.29		
Navy Department:				
1949	126,897.14	100,793.43	248.20	1.00
1948	150,296.76	135,666.62	504.01	8.14
1947	598.72	101.72		
Department of State: 1949	2,000.00			
Veterans' Administration: 1948	28,601.15	13,149.19		
Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government: No year	31,407.54	29,635.46		
War Department: 1947	5,041.22	5,041.22		
War Assets Administration: 1948	471.85	421.55		
Total working fund	713,314.82	544,985.44	1,179.43	19.77
Total transfers from other Government agencies	739,858.08	559,437.36	1,391.39	19.77
<i>Trust Accounts</i>				
Library of Congress Trust Fund, interest on permanent loan	87,226.63	29,241.46	1,450.00	
Library of Congress Trust Fund, income from investment account	13,456.08	9,051.28	1,319.32	1.01
Library of Congress Gift Fund	661,438.26	329,663.69	6,179.07	1,282.67
Unearned copyright fees, Library of Congress	38,859.51			
Unearned catalog card fees, Library of Congress	3,406.56			
Expenses of depository sets of Library of Congress catalog cards	21.97			
Cataloging Project, Copyright Office, Library of Congress	3,697.34			
Total Trust Accounts	808,106.35	367,956.43	8,948.39	1,283.68
Grand Total	8,936,469.73	6,018,900.56	40,955.28	14,645.62

DURING FISCAL YEAR 1949, AS OF JUNE 30, 1949

Communication services	Rent and utility services	Printing and binding	Other contractual services	Supplies and materials	Equipment	Books, records, periodicals, etc.	Grants	Refunds, awards, and indemnities
04	05	06	07	08	09	09.1	11	13
			\$4,600.00					
		\$16,378.03		\$5,202.29				
\$4,582.63				45.63				
			5,836.00	357.56				
6,569.74 135.99	\$8,400.00			294.00		\$158,966.22 72,323.57		
1,466.99 47.04						49,951.73 20,666.17 23,997.79		
448.86		13,202.24 380,699.97 36,384.62 447,833.88	49,821.12	15,010.61	\$299,518.32	544,864.98		
2,496.38	19,761.27		947.63 20,700.00	15,637.46				
17,286.50 .85			1,842.22 115.00	10,647.57				
33,034.98	28,161.27	894,498.74	83,861.97	47,195.12	295,518.32	870,770.46		
187.50			8,018.58	100.00		288.70	\$3,284.60	
975.88 200.14			6,939.62 73,055.24	4,113.94 1,580.61	17,783.53 2,737.38			
1,245.08 1,600.76	2,016.00 478.20		13,897.14 7,973.82 488.25 2,000.00	6,880.33 2,700.89 8.75	1,815.96 1,364.32			
		15,451.96						
609.30			113.35	1,049.43				
48.50				1.80				
4,679.66	2,494.20	15,451.96	104,467.42	16,335.75	23,701.19			
4,867.16	2,494.20	15,451.96	112,486.00	16,435.75	23,701.19	288.70	3,284.60	
192.06 43.65 3,520.19		254.93	37,377.02 2,644.20 79,981.59	41.58	28.00	18,641.58 396.62 55,956.09	12,200.00	\$27,795.21 38,859.51 3,406.56
	562.91	6,003.76		96,363.13	41,929.95			
			12.54	9.43	3,697.34			
3,755.90	562.91	6,258.69	120,015.35	96,414.14	45,655.29	74,994.29	12,200.00	70,061.28
41,658.04	31,218.38	916,209.39	316,363.32	160,045.01	364,874.80	946,053.45	15,484.60	70,061.28

C. PERMANENT SPECIFIC APPROPRIATIONS AND TRUST FUNDS—BY AS OF JUNE

Appropriation title and donor	Purpose	Current appropriations and receipts	Reimbursements to appropriations
Bequest of Certrude M. Hubbard, Library of Congress, interest account.	Purchase of prints.....	\$800.00	
Library of Congress Trust Fund, interest on permanent loan account:			
Babine, bequest of Alexis V.....	Purchase of Slavic material.....	267.40	
Benjamin, William Evarts.....	Chair of American History.....	3,323.34	
Bowker, R. R.....	Bibliographic Service.....	54.32	
Carnegie Corporation of New York.....	Chair of Fine Arts.....	3,732.32	
Coolidge Foundation, Elizabeth Sprague.....	Furtherance of musical research, composition, performance and appreciation.....	6,022.76	
Elson, bequest of Bertha L.....	To provide annually one or more free lectures open to the public upon subjects associated with music or its literature.....	240.00	
	To be expended as the Librarian may deem best calculated to foster the interest of the public in music or in the literature of music.....	263.40	
Friends of Music in the Library of Congress.....	Enrichment of music collection.....	220.36	
Guggenheim Fund, Inc., for the Promotion of Aeronautics, Inc., Daniel.....	Chair of Aeronautics.....	3,626.16	
Huntington, Archer M.....	Books—Purchase of Hispanic material.....	4,492.24	
	Consultant—Consultant of Spanish and Portuguese literature.....	1,989.86	
Longworth Foundation, Nicholas.....	Furtherance of music.....	313.29	
Miller, bequest of Dayton C.....	For the benefit of the Dayton C. Miller collection of flutes.....	821.92	
Pennell, bequest of Joseph.....	Purchase of material in the Fine Arts.....	11,419.04	
Porter Memorial Fund, the Henry Kirke.....	Maintenance of a consultanthip or applied to any other proper purpose of the Library.....	11,620.00	
Sonneck Memorial Fund.....	Aid and advancement of musical research.....	483.52	
Whittall Foundation, Gertrude Clarke.....	Tourte Bows presented by Mrs. Whittall, and for programs in which those instruments are used.....	24,377.76	
Wilbur, James B.....	Chair of Geography.....	3,274.28	
	Acquisition of serviceable reproductions of manuscript material on American history in European archives.....	7,706.86	
	Treatment of source material for American history.....	1,251.42	
	Total.....	85,500.25	
Library of Congress Trust Fund, income from investment accounts:			
Babine, bequest of Alexis V.....	Purchase of Slavic material.....		
Bowker, R. R.....	Bibliographic service.....	432.00	
Carnegie Corporation of New York.....	Chair of Fine Arts.....		
Coolidge Foundation, Elizabeth Sprague.....	Furtherance of musical research, composition, performance and appreciation.....	731.60	
Friends of Music in the Library of Congress.....	Enrichment of music collection.....		
Huntington, Archer M.....	Chair of English Poetry and for equipment and maintenance of Hispanic Room.....	10,092.96	
Miller, bequest of Dayton C.....	For the benefit of the Dayton C. Miller collection of flutes.....		
Pennell, bequest of Joseph.....	Purchase of material in the Fine Arts.....	2,056.99	
Sonneck Memorial Fund.....	Aid and advancement of musical research.....		
	Total.....	13,313.55	
Library of Congress Gift Fund:			
American Council of Learned Societies.....	Cataloging Chinese and Japanese books.....		
	British Microfilming Project.....		
	For classification and distribution of surplus Russian items.....	7,000.00	
American Council of Learned Societies and the Rockefeller Foundation Gifts.....	To aid in the preparation of a monthly list of Russian accessions.....	7,500.00	
American Historical Association.....	For the preparation of writings on American history.....	5,000.00	
American Library Association.....	Card drawing and distribution of cards for Latin-American projects.....		
Anonymous.....	Bibliographic research relating to American writers.....		
	Purchase of Oliver Wendell Holmes manuscripts and similar rare material.....		
	For Thomas Mann lecture on May 2, 1949.....	1,000.00	
	For miscellaneous expenses.....		
	For miscellaneous expenses.....	200.00	
Association of Research Libraries.....	For the preparation in multilith or photo-offset form of a checklist of newspapers on microfilm.....	400.00	
Atherton, bequest of Percy Lee.....	For Music Division of the Library of Congress.....		
Bollingen Foundation.....	To make recordings of contemporary poetry read by poets themselves.....		
	For the annual prize in poetry.....	1,000.00	
Carnegie Corporation of New York.....	Development of Recording Laboratory in Music Division.....		\$31,039.22
	Revolving fund.....		

¹ Includes adjustments made during fiscal year 1949.

DONOR STATEMENT OF ACTIVITY—FISCAL YEAR 1949,
30, 1949

Unexpended balances of appropriations brought forward from prior year	Unliquidated obligations brought forward from prior year	Unobligated balance avail- able for obligation	Obligations incurred dur- ing current fiscal year	Expenditures during current fiscal year	Unexpended balances	Unliquidated obligations	Unobligated balances avail- able for obligation fiscal year 1950
\$5,464.23		\$6,264.23			\$6,264.23		\$6,264.23
2,229.91		2,497.31			2,497.31		2,497.31
550.09	\$213.62	3,659.81	\$3,200.00	\$1,813.62	2,059.81	\$1,600.00	459.81
340.33		394.65			394.65		394.65
29,370.00		33,102.32			33,102.32		33,102.32
3,199.44	5.01	9,217.19	4,596.03	4,088.79	5,133.41	512.25	4,621.16
261.55		501.55	151.10	150.00	351.55	1.10	350.45
460.16	415.34	308.22	3.08	418.42	305.14		305.14
1,042.73		1,263.09	1,043.16	1,043.16	219.93		219.93
6,672.38	1,832.85	8,465.69	8,465.69	9,760.09	538.45	538.45	
10,356.50	2,066.77	12,781.97	3,727.87	2,813.49	12,035.25	2,981.15	9,054.10
3,058.49	100.00	4,948.35	2,481.94	2,474.26	2,574.09	107.68	2,466.41
1,299.82		1,613.11	558.82	558.82	1,054.29		1,054.29
2,232.45	9.00	3,045.37	179.45	188.45	2,865.92		2,865.92
14,105.39	3,803.33	21,721.10	12,128.91	15,922.24	9,602.19	10.00	9,592.19
		11,620.00	6,904.12	6,904.12	4,715.88		4,715.88
3,684.86		4,168.38			4,168.38		4,168.38
6,007.55	170.98	30,214.33	29,454.05	29,407.42	977.89	217.61	760.28
4,216.48	270.18	7,220.58	5,746.68	5,708.14	1,782.62	308.72	1,473.90
25,422.12	8,831.82	24,297.16	7,853.81	7,189.71	25,939.27	9,495.92	16,443.35
1,368.83	84.12	2,536.13	731.92	816.04	1,804.21		1,804.21
115,879.08	17,803.02	183,576.31	87,226.63	89,256.77	112,122.56	15,772.88	96,349.68
43.41		43.41			43.41		43.41
1,038.50		1,470.50	582.60	582.60	887.90		887.90
1,125.00		1,125.00			1,125.00		1,125.00
562.18		1,293.78	850.00	850.00	443.78		443.78
318.22		318.22	318.22	318.22			
1,740.86	285.00	11,548.82	10,687.46	9,247.01	2,586.81	1,725.45	861.36
290.84		290.84	100.00	29.42	261.42	70.58	190.84
1,143.85	72.70	3,128.14	917.80	955.69	2,245.15	34.81	2,210.34
100.39		100.39			100.39		100.39
6,363.25	357.70	19,319.10	13,456.08	11,982.94	7,693.86	1,830.84	5,863.0
6,249.46	3,325.00	2,924.46			6,249.46	3,325.00	2,924.46
486.75	486.75		1,596.16	1,253.19	486.75		
		7,000.00			5,746.81	342.97	5,403.84
5,000.00		12,500.00	9,241.88	8,560.69	3,939.31	681.19	3,258.12
		5,000.00			5,000.00		5,000.00
440.55	356.52	84.03	84.03	440.55			
32.61		32.61			32.61		32.61
400.00		400.00			400.00		400.00
		1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00			
951.05	951.05		169.86	238.91	712.14	712.14	
		200.00	169.86	30.14	30.14		30.14
		400.00	340.44	340.44	59.56		59.56
1,400.00		1,400.00	1,400.00	1,400.00			
21,000.00		21,000.00	12,547.36	11,076.31	9,923.69	1,471.05	8,452.64
		1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00			
8,859.08	4,548.31	35,349.99	27,517.24	25,684.90	14,213.40	6,380.65	7,832.75

C. PERMANENT SPECIFIC APPROPRIATIONS AND TRUST FUNDS—BY AS OF JUNE

Appropriation title and donor	Purpose	Current appropriations and receipts	Reimbursements to appropriations
Library of Congress Gift Fund—Continued			
Coolidge Foundation, Elizabeth Sprague . . .	Furtherance of musical research, composition, performance and appreciation.	\$20,822.87	
Cooperative Acquisition Project—various donors.	Cooperative acquisition project of Library of Congress . .	60,905.49	
Documents Expediting Project—various donors.	Distribution of documents to participating libraries.	11,893.00	
Oberlander trust.	For foreign consultants in German speaking countries. . .	2,000.00	
Friends of Music in the Library of Congress.	Enrichment of music collection		
Funk, Wilfred	Purchase of first editions of American and English literature.		
Gitelson, Dr. M. L.	For the establishment and development of the Henry Gitelson Library of Israeli literature.	500.00	
Guggenheim Fund for the Promotion of Aeronautics, Inc., Daniel.	Acquisition of a collection of aeronautical historical material.		
Hoover Library on War, Revolution, and Peace.	For collecting fugitive war material		
Lincoln Association, Abraham.	For the preparation of an index of Abraham Lincoln holographs in uncataloged manuscripts collections.	5,483.43	
Loeb, Leo, in memory of his son Richard. . .	For the purchase of material on American Government . .		
Loeffler, bequest of Elise Fay	Purchase of music	59.86	
Middle East Institute.	For the publication of a bibliography in the Middle East Journal.	600.00	
National Air Council.	For educational lectures on various phases of aviation . .		
Old Dominion Foundation.	For cataloging and arranging the collection of architectural photographs of Miss Frances Benjamin Johnston.	5,000.00	
Program for the Blind—various donors. . .	For the interest of the Blind	40.00	
Rockefeller Foundation.	Laboratory of Microphotography: Revolving Fund.		\$410,052.33
	Grants-in-Aid Studies in American history and civilization for period Jan. 1, 1944, to Dec. 31, 1954.	35,000.00	
	To bring to completion a critical edition of <i>Historia de las Indias</i> of Bartolomé de las Casas and other related work.		
Semitic Division Gift Fund.	Acquisition of Semitic material		
Steele-Clovis Fund.	For processing to a permanent base the Smithsonian-Densmore collection of Indian sound recordings (transferred from National Archives).		
Straus Memorial Association, Inc., Oscar S. .	To cover cost of indexing, calendaring, and cross indexing the second group of Oscar S. Straus material.		
United Nations.	To cover bibliographical services to be rendered by the Library of Congress for the United Nations:		
	For calendar year 1948	11,000.00	
	For calendar year 1949	8,000.00	
United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (Paris, France).	For a survey of bibliographical services.	11,000.00	
Various donors	Toward the purchase of <i>Lincolnia</i>	1,700.00	
War Memorial Fund.	To pay for the cost of incising the marble with the names of employees of the Library of Congress who gave their lives in the Second World War.		
Whittall, Mrs. Gertrude Clarke.	For the purchase of the Edward Arlington Robinson manuscripts.	8,750.00	
Whittall Foundation, Gertrude Clarke. . . .	Musical concerts	8,444.22	
	Books—The Stradivari Memorial		12.30
	For purchase of Stonborough Brothers collection of musical manuscripts.		
	For purchase of a Brahms' manuscript.	12.62	
	Equipment for Whittall Pavilion	750.00	
	For purchase of Bondy collection of autographs, musical manuscripts, and letters.	29,000	
	Total.	243,061.49	441,103.85
Unearned copyright fees, Library of Congress. . .	Refunds.	25,000.00	
Unearned catalog card fees, Library of Congress. .	Refunds.	5,000.00	
Expenses of depository sets of Library of Congress catalog cards.	Miscellaneous application.		
Cataloging Project, Copyright Office, Library of Congress.	Cataloging project.	2,540.50	
	Grand total.	375,215.79	441,103.85

¹ Includes adjustments made during fiscal year 1949.

DONOR STATEMENT OF ACTIVITY—FISCAL YEAR 1949,
30, 1949—Continued

Unexpended balances of appropriations brought forward from prior year	Unliquidated obligations brought for- ward from prior year 1	Unobligated balance avail- able for obligation	Obligations incurred dur- ing current fiscal year	Expenditures during current fiscal year	Unexpended balances	Unliquidated obligations	Unobligated balances avail- able for obligation fiscal year 1950
\$1,053.43	\$183.94	\$21,692.36	\$18,381.05	\$17,332.78	\$4,543.52	\$1,232.21	\$3,311.31
55,770.67	9,007.35	107,668.81	102,951.94	107,829.33	8,846.83	4,129.96	4,716.87
2,590.82	700.38	13,783.44	11,229.81	11,355.51	3,128.31	574.68	2,553.63
222.38		2,000.00	222.38	222.38	2,000.00		2,000.00
50.00		222.38			50.00		50.00
		50.00					
		500.00			500.00		500.00
6,124.37		6,124.37	603.10		6,124.37	603.10	5,521.27
101.82		101.82			101.82		101.82
173.56	145.13	5,511.86	4,153.75	4,077.94	1,579.05	220.94	1,358.11
500.00		500.00			500.00		500.00
776.77		836.63	774.21	774.21	62.42		62.42
355.25		955.25	422.00	412.00	543.25	10.00	533.25
5,030.28	12.60	5,017.68	2,533.99	1,346.59	3,683.69	1,200.00	2,483.69
		5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00			
472.00		512.00	12.00	12.00	500.00		500.00
184,419.22	105,825.30	488,646.25	360,569.12	398,430.14	196,041.41	67,964.28	128,077.13
1,428.54	250.47	36,178.07	11,268.45	6,519.73	29,908.81	4,999.19	24,909.62
923.00	200.00	723.00	723.00	923.00			
350.00	9.27	340.73	95.84	105.11	244.89		244.89
27,972.33	125.97	27,846.36	14,350.72	8,041.81	19,930.52	6,434.88	13,495.64
2,000.00	81.37	1,918.63	1,918.63	2,000.00			
		11,000.00	11,000.00	11,000.00			
		8,000.00	7,822.84	7,822.84	177.16		177.16
3,112.19	1,072.88	13,039.31	4,211.42	4,577.02	9,535.17	707.28	8,827.89
		1,700.00			1,700.00		1,700.00
450.00		450.00	450.00	450.00			
		8,750.00	8,750.00	8,750.00			
5,134.42		13,578.64	7,134.42	7,124.95	6,453.69	9.47	6,444.22
503.84		516.14			516.14		516.14
37.40		37.40			37.40		37.40
2,200.00		2,212.62	2,212.62	2,212.62			
		750.00	750.00	750.00			
		29,000.00	29,000.00	29,000.00			
346,571.79	127,282.29	903,454.84	661,438.26	687,234.81	343,502.32	101,485.74	242,016.58
27,009.03		52,009.03	38,859.51	38,859.51	13,149.52		13,149.52
1,819.03		6,819.03	3,406.56	3,406.56	3,412.47		3,412.47
232.60	144.68	87.92	21.97	107.81	124.79	58.84	65.95
2,672.61	15.69	5,197.42	3,697.34	1,883.85	3,329.26	1,829.18	1,500.08
506,011.62	143,603.38	1,176,227.88	808,106.35	832,732.25	489,599.01	120,977.48	368,621.53

D. PERMANENT SPECIFIC APPROPRIATIONS AND TRUST FUNDS—BY YEAR 1949, AS OF

Appropriation title and donor	Purpose	Total obligation	Personal services 01
Library of Congress Trust Fund, interest on permanent loan account:			
Benjamin, William Evarts.....	Chair of American History.....	\$3,200.00	\$3,200.00
Coolidge Foundation, Elizabeth Sprague.....	Furtherance of musical research, composition, performance and appreciation.....	4,596.03	
Elson, bequest of Bertha L.....	To provide annually one or more free lectures open to the public upon subjects associated with music or its literature. To be expended as the Librarian may deem best calculated to foster the interest of the public in music or in the literature of music.....	151.10 3.08	
Friends of Music in the Library of Congress.....	Enrichment of music collection.....	1,043.16	
Guggenheim Fund, Inc., for the Promotion of Aeronautics, Inc., Daniel.....	Chair of Aeronautics.....	8,465.69	8,465.69
Huntington, Archer M.....	Books—Purchase of Hispanic material.....	3,727.87	
Longworth Foundation, Nicholas.....	Consultant—Consultant of Spanish and Portuguese literature.....	2,481.94	1,751.94
Miller, bequest of Dayton C.....	Furtherance of music.....	558.82	
Pennell, bequest of Joseph.....	For the benefit of the Dayton C. Miller collection of flutes.....	179.45	160.50
Porter Memorial Fund, the Henry Kirke.....	Purchase of material in the Fine Arts.....	12,128.91	
	Maintenance of a consultancy or applied to any other proper purpose of the Library.....	6,904.12	4,180.92
Whittall Foundation, Gertrude Clarke.....	Maintenance of collection of Stradivari instruments and Tourte Bows presented by Mrs. Whittall, and for programs in which those instruments are used.....	29,454.05	600.00
Wilbur, James B.....	Chair of Geography.....	5,746.68	5,746.68
	Acquisition of serviceable reproductions of manuscript material on American history in European archives.....	7,853.81	4,403.81
	Treatment of source material for American history.....	731.92	731.92
	Total.....	87,226.63	29,241.46
Library of Congress Trust Fund, income from investment accounts:			
Bowker, R. R.....	Bibliographic service.....	582.60	582.60
Coolidge Foundation, Elizabeth Sprague.....	Furtherance of musical research, composition, performance and appreciation.....	850.00	
Friends of Music in the Library of Congress.....	Enrichment of music collection.....	318.22	
Huntington, Archer M.....	Chair of English Poetry and for equipment and maintenance of Hispanic Room.....	10,687.46	8,468.68
Miller, bequest of Dayton C.....	For the benefit of the Dayton C. Miller collection of flutes.....	100.00	
Pennell, bequest of Joseph.....	Purchase of material in the Fine Arts.....	917.80	
	Total.....	13,456.08	9,051.28
Library of Congress Gift Fund:			
American Council of Learned Societies.....	For classification and distribution of surplus Russian items.....	1,596.16	1,596.16
American Council of Learned Societies and the Rockefeller Foundation Gifts.....	To aid in the preparation of a monthly list of Russian accessions.....	9,241.88	9,241.88
American Library Association.....	Card drawing and distribution of cards for Latin-American projects.....	84.03	84.03
Anonymous.....	For Thomas Mann lectures on May 2, 1949.....	1,000.00	
Association of Research Libraries.....	For miscellaneous expense.....	169.86	
	For the preparation in multilith or photo-offset form of a checklist of newspapers on microfilm.....	340.44	104.76
Atherton, bequest of Percy Lee.....	For Music Division of the Library of Congress.....	1,400.00	
Bollingen Foundation.....	To make recordings of contemporary poetry read by poets themselves.....	12,547.36	2,752.27
Carnegie Corporation of New York.....	For the annual prize in poetry.....	1,000.00	
	Development of Recording Laboratory in Music Division: Revolving fund.....	27,517.24	8,696.97
Coolidge Foundation, Elizabeth Sprague.....	Furtherance of musical research, composition, performance and appreciation.....	18,381.05	3,212.12
Cooperative Acquisition Project—various donors.....	Cooperative acquisition project of Library of Congress.....	102,951.94	62,234.50
Documents Expediting Project—various donors.....	Distribution of documents to participating libraries.....	11,229.81	11,013.85
Friends of Music in the Library of Congress.....	Enrichment of music collection.....	222.38	
Guggenheim Fund for the Promotion of Aeronautics, Inc., Daniel.....	Acquisition of a collection of aeronautical historical material.....	603.10	
Lincoln Association, Abraham.....	For the preparation of an index of Abraham Lincoln holographs in uncataloged manuscripts collections.....	4,153.75	4,153.75
Loeffler, bequest of Elise Fay.....	Purchase of music.....	774.21	
Middle East Institute.....	For the publication of a bibliography in the Middle East Journal.....	422.00	
National Air Council.....	For educational lectures on various phases of aviation.....	2,533.99	67.20
Old Dominion Foundation.....	For cataloging and arranging the collection of architectural photographs of Miss Frances Benjamin Johnston.....	5,000.00	
Program for the Blind—various donors.....	For the interest of the Blind.....	12.00	12.00

DONORS STATEMENT OF OBLIGATIONS INCURRED DURING FISCAL
JUNE 30, 1949

Travel	Transportation of things	Communication services	Rent and utility services	Printing and binding	Other contractual services	Supplies and materials	Equipment	Books, records, periodicals, etc.	Grants	Refunds, awards and indemnities
02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	09.1	11	13
		\$131.03			\$4,465.00					
		1.10			150.00					
		3.08								
								\$1,043.16		
								3,727.87		
					730.00					
					558.82					
				\$235.73		\$41.58		18.95		
				2,723.20				11,851.60		
		56.85		19.20	28,750.00		\$28.00			
\$1,450.00								2,000.00		
1,450.00		192.06		254.93	37,377.02	41.58	28.00	18,641.58		
					850.00					
1,132.03		42.55			1,044.20			318.22		
187.29	\$1.01	1.10			100.00			78.40		
1,319.32	1.01	43.65			650.00					
					2,644.20			396.62		
					1,000.00					
					169.86					
				13.86		221.82				
	169.08	31.40		1,443.98	1,875.00	6,195.41	80.22	1,400.00		
									\$1,000.00	
42.00	815.51	992.25	\$131.35	1,504.77	4,521.11	9,452.12	1,317.20	43.96		
	3.68				15,165.25					
77.00	96.48	33.75		4.19		15.25		12,853.98		\$27,636.79
121.58	22.21	14.10				58.07				
								222.38		
								603.10		
								774.21		
					422.00					
				1,858.67	500.00	108.12				
					5,000.00					

D. PERMANENT SPECIFIC APPROPRIATIONS AND TRUST FUNDS—BY
YEAR 1949, AS OF

Appropriation title and donor	Purpose	Total obligation	Personal services
			01
Library of Congress Gift Fund—Continued			
Rockefeller Foundation.....	Laboratory of Microphotography:		
	Revolving Fund.....	\$360,569.12	\$194,584.59
	Grants-in-Aid Studies in American history and civilization for period Jan. 1, 1944, to Dec. 31, 1954.....	11,268.45	21.85
	To bring to completion a critical edition of Historia de las Indias of Bartolomé de Las Casas and other related work.....	723.00	723.00
Semitic Division Gift Fund.....	Acquisition of Semitic material.....	95.84	
Steele-Clovis Fund.....	For processing to a permanent base the Smithsonian-Densmore collection of Indian sound recordings (transferred from National Archives).....	14,350.72	6,652.12
Straus Memorial Association, Inc., Oscar S.	To cover cost of indexing, calendaring and cross indexing the second group of Oscar S. Straus material.....	1,918.63	1,916.15
United Nations.....	To cover bibliographical services to be rendered by the Library of Congress for the United Nations:		
	For calendar year 1948.....	11,000.00	11,000.00
	For calendar year 1949.....	7,822.84	7,774.08
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (Paris, France)	For a survey of bibliographical services.....	4,211.42	3,822.41
War Memorial Fund.....	To pay for the cost of incising the marble with the names of employees of the Library of Congress who gave their lives in the Second World War.....	450.00	
Whittall, Mrs. Gertrude Clarke.....	For the purchase of the Edward Arlington Robinson manuscripts.....	8,750.00	
Whittall Foundation, Gertrude Clarke.....	Musical concerts.....	7,134.42	
	For purchase of a Brahms manuscript.....	2,212.62	
	Equipment for Whittall Pavilion.....	750.00	
	For purchase of Bondy collection of autographs, musical manuscripts, and letters.....	29,000.00	
	Total.....	661,438.26	329,663.69
Unearned copyright fees, Library of Congress....	Refunds.....	38,859.51	
Unearned catalog card fees, Library of Congress....	Refunds.....	3,406.56	
Expenses of depository sets, Library of Congress catalog cards	Miscellaneous application.....	21.97	
Cataloging Project, Copyright Office, Library of Congress	Cataloging project.....	3,697.34	
	Grand total.....	808,106.35	367,956.43

DONORS STATEMENT OF OBLIGATIONS INCURRED DURING FISCAL
JUNE 30, 1949—Continued

Travel	Transportation of things	Communication services	Rent and utility services	Printing and binding	Other contractual services	Supplies and materials	Equipment	Books, records, periodicals, etc.	Grants	Refunds, awards and indemnities
02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	09.1	11	13
\$5,820.38 39.75	\$143.09	\$2,441.84 6.85	\$431.56	\$1,178.29	43,898.69	\$72,456.78	39,613.90		\$11,200.00	
								\$95.84		
	19.62					7,510.35	168.63			\$2.48
35.76 42.60	13.00				1.20	345.21				
					294.06					155.94
								8,750.00		
					7,134.42			2,212.62		
							750.00	29,000.00		
6,179.07	1,282.67	3,520.19	562.91	6,003.76	79,981.59	96,363.13	41,929.95	55,956.09	12,200.00	27,795.21
										38,859.51
										3,406.56
					12.54	9.43				
							3,697.34			
8,948.39	1,283.68	3,755.90	562.91	6,258.69	120,015.35	96,414.14	45,655.29	74,994.29	12,200.00	20,061.28

E. INVESTMENTS HELD BY THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS TRUST FUND BOARD AND CASH DEPOSITED AS A
PERMANENT LOAN TO THE UNITED STATES TREASURY AS OF JUNE 30, 1949

Name of fund	Purpose	Face value of investments ¹	Anticipated annual income	Cash in permanent loan fund	Annual income	Total face value of investments, and cash in permanent loan	Total anticipated annual income
Bequest of Alexis V. Böhme, received in June 1931	Purchase of Slavic material			\$6,684.74	\$267.40	\$6,684.74	\$267.40
William Everett Benjamin, received in April 1927	Chair of African History			85,083.31	3,372.34	85,083.31	3,372.34
Richard Rogers Bowker, received in January 1926	Bibliographic service		\$432.00	1,408.16	55.32	1,408.16	55.32
Carnegie Corporation of New York, received in July 1927	Chair of Fine Arts	\$4,802.00		93,307.98	3,732.32	93,307.98	3,732.32
Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge Foundation, received in November 1926, ²	Furtherance of musical, research, composition, performance, and appreciation.	12,400.00	744.00	150,569.05	6,022.76	162,869.05	6,766.76
Bequest of Bertha L. Elson, received in 1945.	To provide annually one or more free lectures open to the public upon subjects associated with music or its literature. To be expended as the Librarian may deem best calculated to foster the interest of the public in music or in the literature of music.			6,000.00	240.00	6,000.00	240.00
Friends of Music in the Library of Congress, received in August 1942.	Enrichment of music collection.			6,585.03	263.40	6,585.03	263.40
Daniel Guggenheim Fund for the Promotion of Aeronautics, Inc., received in November 1929.	Chair of Aeronautics.			5,509.09	220.36	5,509.09	220.36
Archibut M. Huntington; ³	Purchase of Hispanic material.			112,305.74	4,402.24	112,305.74	4,402.24
Book Purchase Fund, received in December 1927	Chair of the literature of Spain and Portugal.			48,746.52	1,986.86	48,746.52	1,986.86
Hispanic Studies Fund, received in May 1928	Furtherance of music.			8,691.59	347.66	8,691.59	347.66
Nicholas Longworth Foundation, received between March 1923 and May 1949	Benefit of the Dayton C. Miller collection of flutes.			20,548.18	821.92	20,548.18	821.92
Bequest of Dayton C. Miller, received in October 1943.	Purchase of material for the Pennell collection.	20,997.00	1,100.00	289,444.17	11,577.76	310,441.17	12,677.76
Bequest of Joseph Pennell, received in September 1937	Maintenance of a consultancy or applied to any other proper purpose of the Library.			290,500.00	11,620.00	290,500.00	11,620.00
Henry Kinko Porter Memorial Fund, received in December 1938.	Aid and advancement of musical research.			12,088.13	483.52	12,088.13	483.52
Sonneck Memorial Fund, established by the Beethoven Association, received in October 1929.	Maintenance of the collection of Stradivari instruments and Tourte Bows presented by Mrs. Whittall, and for concerts in which those instruments are used.			609,444.15	24,377.76	609,444.15	24,377.76
Gertrude Clarke Whittall Foundation, received between March 1936 and April 1948.	Reproductions of manuscript source material in American history in European archives.			192,671.36	7,706.86	192,671.36	7,706.86
James B. Wilbur:	Treatment of source material for American history.			31,285.29	1,251.42	31,285.29	1,251.42
Donation, received in August 1925	Chair of Geography.			81,856.92	3,274.28	81,856.92	3,274.28
Bequest, received in February 1933.	Total	38,199.00	2,276.00	2,142,383.63	85,695.34	2,180,582.63	87,971.34
Bequest, received in February 1933.							

¹ Consisting of bonds and stocks.

² In addition to this fund, Mrs. Coolidge has assigned to the Library in the interest of its Music Division, the entire net income (approximately \$15,000 a year) from a fund of \$400,000 held in trust by the Northern Trust Co. of Chicago, for her benefit under the terms of her father's will.

³ Under a provision made by Mr. Huntington in November 1936, the Trust Fund Board receives also half of the income from \$877,000 held in trust by the Bank of New York, for the equipment and maintenance of the Hispanic Room in the Library of Congress and for a Chair of Poetry of the English Language.

Note: This statement does not reflect the bequest of Gertrude M. Hubbard in the amount of \$70,000 accepted by an Act of Congress (Public No. 276, 62d Congress, approved August 20, 1912) and deposited with the U. S. Treasury, from which the Library of Congress receives an annual income of \$800 for the purchase of engravings and etchings to be added to the Gardner Greene Hubbard collection.

Appendix XVI. Statistics of Visitors, Fiscal Years 1948 and 1949

	Main building		Annex building		Total	
	1948	1949	1948	1949	1948	1949
Total number of visitors during the year.....	860, 683	861, 048	140, 037	137, 919	1,000,720	998, 967
Daily average for the 364 days on which the buildings were open.....	2, 358	2, 365	385	380	2, 743	2, 745
Total number of visitors on weekdays.....	734, 923	735, 534	115, 698	112, 354	850, 621	847, 888
Daily average for weekdays.....	2, 212	2, 427	378	371	2, 780	2, 798
Total number of visitors on Sundays and holidays.....	125, 760	125, 514	24, 339	25, 565	150, 099	151, 079
Daily average for Sundays and holidays.....	2, 132	2, 057	419	433	2, 551	2, 490

The Main Building was closed December 25, 1948. The Annex Building was closed on July 5, 1948, December 25, 1948, and January 20, 1949.

Appendix XVII. Legislation Specifically Relating to the Library of Congress, Fiscal Year 1949

Public Law 501 (80th Congress), approved April 27, 1948.

Amends sections 211 and 215 of Title 17 of the United States Code entitled "Copyrights" by making changes in copyright fees to be charged.

Public Law 13 (81st Congress), approved March 2, 1949.

Establishes a "Freedom Train Commission" to consist of certain persons, including the Librarian of Congress.

Public Law 84 (81st Congress), approved June 3, 1949.

Amends sections 16, 22, 23 and 215 of Title 17 of the United States Code entitled "Copyrights" relaxing provisions governing copyright of foreign works.

Public Law 118 (81st Congress), approved June 22, 1949, Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1950. Makes appropriations for the Library of Congress as follows:

Salaries, Library Proper.....	\$2, 829, 600
Salaries, Copyright Office.....	798, 700
Legislative Reference Service.....	700, 000
Revision of Annotated Constitution.....	35, 000
Distribution of Catalog cards.....	490, 000
Union Catalogs.....	70, 500
Increase of Library of Congress, General (available through fiscal year 1951).....	300, 000
Increase of the Library of Congress, Law Library (available through fiscal year 1951).....	95, 000
Books for the Supreme Court.....	25, 000
Books for the Adult Blind.....	1, 000, 000
Printing and Binding, General.....	450, 000
Printing the Catalog of Title Entries of the Copyright Office.....	39, 500
Printing and Binding, Catalog Cards.....	535, 000
Miscellaneous Expenses of the Library.....	45, 000
Photoduplicating Expenses.....	31, 000
Salaries, Library Buildings.....	604, 000
Maintenance, Library Buildings.....	34, 000
Expenses, Library of Congress Trust Fund Board.....	500
Total.....	\$8, 082, 800

Public Law 119 (81st Congress), approved June 23, 1949. Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1949.

Provides an additional \$39,700 for Legislative Reference Service "Salaries and Expenses," increases the limitation under this head in the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1949, on preparation and reproduction of copies of the Digest of General Public Bills from \$25,000 to \$32,000 and provides an additional \$74,475 for "Printing and Binding," printing catalogue cards.

It also appropriates the following amounts for Increased Pay Costs:

"Salaries, Library Proper", \$231,000
Copyright Office: "Salaries", \$67,300

Distribution of Printed Cards: "Salaries and Expenses", \$48,500

Index to State Legislation: "Salaries and Expenses", \$1,800

Union Catalogues: "Salaries and Expenses", \$6,200

"Books for Adult Blind", \$5,400

Library Buildings: "Salaries", \$76,800

Public Law 199 (81st Congress), approved August 2, 1949.

Amends Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, to authorize the exemption of certain employees of the Library of Congress and of the judicial branch of the Government whose employment is temporary or of uncertain duration.

Appendix XVIII. Decisions of the Comptroller General on Questions Raised by the Library of Congress

During the course of the year an unusually large number of decisions for the Library of Congress were rendered by the Comptroller General in reply to questions raised with him by the Librarian of Congress. There were in all eight such decisions, the effects of which may be briefly summarized, as follows:

Date	Decision Number	Summary
July 12, 1948.....	B-75661....	Charwomen and other part time employees are not entitled to Annual and Sick Leave Benefits. Legislation to remedy this situation has been introduced and favorable progress may be reported as of the end of the fiscal year.
July 29, 1948.....	B-76808....	The authority to employ unclassified persons as contained in the limitation for "Special and Temporary" under the appropriation for Library Proper may be used on a reimbursable basis for the employment of persons financed by Working Funds advanced by the Department of the Air Force, provided the work to be performed is properly chargeable to either fund, and provided also that the amount expended for unclassified personnel does not exceed the "Special and Temporary" limitation.
July 30, 1948.....	B-77890....	Employees transferring from or to the Executive Branch of the Government may be paid at their highest rate of pay received when employed in any agency subject to the Classification Act, inasmuch as the Library of Congress is under the Classification Act. Employees in the Library of Congress, transferring from classified to unclassified, or vice versa, may receive the highest salary in either position regardless of whether payment was made from appropriated or Gift and Trust Fund appropriations. In the case of employees transferring from classified positions at an increase in salary to unclassified positions, the waiting period for an increase within grade begins at the time of the transfer.
August 3, 1948.....	B-76782....	Employees, receiving compensation in addition to the basic compensation of \$10,000 limitation established by the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act of 1948, would not be entitled to the maximum salary of \$10,330 under Section 303 of the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945, as amended by the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1946. (Note: Legislative Branch, Appropriation Act, 1950, Public Law 118, 81st Congress, provides that no salary combined with such honorarium would exceed the maximum salary rate as provided in the Classification Act of 1923, as amended.)
August 9, 1948.....	B-78841....	Where an annuitant has been reemployed, the yearly annuity should be divided by 2880 hours, to arrive at the hourly rate to be deducted from his pay instead of 2080 hours which we had applied. (Note: Decision B-81063, dated June 7, 1949, reversed this decision and the basis now used is to divide the annuity by 2080 hours.)
August 17, 1948.....	B-77281....	The Librarian of Congress under his authority may dispose of certain surplus spring-driven talking book machines which have become useless and are no longer necessary to the program for which they are intended. (This includes disposition to foreign countries.)

Date	Decision Number	Summary
December 20, 1948....	B-81956....	All officers and employees engaged in field or coast defense training are not entitled to fifteen days leave in any one calendar year when the leave is taken for the purpose of attending a specialized course of instruction.
January 13, 1949.....	B-81517....	When bids are submitted which include Federal excise tax, which later has been determined as not applicable to the items being purchased, bidders may reduce their bids by the amount of such taxes.

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